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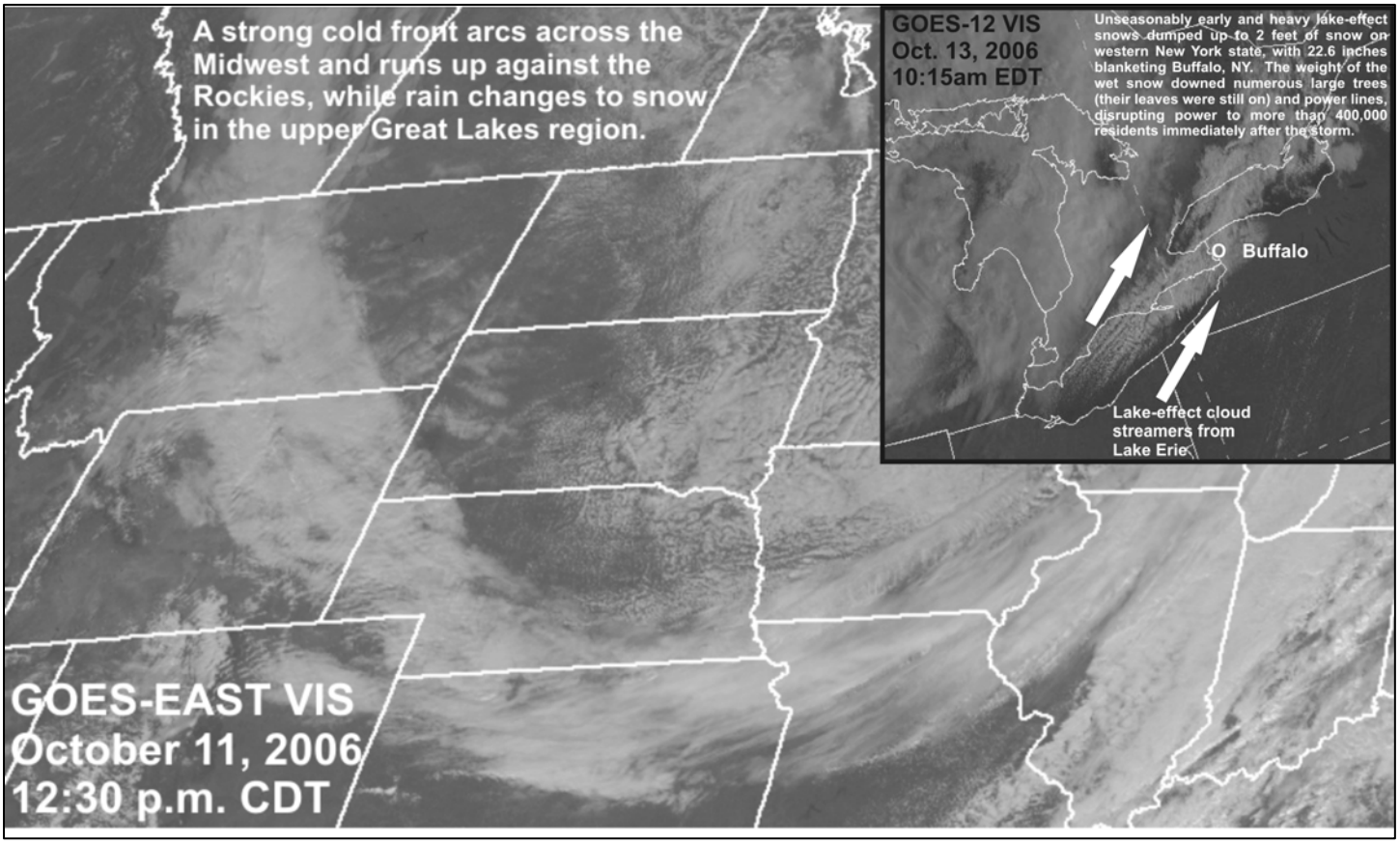
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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
October 8 - 14, 2006

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Freezes ended the 2006 growing season from the **northern and central Plains into the Northeast**. However, summer crops were either harvested or mature enough to withstand the chill, while temperatures were not low enough to cause significant concern for emerging winter grains. Nevertheless, the unusually strong October cold wave held weekly temperatures more than 10°F below normal across parts of the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**, and contributed to heavy snow in the **Great Lakes States**. Meanwhile, showers swept across the **Four Corners region** early in the week and again at week's end, providing additional relief to rangeland recovering from long-term drought. Locally heavy rain also

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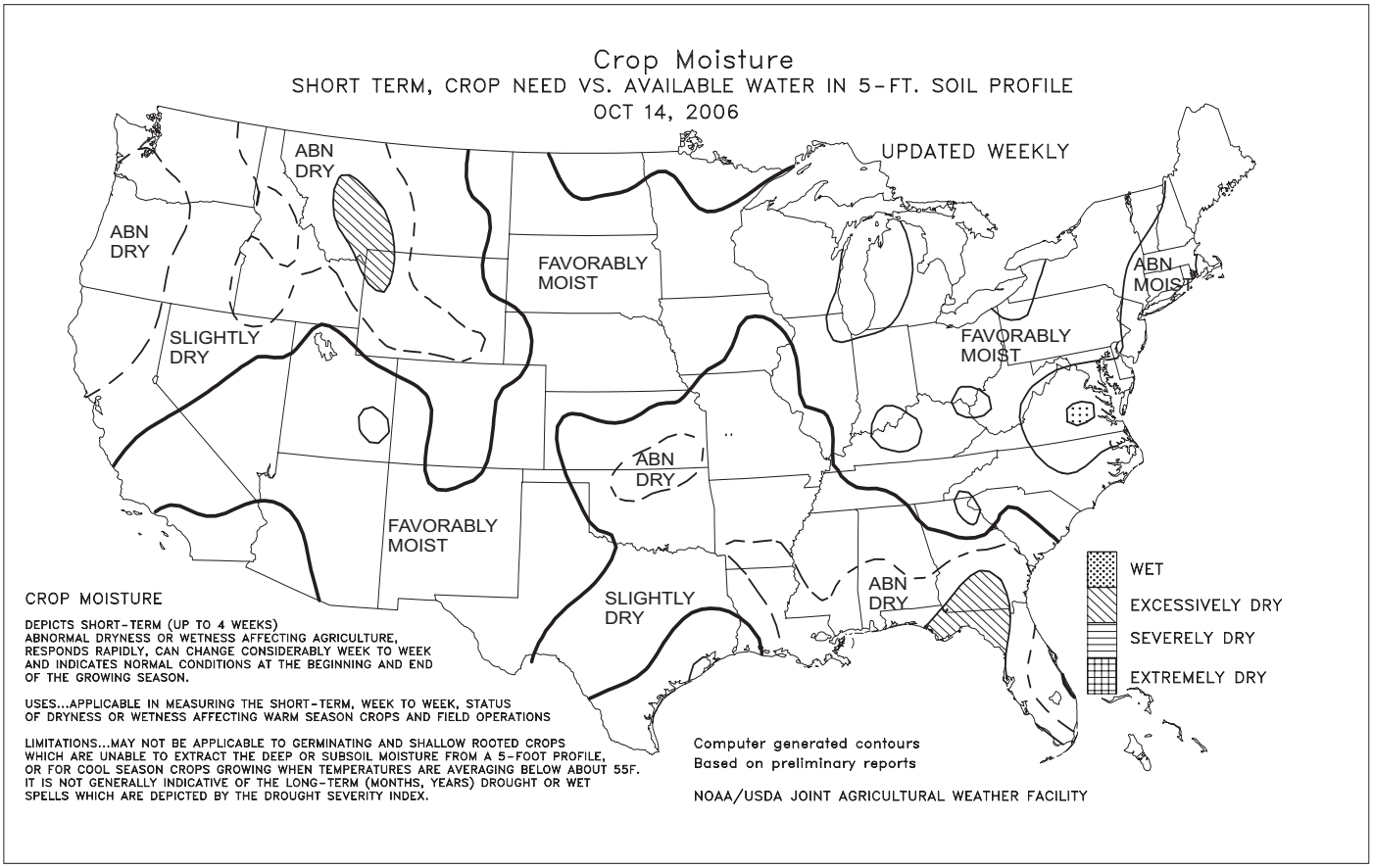
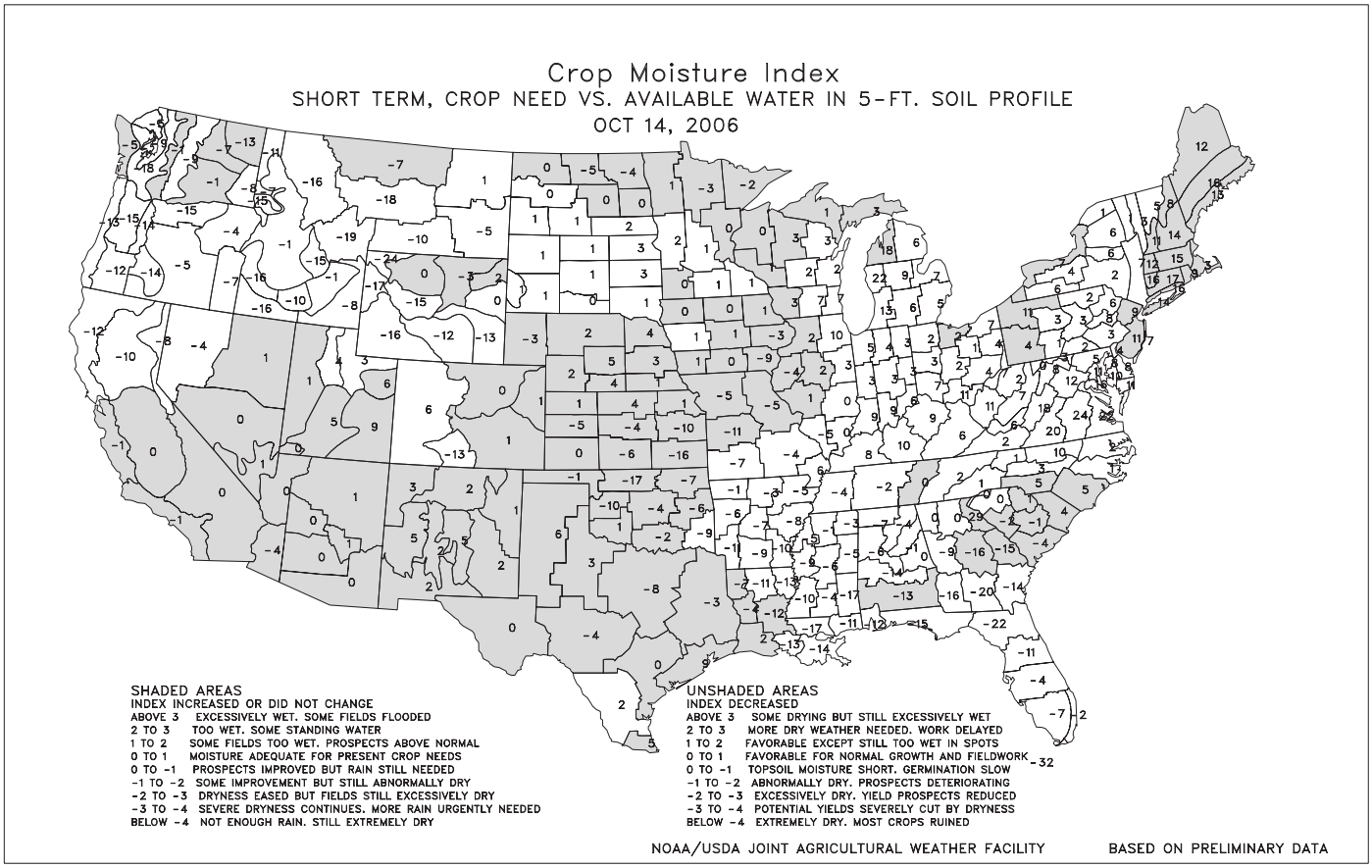
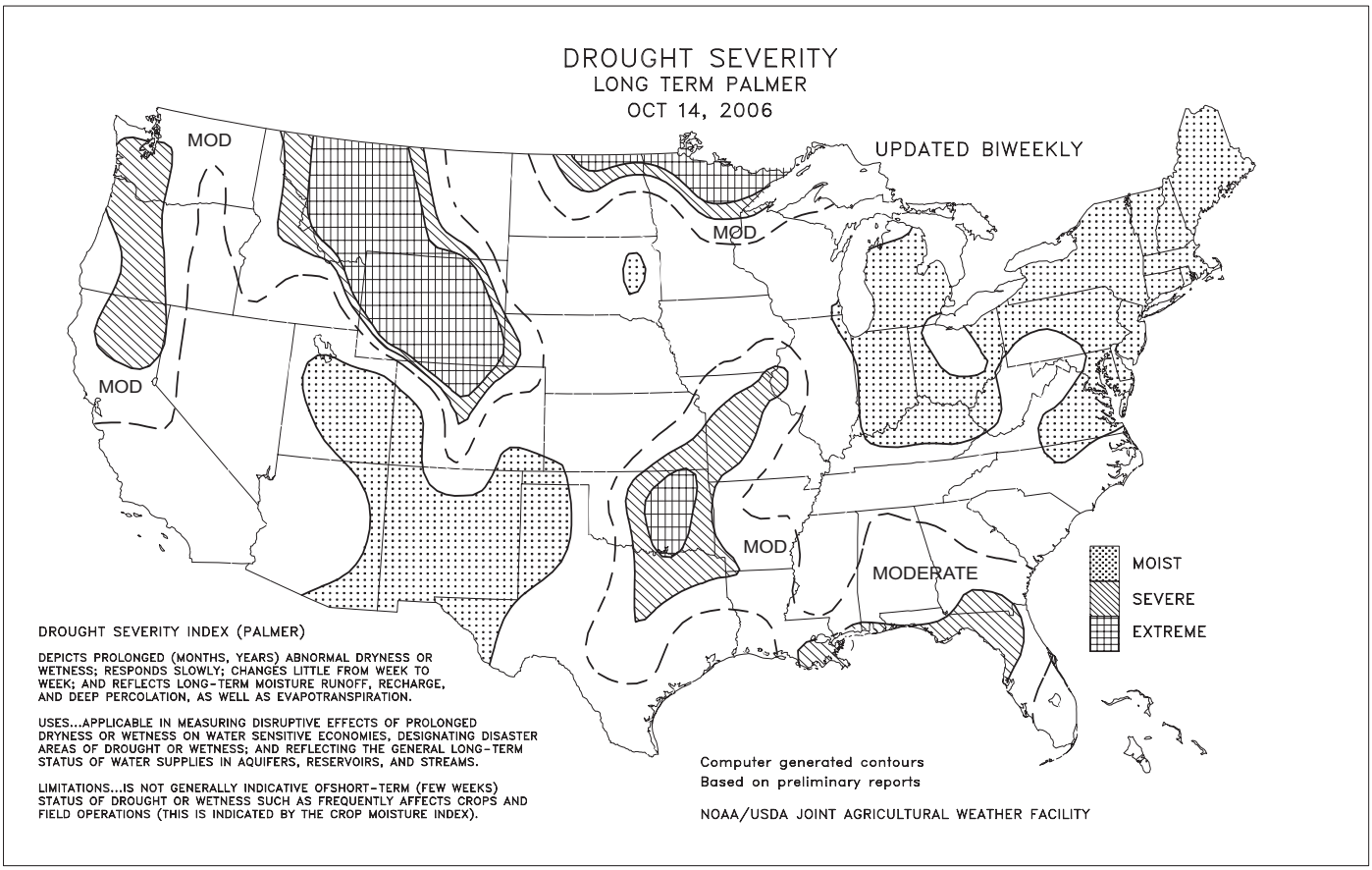
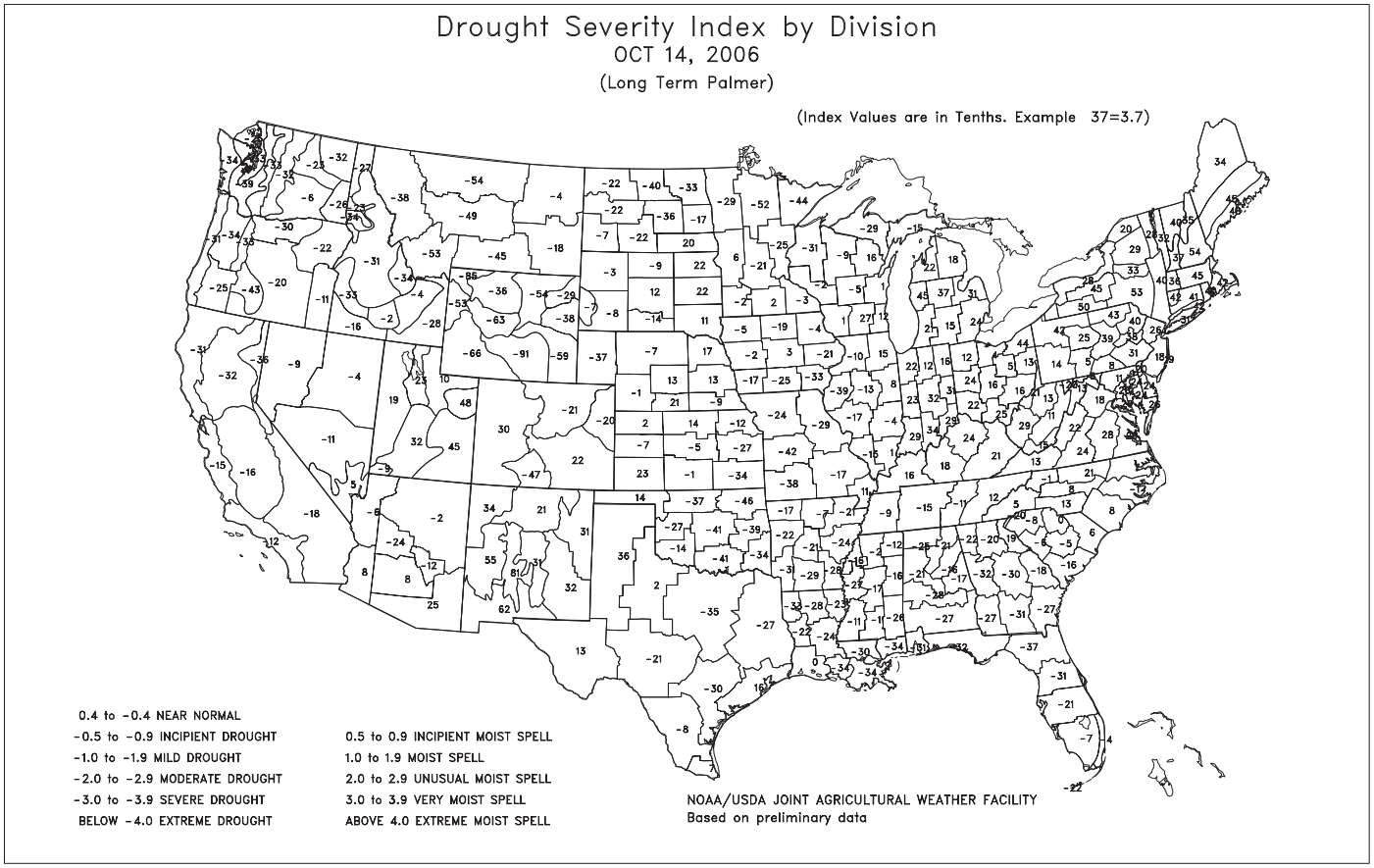

Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
OCT 14, 2006
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN DRY
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (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

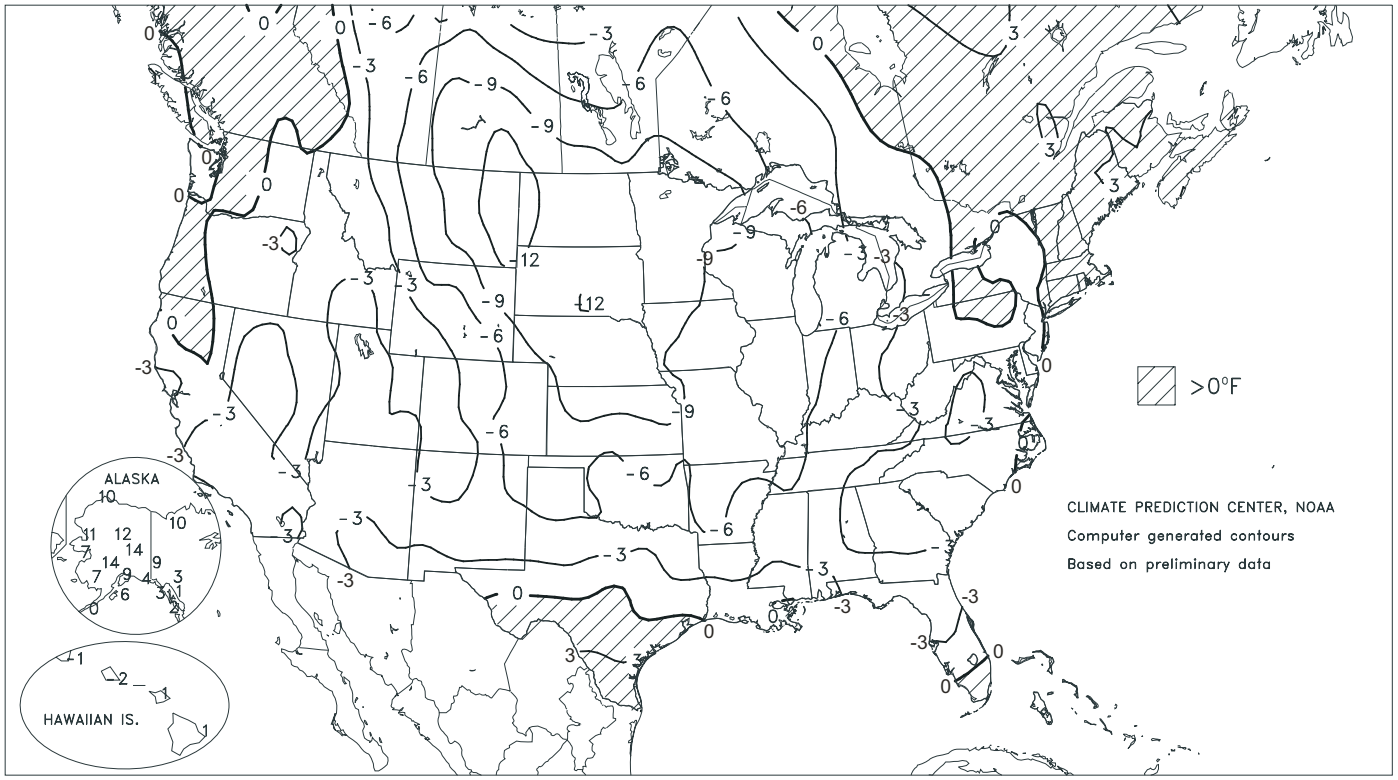

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
OCT 14, 2006
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE 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
OCT 14, 2006
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD
MOD
MOD
MOD
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
OCT 14, 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

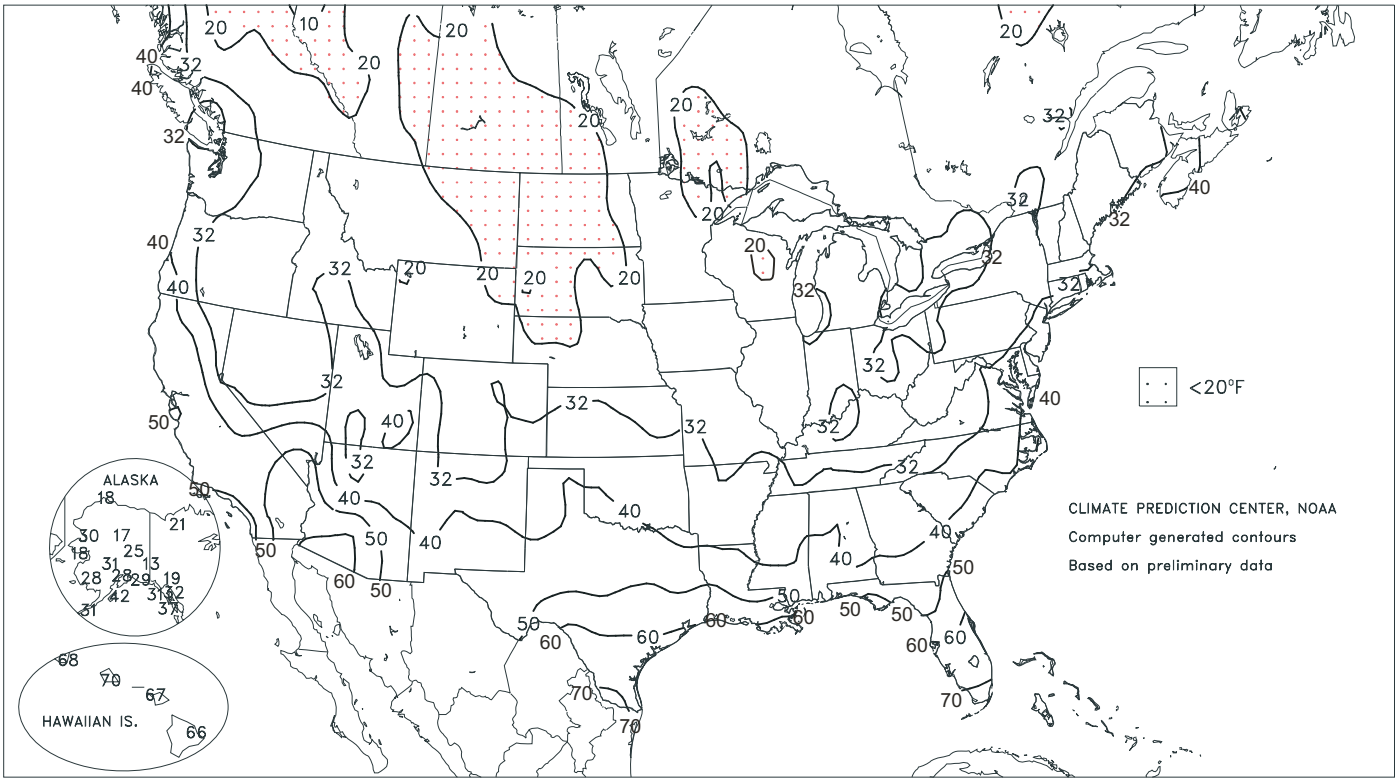
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

OCT 8 - 14, 2006



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

OCT 8 - 14, 2006



(Continued from front cover)

overspread the **southern half of the Plains**, slowing fieldwork but promoting winter wheat emergence and boosting topsoil moisture. In contrast, cold, mostly dry weather prevailed across the **northern Plains** and the **Northwest**, where wheat planting continued to advance. However, emerging **Northwestern** grains were still in need of moisture to promote crop establishment. Farther east, chilly weather slowed **Midwestern** evaporation rates, maintaining soggy conditions and a slow pace of summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting and emergence across the **southern and eastern Corn Belt**. Harvesting advanced, however, with only minor delays, in the **western Corn Belt**. Elsewhere, cool weather also spilled into the **South** and **East**, accompanied by heavy rain in the **western Gulf Coast region** and the **northern Atlantic States**. However, mostly dry weather favored fieldwork from the **Delta into the Southeast**.

Heavy showers soaked the **Southwest** early in the week, producing a daily-record total in **Albuquerque, NM** (1.47 inches on October 9). A day later in **Texas**, record totals for October 10 included 2.32 inches in **College Station** and 2.31 inches in **Lufkin**. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Victoria** netted daily-record totals on October 10 and 12 (1.79 and 3.04 inches, respectively). By mid-week, downpours shifted into the **East**, where records for October 11 reached 3.22 inches in **Bridgeport, CT**, 2.47 inches in **Islip, NY**, and 2.04 inches in **Philadelphia, PA. Maine** was drenched the following day, resulting in records for October 12 in **Millinocket** (2.16 inches) and **Bangor** (1.98 inches). At week's end, heavy precipitation returned to the **Southwest**, where daily records for October 14 included 0.76 inch in **Flagstaff, AZ**, and 0.56 inch in **Sandberg, CA.** Meanwhile in **Texas**, **Childress** posted consecutive record totals on October 14 and 15 (2.40 and 1.90 inches, respectively).

Unseasonably cold air trailed the early- to mid-week storminess nearly nationwide, resulting in more than 50 daily-record lows from October 10-14. Chilly conditions originated in the **Northwest**, where record lows for October 10 included 22°F in **Redmond, OR**, and 25°F in **Whitman Mission, WA.** Farther east, consecutive daily-record lows were established on October 12-13 in **Montana** locations such as **Miles City** (19 and 21°F) and **Glasgow** (17 and 18°F). On October 12 in **Wisconsin**, high temperatures remained at or below 32°F on the earliest date on record at several observing sites, including **Rhinelander** (30°F; previously, 31°F on October 13, 1909) and **Wausau** (32°F; previously, 32°F on October 16, 1952). Elsewhere, the week ended with consecutive daily-record lows for October 13-14 in **Chadron, NE** (20 and 16°F), and **Crossville, TN** (31 and 28°F). In the **East**, three consecutive freezes were reported from October 13-15 as far south as **southern Virginia**, where **Lynchburg** noted 31, 27, and 27°F.

In the **Great Lakes region**, some of the earliest and heaviest October snow on record accompanied the cold blast. From October 11-13, **Lansing, MI**, set or tied three consecutive daily snowfall records (a trace, 1.5 inches, and a trace). In addition, **Lansing** noted its earliest snowfall of 1 inch or greater, previously set with a 1.7-inch total on October 16, 1943. Similarly, **Grand Rapids, MI** (2.0 inches on October 12), experienced its earliest snowfall of at least 1 inch, previously set with a 4.5-inch sum on October 19, 1989. Elsewhere in the **Great Lakes region**, October 12 featured the earliest measurable snowfall on record in locations such as **Detroit, MI** (0.2 inch; previously 0.4 inch on October 13, 1909), and **Chicago, IL** (0.3 inch; previously 0.2 inch on October 18, 1972, and 0.7 inch on October 18, 1989). Farther east, a narrow squall originating over **Lake Erie** blanketed **Buffalo, NY**, with 22.6 inches of snow on October 12-13, including a 14.0-inch total on the latter date. Prior to 2006, **Buffalo's** greatest 1-day snowfall in October was 6.0 inches, achieved on October 13, 1909, and October 31, 1917.

Alaska's mild weather pattern continued, boosting weekly temperatures as much as 10 to 15°F above normal across the northern two-thirds of the State. On October 9, **Alaskan** daily-record highs included 67°F in **Nenana** and 66°F in **McGrath**. Meanwhile, wet conditions persisted in parts of **southern and western Alaska**. **Valdez** experienced its wettest day on record (4.80 inches on October 9), eclipsing its daily standards for October (3.28 inches on October 10, 1983) and any month (4.06 inches on December 22, 1999). Through October 14, month-to-date **Alaskan** precipitation totals were significantly above normal in locations such as **Valdez** (14.13 inches, or 328 percent of normal) and **Bethel** (3.12 inches, or 427 percent). Farther south, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii** through week's end, when heavy showers overspread the western islands. No rain (0.34 inch below normal) fell in **Kahului, Maui**, during the first 2 weeks of October. Farther west, however, 24-hour rainfall totals on October 14-15 reached 3.15 inches in **Mililani, Oahu**, and 2.92 inches in **Kalaheo, Kauai**.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

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

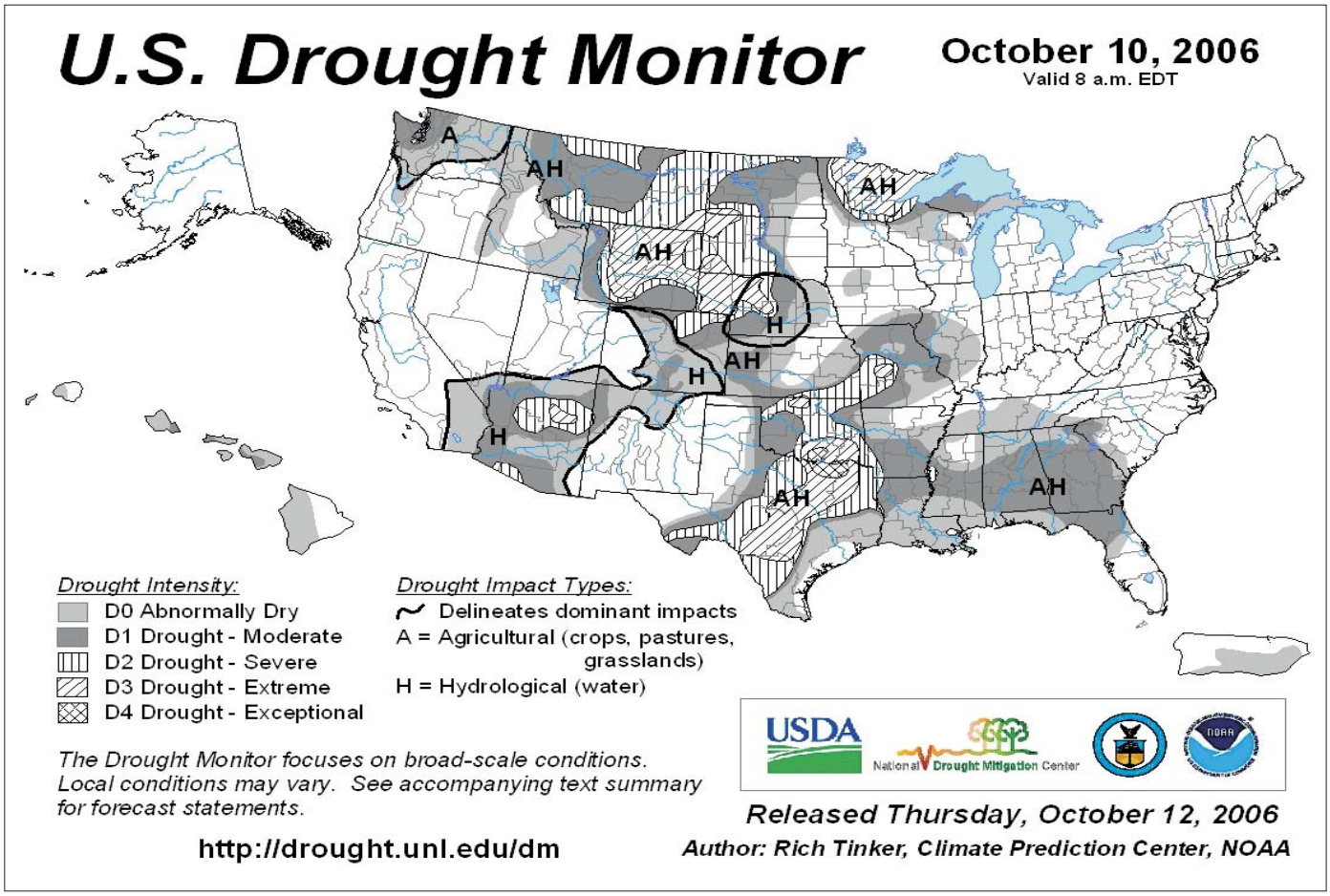
Corn production is forecast at 10.9 billion bushels, down 2 percent (%) from both last month and 2005. Yields are expected to average 153.5 bushels per acre, down 1.2 bushels from September but 5.6 bushels higher than last year. If realized, the yield would be the second largest on record, behind 2004. Forecast yields are lower than September across the central Corn Belt, as early harvest results revealed that the hot, dry summer conditions had reduced yield potential more than anticipated. However, producers in the northern and eastern Corn Belt reported better-than-expected yields mainly due to timely rainfall during the growing season. Expected yields across the northern and southern Great Plains are unchanged from last month. Based on administrative information, acreage updates were made in several States, bringing total corn planted acres to 78.6 million acres. This is down 1% from June and 4% below 2005. Area harvested and to be harvested for grain, at 71.0 million acres, is down 1% from September and 5% below 2005.

Soybean production is forecast at 3.19 billion bushels, up 3% from the September forecast and up 4% from the 2005 crop. If realized, this would be the highest production on record. Yields are expected to average 42.8 bushels per acre, up 1.0 bushel from September but down 0.2 bushel from last year's record-high yield. Compared with last month, yield forecasts are unchanged or higher in all States except South Dakota. The States with the largest expected increase from September 1 are Illinois and Virginia, both up 3.0 bushels. Timely rains and cooler weather improved yield expectations in the central and northern Corn Belt. Based on administrative information, acreage updates were made in several States, with soybean planted area now at 75.6 million acres. This is up 1% from June and up 5% from 2005. Expected area for harvest, at 74.5 million acres, is up 1% from September and 5% above 2005. Revised 2005 soybean acreage, yield, and production were published in the September 29, 2006, Grain Stocks report.

All Cotton production is forecast at 20.7 million 480-pound bales, up 2% from last month but down 14% from last year's record-high production. Yield is expected to average 774 pounds per acre, up 12 pounds from last month but down 57 pounds from last year. The October harvested area is expected to total 12.8 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 7% from 2005. The higher production forecast is a result of better-than-expected yields throughout the Delta and parts of the Southeast.

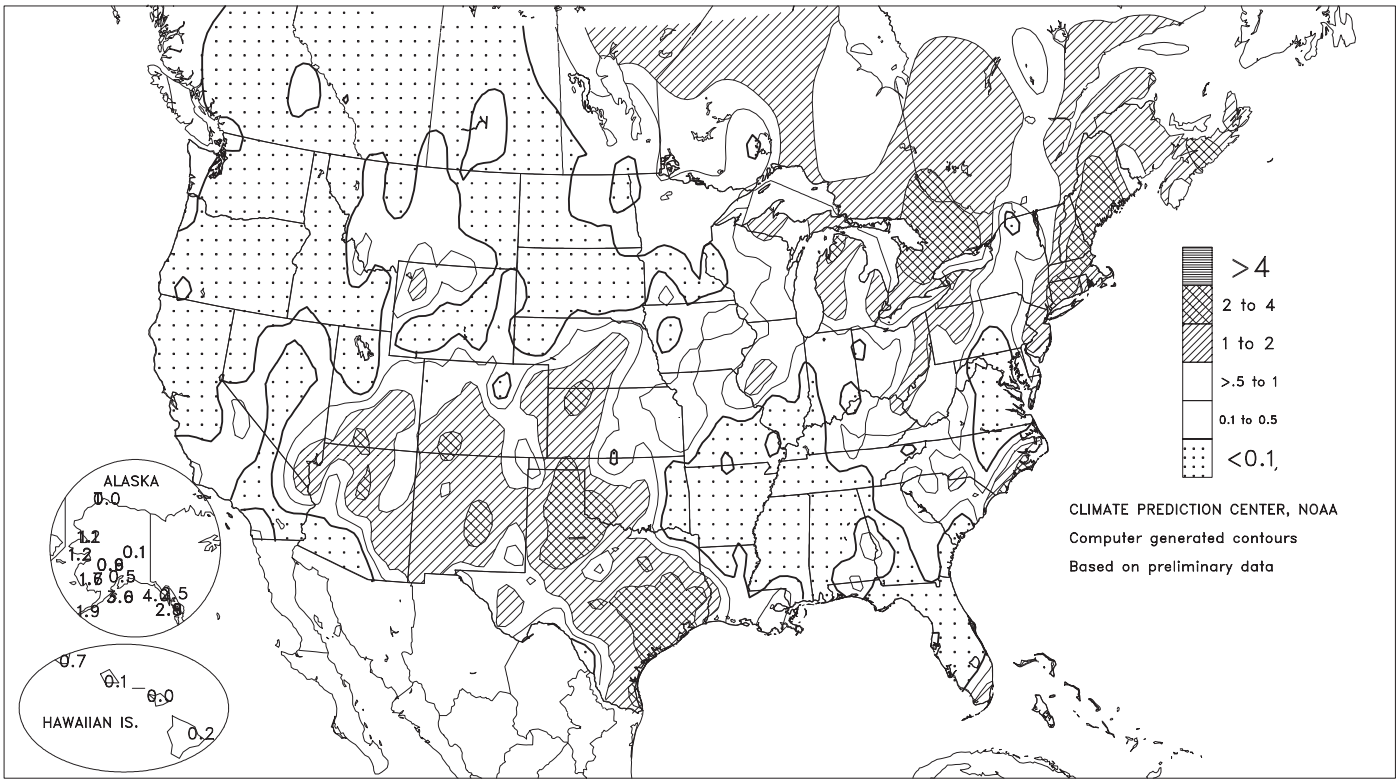
The initial **all orange** forecast for the 2006-07 season is 7.89 million tons, down 11% from last season's final utilization of 8.90 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 135 million boxes (6.08 million tons), is down 9% from the 2005-06 hurricane-reduced crop. The 2006-07 forecast is 44% lower than the final utilization for the 2003-04 season, which was Florida's last non-hurricane-reduced crop. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 72.0 million boxes (3.24 million tons), 4% below last season's final utilization. Beginning with the current season, Temple oranges are included in this category. Florida's Valencia forecast is 63.0 million boxes (2.84 million tons), down 14% from last season's final utilization. Average fruit per tree is down from last year for all orange varieties and is attributed to cold weather in mid-February, which interrupted the bloom period, as well as lingering stress from last year's hurricane. This reduced fruit set is particularly evident in Valencia oranges, which at 428 fruit per tree is the lowest on record.

California's all orange production for the 2006-07 season is forecast at 46.0 million boxes (1.73 million tons), down 20% from last season's final utilization. The California navel orange forecast is carried forward from September at 33.0 million boxes (1.24 million tons) and is down 27% from the previous season's utilization. This year's long, wet wet spring contributed to the lowest fruit set since the 2001-02 season. The initial 2006-07 forecast for California Valencia oranges is 13.0 million boxes (488,000 tons), up 8% from last season's utilization. The Valencia crop is developing normally, with no major problems reported. The number of fruit per tree is higher than last season, but acreage continues to decline. Meanwhile, the Texas forecast for all oranges is 1.78 million boxes (75,000 tons), 11% above last season's final utilization. Arizona's all orange forecast, at 350,000 boxes (14,000 tons), is down 22% from the final 2005-06 utilization.



Total Precipitation (Inches)

OCT 8 - 14, 2006



September Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

September showers slowed summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting in parts of the Midwest, but generally dry weather returned to the Southeast. Midwestern fieldwork delays were most significant in the Ohio Valley, while a late-month drying trend favored an acceleration of corn and soybean harvesting across the western Corn Belt. Meanwhile, harvesting advanced with few delays from eastern Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast, although underlying long-term drought remained a concern across much of the South. Farther west, locally heavy rain on the Plains boosted soil moisture for winter wheat establishment and promoted further recovery of drought-stressed pastures. Dryness returned, however, to parts of the Plains, including much of Kansas and Oklahoma. Elsewhere, showery conditions across the Rockies and Intermountain West contrasted with mild, dry weather in the West Coast States. By month's end, some Northwestern winter grain areas remained unfavorably dry for proper autumn crop establishment.

In a sharp reversal from the summer months, cool weather took hold across much of the U.S. In fact, there were fewer daily-record highs (about 50) than daily-record lows (nearly 200), and monthly temperatures averaged at least 4°F below normal in a broad area across the Nation's mid-section, including the central Plains. Consequently, the season's first freeze arrived early across parts of the High Plains and Intermountain West, although summer crops were largely mature enough to withstand the early-season chill without adverse effects.

Alliance, NE, posted a daily-record low of 31°F on September 2 and recorded its second-earliest freeze behind a 30-degree reading on August 25, 1910. Similarly, Grand Junction, CO (32°F on September 17), experienced its second-earliest freeze behind a 32-degree reading on September 15, 1903. Farther north, Hibbing, MN, posted five consecutive daily-record lows (28, 23, 26, 28, and 27 degrees F) from September 8-12. For the month as a whole, it was the third-coolest September in Goodland, KS (59.4°F, or 4.6°F below normal), and the fourth coolest in North Platte, NE (57.7°F, or 4.7°F below normal). Farther east, Indianapolis, IN (64.1°F, or 2.2°F below normal), experienced its coolest September since 1993. Elsewhere, Rochester, MN, noted its first cooler-than-normal month since December 2005, with a September average temperature of 58.9°F (1.1°F below normal). Despite near- to below-normal September temperatures in Texas, Dallas-Ft. Worth (DFW) remained on pace for its warmest year on record. DFW's year-to-date average temperature of 73.3°F was significantly above its January-September 2000 standard of 72.2°F.

In terms of storminess, the month opened with Tropical Storm Ernesto just inland over eastern North Carolina, having just made landfall late August 31 just west of Cape Fear with sustained winds near 70 m.p.h. A gust to 74 m.p.h. was clocked in Wrightsville Beach, NC, but most of the strongest winds remained offshore. Farther north, windy conditions in early September were not directly related to Ernesto, but rather the tight pressure gradient between the dying tropical storm drifting northward through the Mid-Atlantic region and a high-pressure system building southward across New England. Strathmore, NJ, reported a gust to 81 m.p.h. However, the storm's primary impact was heavy rainfall, which exceeded 8 inches from the Carolinas northward across the Mid-Atlantic coastal plain. The rain eased or eradicated Mid-Atlantic dryness but causing flash flooding. In fact, September 1 was the wettest day on record in Norfolk, where the 8.93-inch total surpassed its all-time mark of 7.41 inches, established on August 31, 1964. Storm-total rainfall topped 10 inches at a few nearby locations, including Wakefield, VA (10.62 inches), and Leonardtown, MD (10.08 inches).

More heavy rain fell across the East in Ernesto's wake. Daily-record totals were set in locations such as Raleigh-Durham, NC (3.83 inches on September 4), and Miami, FL (4.63 inches on September 6). Through September 8, Miami's month-to-date rainfall reached 12.71 inches, en route to a final monthly sum of 16.73 inches (200 percent [%] of normal). On September 5, Mid-Atlantic daily records were set in Philadelphia, PA (2.45 inches) and Wallops Island, VA (2.98 inches). Wallops Island's rain fell on the heels of an Ernesto-induced 4.14-inch total on September 1.

Several days later, the first of three rounds of heavy rain and severe thunderstorms struck the Plains and the Midwest. First, Vichy-Rolla, MO (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. Then, from September 15-17, a 1.22-inch total in Glasgow, MT, represented its highest 3-day sum since June 6-8, 2005, when 1.39 inches fell. Elsewhere in Montana, Billings received more rain from September 15-17 (1.83 inches) than during the preceding 110 days. From May 28 - September 14, Billings' rainfall totaled just 1.53 inches (less than one-third of normal). Farther east, daily-record rainfall totals for September 17 included 3.02 inches in Paducah, KY, 2.49 inches in Oklahoma City, OK, and 2.13 inches in Springfield, MO. A day later in Texas, McAllen (2.92 inches on September 18) collected a daily-record amount.

Meanwhile, a severe weather outbreak across the upper Midwest on September 15-16 resulted in a tornado-related fatality in Hennepin County, MN, on the latter date. Less than a week later, more than 50 tornadoes ripped across the South and Midwest on September 21-22, with at least a half dozen twisters spotted on the 22nd in Missouri, Illinois, and Alabama. During the latter event, severe flash flooding struck the Ohio Valley and Mid-South, triggered by local rainfall in excess of 10 inches. In southern Missouri, Myrtle (Oregon County) netted 10.16 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on September 22-23. Elsewhere, storm-total rainfall reached 13.82 inches in Mayfield (Graves County), KY, and 13.35 inches in Qulin (Butler County), MO. Paducah, KY, measured 6.57 inches on September 21-22, contributing to its wettest September on record (11.65 inches, or 327% of normal; previously, 9.23 inches in 1985). Elsewhere in Kentucky, London experienced its third-wettest September (7.21 inches, or 214% of normal), aided by its second-wettest September day. London's 3.07-inch deluge on September 23 was second only to a 4.32-inch sum on September 17, 2004, when Hurricane Ivan's remnants passed by. Farther west, Idaho Falls, ID (1.03 inches on

September 21), tied September 11, 1978, for the distinction of its wettest September day on record. Meanwhile, more than 10 inches of snow accumulated in Western locations such as Gothic, CO (10.5 inches), Alta, UT (11.0 inches), and near Deadwood, SD (12.0 inches).

Not to be outdone, the Southwest's active monsoon season continued into September. In New Mexico, more than 3 inches of rain fell in Roswell during the first 5 days of September, while exactly 5 inches of rain drenched Carlsbad. Roswell also netted a daily-record total of 2.45 inches on September 3. Meanwhile, El Paso, TX, followed its wettest August on record (6.85 inches, or 391% of normal) with consecutive daily-record totals on September 3 and 4 (1.33 and 1.28 inches, respectively). El Paso also noted 15.01 inches of rain (309% of normal) from July to September, easily marking its wettest such period (previously, 12.77 inches in 1881). Meanwhile in Arizona, Tucson's June 15 - September 30 rainfall totaled 10.20 inches (168% of normal), its sixth-wettest such period during the 112-year period of record. It was also Tucson's wettest monsoon period since 1983, when 10.50 inches fell. Another wet spot was southern Texas, where McAllen's 4.59-inch deluge on September 24 contributed to its second-wettest September on record (11.22 inches, or 275% of normal). McAllen's wettest September occurred in 1967, when the remnants of Hurricane Beulah helped to boost its monthly sum to 17.87 inches.

However, long-term drought remained deeply entrenched across much of the Plains and South. In Colorado, Denver endured its 11th consecutive month with below-normal precipitation. In addition, Denver's January-September total of 6.06 inches (46% of normal) placed the city in danger of recording its lowest annual precipitation (currently, 7.48 inches, or 47% of normal, in 2002). Farther north, Billings, MT, completed its eighth consecutive water year (October 1, 1998 - September 30, 2006) with below-normal precipitation. Although Billings' precipitation was only slightly below normal (13.31 inches, or 90% of normal) during the 2006 water year, the 8-year deficit climbed to 27.47 inches, or the equivalent of nearly 2 years of rain and snow. Meanwhile, 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. September dry spots in the Southeast included Tallahassee, FL (2.09 inches, or 42% of normal), and Macon, GA (1.46 inches, or 45%).

The Nation's year-to-date wildfire acreage, including Alaska, climbed to nearly 9.1 million by September 30, surpassing the post-1960 annual standard of just under 8.7 million acres that was set just last year. The 2006 wildfire season was unusual, however, due to its duration and geographic diversity. The season began early across the southern Plains, peaking during a devastating wildfire outbreak on March 12. Later, pre-monsoon fires flared across the Southwest, followed by numerous large, mid- to late-summer blazes across the Great Basin and the Northwest. In addition, the 2006 record total was not appreciably boosted by Alaska, which noted fewer than 0.3 million acres of wildfire-charred vegetation. By comparison, more than 6.6 million acres burned in Alaska alone during the 2004 wildfire season.

In Hawaii, some of the most significant rain fell late in the month. At the Big Island location of Hilo, for example, 3.01 inches of rain fell in a 24-hour period on September 25-26, and 6.12 inches of its 9.52-inch monthly total accumulated during the last 7 days of the month. Meanwhile, monthly rainfall totaled just 1.18 inches (44% of normal) in Lihue, Kauai. Farther north, very wet conditions prevailed in southeastern Alaska, where Juneau's monthly total of 13.01 inches (173% of normal) represented its second-wettest September behind a 15.14-inch total in 1991. Juneau's wet September followed its second-wettest August on record (11.02 inches, or 205% of normal). Elsewhere in southeastern Alaska, Port Alexander (31.07 inches, or 176% of normal) completed its wettest September, previously established with a 28.03-inch sum in 1962. In contrast, September precipitation was significantly below normal across parts of mainland Alaska, where totals included 0.67 inch (28% of normal) in McGrath and 0.56 inch (50%) in Fairbanks. Meanwhile, monthly temperatures ranged from near normal across the State's southern tier to more than 5ºF above normal in parts of the Alaskan mainland.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Temperatures averaged below normal nearly nationwide, with the exception of the Pacific Coast States, the northern Rocky Mountains, New England, and Florida's peninsula. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall limited fieldwork in the Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic Coast States. Precipitation was lighter across the Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains, but enough to slow crop harvest. Conditions were mostly dry from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, particularly in California, where less than one-tenth of an inch of precipitation was received nearly statewide. In the Delta and Southeast, harvesting progressed rapidly, unhindered by moderate rainfall.

The Nation's corn crop continued to develop ahead of normal, with 88 percent (%) of the crop at or beyond maturity by month's end. This was the same as last year but 6 percentage points ahead of normal. Maturation was at or ahead of normal in all States except Indiana. Despite the rapid maturation of the crop, harvest progressed behind normal during the month, slowed by wet conditions in the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley. By October 1, growers had harvested 20% of their crop, compared with 25% last year and 23% for the 5-year average. Harvest trailed normal in most States, and only in Missouri was progress more than 1 point ahead of normal.

Sorghum acreage turning color or beyond progressed behind the normal pace, reaching 89% by October 1, four points behind last year and the 5-year average. Though most States were at or ahead of the normal coloring pace, the two largest producing States, Kansas and Texas, trailed 6 and 2 points behind normal, respectively. Maturation of the crop also lagged normal. By month's end, 60% of the acreage was at or beyond maturity, 5 points behind last year and 7 points behind normal. The crop was 1 week behind the normal maturation pace in Kansas and over 2 weeks behind in Oklahoma. Harvest progressed slightly ahead of normal through mid-month but had slipped behind normal by month's end. By October 1, growers had harvested 38% of their acreage, compared with 36% last year and 40% for the 5-year average. Harvest was behind normal in most States, trailing by 3 weeks in Oklahoma.

Planting of the 2007 winter wheat crop was slowed by wet conditions in the eastern Corn Belt and by lack of soil moisture in parts of the Pacific Northwest and Great Plains. By October 1,

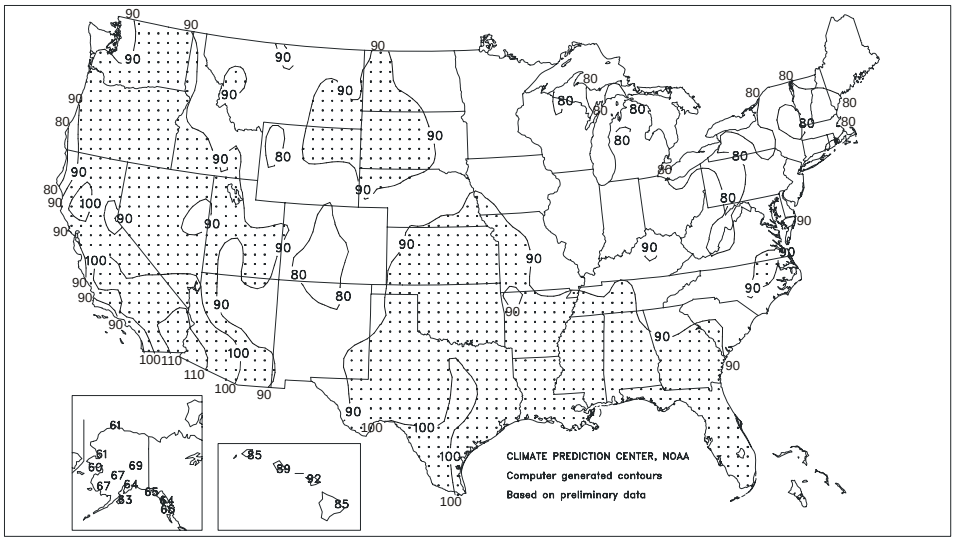
fifty-four percent of the acreage had been seeded, 1 point ahead of last year but 2 points behind normal. Planting progressed well ahead of normal in Oregon, where dry weather favored fieldwork. However, most other States were at or behind the normal planting pace. Emergence also progressed behind normal, reaching 24% by month's end, the same as last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence trailed the normal pace in most States and had not yet begun in California, North Carolina, and Ohio.

The rice harvest progressed ahead of normal, reaching 79% complete by month's end, 8 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. In the Mississippi Delta, harvest proceeded ahead of normal. However, California's crop, planted late due to wet conditions early in the season, was behind the normal pace.

The soybean crop, like corn, matured ahead of normal but was harvested behind the normal pace. By October 1, eighty-seven percent of the crop was dropping leaves or beyond, compared with 91% last year and 84% for the 5-year average. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all States except Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, and Ohio. In the Delta, Arkansas's and Louisiana's crop led the normal pace by 12 and 14 points, respectively. Meanwhile, harvest fell behind normal, delayed by wet conditions, in the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley. By month's end, growers had harvested just 19% of their acreage, 14 points behind last year and 7 points behind normal. Though growers in the Delta were well ahead of their normal harvest pace, progress trailed normal in most other States. In Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and South Dakota, harvest lagged a week or more behind normal.

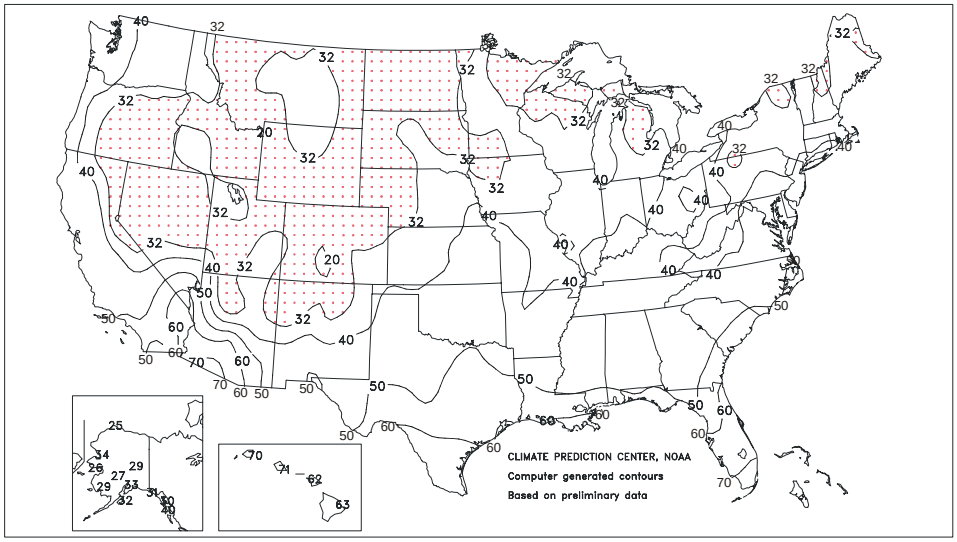
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

September 2006



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

September 2006



The Nation's sunflower harvest was just getting underway at month's end. On October 1, growers had reaped 5% of their acreage, 1 point behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Harvest was most advanced in Colorado, at 12% complete, while in the leading producing State, North Dakota, 3% of the acreage had been harvested.

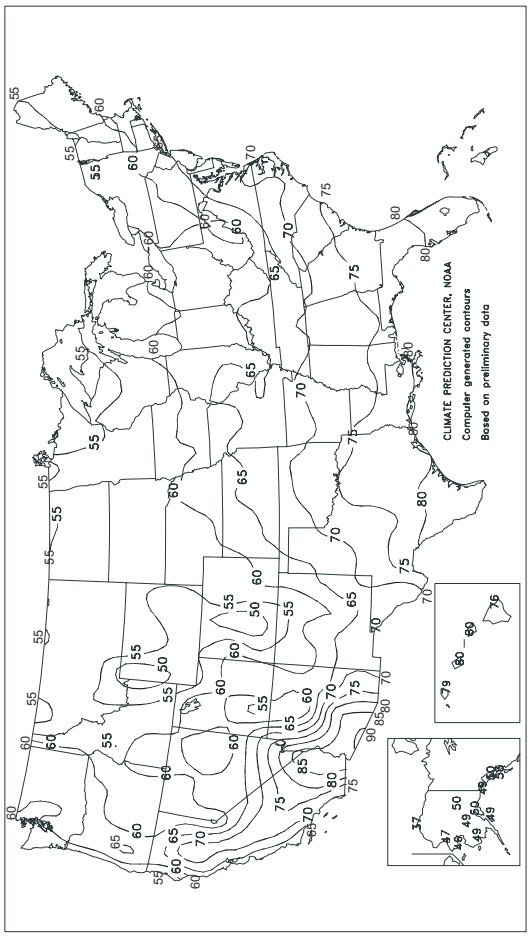
The peanut harvest started slowly and continued to fall behind during the month. By month's end, just 11% of the acreage had been combined, compared with 22% last year and 27% for the 5-year average. Harvest progress was over a week behind normal nationwide and over 2 weeks behind in Alabama and Florida. Among the eight largest producing States, only Virginia growers were ahead of their normal harvest pace.

The Nation's cotton crop developed ahead of normal during the month. By October 1, bolls were open on 82% of the acreage, 6 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Though behind normal in a few States, bolls opened ahead of normal in Texas and across most of the Delta, Southeast, and Atlantic Coast States. Unlike other summer crops, harvest of the cotton crop progressed ahead of normal. By month's end, growers had picked 24% of their acreage, compared with 19% for last year and the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced in the Mississippi Delta, at 31% complete in Arkansas, 59% complete in Louisiana, and 58% complete in Mississippi, all well ahead of normal.

The sugarbeet harvest began ahead of the normal pace but slowed to around normal by month's end. By October 1, fifteen percent of the acreage had been harvested, 6 points ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced in the Red River Valley but was slightly behind normal in the region, while Idaho growers were slightly ahead of their normal harvest pace.

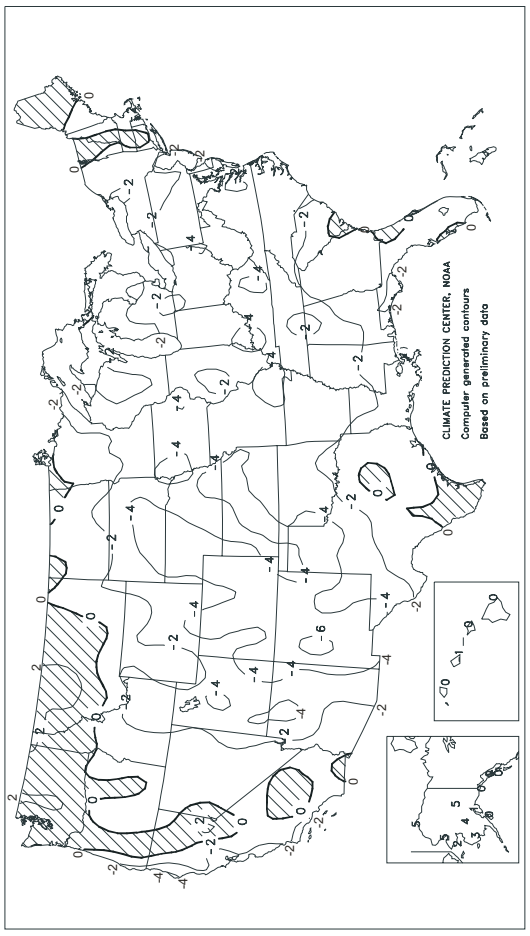
Average Temperature (°F)

September 2006



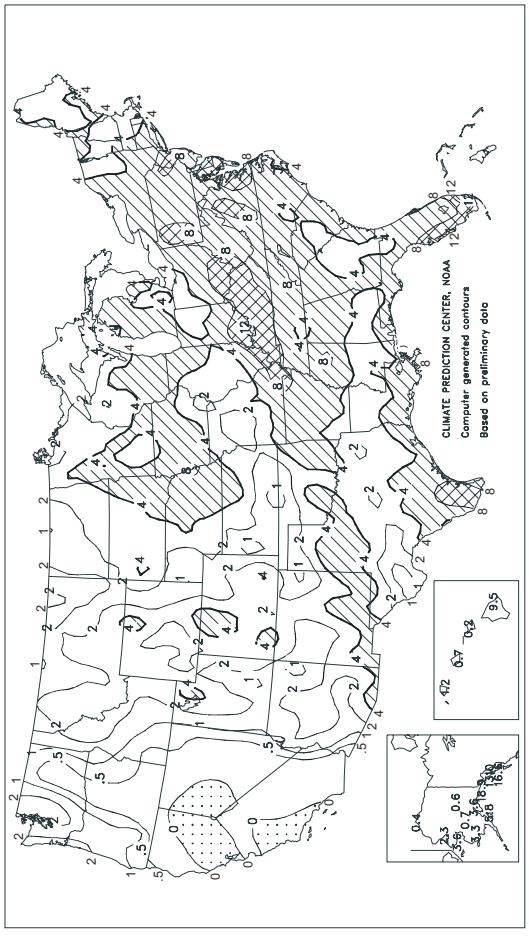
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

September 2006



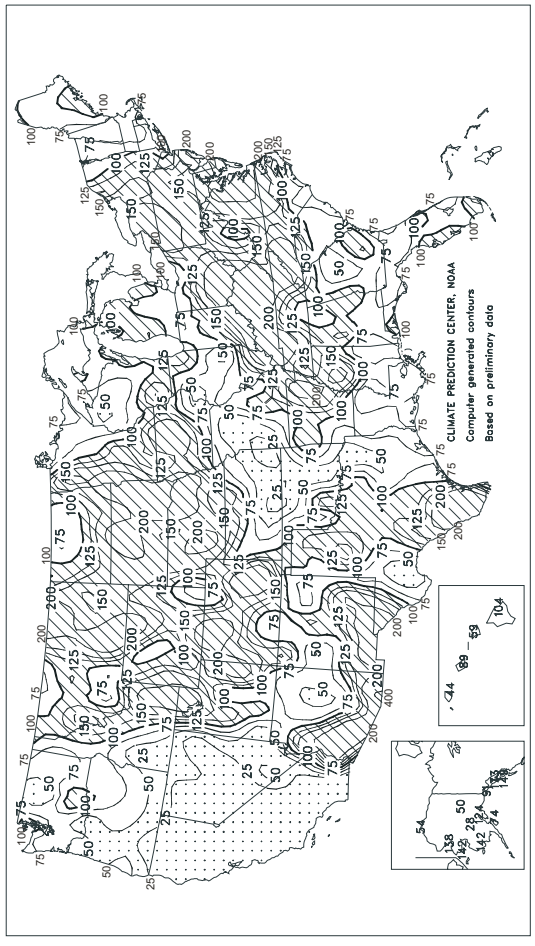
Total Precipitation (Inches)

September 2006



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

September 2006



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

September 2006

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	73	-1	3.74	-0.31
HUNTSVILLE	71	-1	3.89	-0.40
MOBILE	76	-1	3.13	-2.88
MONTGOMERY	75	-1	3.52	-0.70
AK ANCHORAGE	50	2	3.56	0.69
BARROW	37	6	0.37	-0.32
COLD BAY	47	-1	4.44	-0.07
FAIRBANKS	50	6	0.56	-0.56
JUNEAU	50	0	13.01	5.47
KING SALMON	49	1	3.60	0.79
KODIAK	49	0	5.82	-2.02
NOME	46	3	3.57	1.06
AZ FLAGSTAFF	55	-3	1.24	-0.88
PHOENIX	86	0	0.78	0.03
TUCSON	79	-2	1.60	0.15
AR FORT SMITH	71	-3	4.69	1.08
LITTLE ROCK	73	-1	4.25	0.54
CA BAKERSFIELD	77	0	0.00	-0.15
EUREKA	53	-4	0.09	-0.77
FRESNO	76	1	0.00	-0.26
LOS ANGELES	69	-1	0.00	-0.26
REDDING	74	1	0.00	-0.48
SACRAMENTO	70	-2	0.00	-0.36
SAN DIEGO	70	-2	0.00	-0.21
SAN FRANCISCO	62	-2	0.00	-0.20
STOCKTON	72	-1	0.00	-0.33
CO ALAMOSA	51	-4	0.60	-0.29
CO SPRINGS	56	-4	1.51	0.28
DENVER	59	-2	0.84	-0.20
GRAND JUNCTION	61	-4	1.41	0.50
PUEBLO	60	-5	1.64	0.80
CT BRIDGEPORT	65	-1	2.71	-0.87
HARTFORD	63	0	2.25	-1.88
DC WASHINGTON	68	-3	6.31	2.52
DE WILMINGTON	65	-3	6.18	2.17
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	0	2.97	-3.64
FT LAUDERDALE	83	1	8.14	-0.12
FT MYERS	82	0	10.11	2.25
JACKSONVILLE	79	1	4.55	-3.35
KEY WEST	83	0	6.86	1.41
MELBOURNE	80	0	5.98	-1.22
MIAMI	83	1	16.73	8.35
ORLANDO	81	0	4.09	-1.67
PENSACOLA	78	-1	9.83	4.08
ST PETERSBURG	81	-1	8.62	1.03
TALLAHASSEE	76	-3	2.09	-2.92
TAMPA	82	0	12.40	5.86
WEST PALM BEACH	82	0	6.07	-2.03
GA ATHENS	71	-2	2.22	-1.31
ATLANTA	72	-1	3.31	-0.78
AUGUSTA	74	0	2.69	-0.90
COLUMBUS	76	0	3.49	0.42
MACON	74	0	1.46	-1.80
SAVANNAH	76	-1	5.22	0.14
HI HILO	76	0	9.52	0.38
HONOLULU	80	-2	0.66	-0.08
KAHULUI	80	1	0.23	-0.16
LIHUE	79	-1	1.18	-1.51
ID BOISE	65	1	0.16	-0.60
LEWISTON	65	1	0.67	-0.13
POCATELLO	56	-3	1.43	0.54
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	62	-2	5.85	2.58
MOLINE	64	-1	1.25	-1.91
PEORIA	64	-1	1.67	-1.45
ROCKFORD	61	-2	2.91	-0.56
SPRINGFIELD	65	-2	2.02	-0.81
IN EVANSVILLE	65	-4	8.75	5.76
FORT WAYNE	61	-3	2.82	0.01
INDIANAPOLIS	64	-2	3.53	0.65
SOUTH BEND	61	-2	3.53	-0.26
IA BURLINGTON	64	-3	1.27	-2.33
CEDAR RAPIDS	60	-4	2.81	-0.46
DES MOINES	63	-2	3.98	0.83
DUBUQUE	59	-3	4.61	1.05
SIOUX CITY	60	-3	5.45	3.03
WATERLOO	60	-3	5.44	2.49
KS CONCORDIA	64	-4	3.98	1.48
DODGE CITY	65	-4	0.64	-1.06
GOODLAND	60	-4	1.03	-0.09
HILL CITY	63	-4	2.38	0.32
TOPEKA	66	-2	2.47	-1.24
WICHITA	68	-3	0.72	-2.24
KY JACKSON	63	-5	6.39	2.62
LEXINGTON	64	-4	10.25	7.14
LONDON-CORBIN	64	-4	7.21	3.84
LOUISVILLE	67	-3	9.79	6.74
PADUCAH	66	-3	11.65	8.09
LA BATON ROUGE	78	0	4.49	-0.35
LAKE CHARLES	78	0	2.81	-3.14
NEW ORLEANS	79	0	4.72	-0.83
SHREVEPORT	77	0	2.97	-0.24
ME BANGOR	59	0	4.17	0.78
CARIBOU	55	1	2.88	-0.39
PORTLAND	60	1	3.57	0.20
MD BALTIMORE	65	-2	7.56	3.58
MA BOSTON	65	0	1.72	-1.75
WORCESTER	61	1	2.37	-1.90
MI ALPENA	56	0	2.81	0.01
DETROIT	62	-2	1.73	-1.54
FLINT	59	-2	3.19	-0.57
GRAND RAPIDS	60	-1	5.38	1.10
HOUGHTON LAKE	55	-2	3.99	0.88
LANSING	59	-1	3.07	-0.41
MUSKEGON	60	0	3.70	0.18
TRAVERSE CITY	58	-2	3.11	-0.47
MN DULUTH	54	-1	2.86	-1.27
INT'L FALLS	53	0	1.63	-1.40
MINNEAPOLIS	60	-1	2.44	-0.25
ROCHESTER	58	-1	3.34	0.22
ST. CLOUD	56	-1	5.09	2.16
MS JACKSON	75	-1	2.19	-1.04
MERIDIAN	74	-2	1.22	-2.42
TUPELO	73	0	5.11	1.76
MO COLUMBIA	66	-1	1.63	-1.79
JOPLIN	69	-1	1.16	-4.06
KANSAS CITY	66	-2	2.22	-2.42
SPRINGFIELD	67	-2	2.26	-2.57
ST JOSEPH	64	-4	2.28	-1.63
ST LOUIS	67	-3	1.28	-1.68
MT BILLINGS	60	0	2.73	1.39
BUTTE	52	0	0.49	-0.60
CUT BANK	55	2	0.59	-0.59
GLASGOW	58	1	2.40	1.42
GREAT FALLS	58	3	1.82	0.59
HELENA	59	3	1.17	0.12
MILES CITY	59	-1	1.70	0.51
MISSOULA	58	2	1.63	0.55
NE GRAND ISLAND	62	-2	4.75	2.32
HASTINGS	62	-3	2.67	-0.07
LINCOLN	63	-3	3.93	1.01
MCCOOK	62	-3	2.35	0.98
NORFOLK	61	-2	5.16	2.91
NORTH PLATTE	58	-4	2.73	1.41
OMAHA/EPPLEY	62	-3	4.26	1.09
SCOTTSBLUFF	57	-3	0.63	-0.59
VALENTINE	57	-5	1.72	0.11
NV ELKO	58	0	0.09	-0.59
ELY	54	-3	0.41	-0.53
LAS VEGAS	81	0	0.00	-0.31
RENO	66	4	0.00	-0.45
WINNEMUCCA	59	-1	0.06	-0.47
NH CONCORD	59	0	2.27	-0.89
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	***	***	6.32	3.18
NEWARK	67	-1	3.38	-0.63
NM ALBUQUERQUE	65	-4	1.10	0.03
NY ALBANY	61	0	3.87	0.56
BINGHAMTON	58	-1	3.76	0.17
BUFFALO	60	-2	6.95	3.11
ROCHESTER	62	1	5.39	1.94
SYRACUSE	61	0	4.04	-0.11
NC ASHEVILLE	64	-2	7.80	4.08
CHARLOTTE	70	-3	4.38	0.55
GREENSBORO	68	-2	7.19	2.90
HATTERAS	***	***	***	***
RALEIGH	70	-1	8.53	4.27
WILMINGTON	72	-3	5.67	-1.12
ND BISMARCK	57	-1	1.74	0.13
DICKINSON	56	-1	1.76	0.14
FARGO	59	1	3.91	1.73
GRAND FORKS	57	0	2.45	0.49
JAMESTOWN	56	-2	2.49	0.75
MINOT	57	0	1.28	-0.46
WILLISTON	56	0	1.32	-0.03
OH AKRON-CANTON	60	-3	3.35	-0.08
CINCINNATI	64	-3	6.21	3.39
CLEVELAND	62	-1	3.14	-0.63
COLUMBUS	64	-3	5.35	2.43
DAYTON	62	-3	5.09	2.44
MANSFIELD	61	-2	2.62	-0.82
TOLEDO	62	-2	2.35	-0.49
YOUNGSTOWN	60	-2	6.73	2.84
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	71	-2	3.76	-0.22
TULSA	71	-3	2.01	-2.75
OR ASTORIA	59	1	1.44	-1.17
BURNS	57	2	0.33	-0.17
EUGENE	62	0	0.52	-1.02
MEDFORD	67	1	0.06	-0.72
PENDLETON	64	1	0.37	-0.26
PORTLAND	65	1	0.86	-0.79
SALEM	64	2	0.54	-0.89
PA ALLENTOWN	62	-1	5.79	1.42
ERIE	62	-2	7.53	2.80
MIDDLETOWN	64	-2	5.54	2.03
PHILADELPHIA	67	-2	5.97	2.09
PITTSBURGH	61	-3	3.26	0.05
WILKES-BARRE	61	-1	5.76	1.90
WILLIAMSPORT	62	-1	5.49	1.51
PR SAN JUAN	84	2	1.78	-3.82
RI PROVIDENCE	64	0	3.18	-0.52
SC CHARLESTON	75	-1	4.32	-1.66
COLUMBIA	73	-2	2.63	-1.31
FLORENCE	73	-2	3.28	-0.39
GREENVILLE	70	-1	3.96	0.00
MYRTLE BEACH	74	0	4.05	-1.53
SD ABERDEEN	56	-4	2.67	0.86
HURON	57	-4	4.59	2.79
RAPID CITY	58	-3	2.00	0.90
SIOUX FALLS	58	-3	3.88	1.30
TN BRISTOL	65	-2	4.67	1.59
CHATTANOOGA	71	-1	4.10	-0.21
JACKSON	69	-3	3.08	-0.68
KNOXVILLE	68	-3	6.17	3.13
MEMPHIS	73	-2	2.87	-0.44
NASHVILLE	71	0	4.00	0.41
TX ABILENE	73	-3	3.17	0.26
AMARILLO	64	-5	1.09	-0.79
AUSTIN	79	-1	3.00	0.09
BEAUMONT	78	-1	5.61	-0.49
BROWNSVILLE	82	1	3.67	-1.64
COLLEGE STATION	80	0	2.69	-1.22
CORPUS CHRISTI	81	0	7.11	2.08
DALLAS/FT WORTH	78	0	2.60	0.18
DEL RIO	80	0	2.38	0.32
EL PASO	72	-3	4.99	3.38
GALVESTON	82	1	6.41	0.65
HOUSTON	80	1	3.22	-1.11
LUBBOCK	69	-2	4.87	2.30
MIDLAND	71	-3	1.26	-1.05
SAN ANGELO	74	-1	2.60	-0.35
SAN ANTONIO	80	1	4.11	1.11
VICTORIA	79	-1	3.96	-1.04
WACO	79	0	1.24	-1.64
WICHITA FALLS	74	-2	3.56	0.37
UT SALT LAKE CITY	64	-1	1.87	0.54
VT BURLINGTON	60	1	3.22	-0.61
VA LYNCHBURG	64	-3	7.73	3.85
NORFOLK	70	-2	11.64	7.58
RICHMOND	70	0	9.52	5.54
ROANOKE	65	-3	3.21	-0.64
WASH/DULLES	65	-2	7.12	3.30
WA OLYMPIA	60	2	0.69	-1.34
QUILLAYUTE	56	0	3.32	-0.83
SEATTLE-TACOMA	62	1	1.43	-0.20
SPOKANE	62	3	0.32	-0.44
YAKIMA	62	2	0.55	0.16
WV BECKLEY	59	-4	4.43	1.20
CHARLESTON	65	-1	4.56	1.11
ELKINS	60	-2	3.01	-0.81
HUNTINGTON	64	-3	7.70	4.90
WI EAU CLAIRE	58	-1	3.02	-0.72
GREEN BAY	58	-1	3.33	0.22
LA CROSSE	60	-3	3.61	0.21
MADISON	58	-3	3.34	0.26
MILWAUKEE	62	-1	3.57	0.27
WAUSAU	56	-3	1.95	-2.13
WY CASPER	55	-3	1.40	0.42
CHEYENNE	54	-3	1.02	-0.41
LANDER	57	-2	1.30	0.16
SHERIDAN	57	0	2.82	1.44

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 14, 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	76	52	83	42	64	-1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.78	69	46.01	107	81	36	0	0	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	73	47	82	36	60	-3	0.01	-0.73	0.01	3.97	68	30.38	68	84	43	0	0	1	0
	MOBILE	81	55	85	48	68	-1	0.15	-0.50	0.15	3.30	44	30.84	57	78	48	0	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	80	50	85	38	65	-2	0.07	-0.48	0.06	3.71	68	32.53	74	88	37	0	0	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	52	40	64	28	46	9	0.47	-0.03	0.34	4.47	114	16.79	130	77	64	0	1	3	0
	BARROW	31	25	39	18	28	10	0.02	-0.06	0.01	0.48	55	3.41	93	93	80	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	50	33	64	25	42	14	0.14	-0.05	0.07	0.80	53	7.70	92	85	74	0	4	3	0
	JUNEAU	50	39	59	32	45	1	2.45	0.47	1.12	18.60	161	55.33	128	97	92	0	1	4	2
	KODIAK	51	44	56	42	48	7	3.03	1.07	1.80	9.42	80	48.46	85	86	79	0	0	4	2
	NOME	43	32	49	18	38	7	1.21	0.86	0.39	4.86	149	14.69	109	88	81	0	3	5	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	59	30	65	27	45	-4	1.21	0.80	0.76	3.02	102	15.40	85	93	40	0	5	4	1
	PHOENIX	88	66	93	64	77	0	0.20	0.03	0.11	1.07	99	5.18	84	45	24	4	0	4	0
	TUCSON	85	58	90	54	72	-1	0.10	-0.19	0.08	1.81	89	11.15	113	46	25	1	0	2	0
	YUMA	88	65	92	60	76	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.20	57	0.43	19	45	30	2	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	72	46	80	35	59	-6	0.04	-0.79	0.04	4.73	90	33.48	100	83	39	0	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	73	49	81	37	61	-4	0.02	-0.85	0.02	4.28	79	33.01	87	83	34	0	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	77	55	87	53	66	-3	0.18	0.14	0.17	0.31	148	5.56	114	66	49	0	0	2	0
	FRESNO	78	54	83	52	66	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.08	18	12.38	149	68	49	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	60	72	57	65	-3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	8.32	84	78	63	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	83	55	89	46	69	4	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.22	20	26.43	114	38	29	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	79	48	86	45	64	-2	0.03	-0.09	0.03	0.29	52	13.78	109	89	28	0	0	1	0
	SAN DIEGO	69	61	71	59	65	-3	0.76	0.71	0.75	0.76	271	5.29	66	73	63	0	0	2	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	71	52	79	50	61	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.34	83	15.60	112	82	68	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	81	48	86	46	65	-1	0.02	-0.10	0.01	0.64	121	12.54	130	71	44	0	0	2	0
CO	ALAMOSA	58	32	62	27	45	0	1.13	0.99	0.73	1.91	162	7.38	122	88	52	0	4	4	1
	CO SPRINGS	56	35	66	32	46	-5	0.67	0.50	0.39	2.19	142	12.11	76	96	52	0	2	5	0
	DENVER INTL	58	36	68	32	47	-5	0.18	-0.01	0.17	1.02	71	6.24	51	88	49	0	1	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	62	44	67	40	53	-2	0.44	0.22	0.25	3.73	276	8.52	118	87	63	0	0	3	0
	PUEBLO	59	37	68	31	48	-7	0.95	0.84	0.69	2.64	249	12.09	110	92	74	0	2	3	1
CT	BRIDGEPORT	65	47	74	38	56	0	2.95	2.18	2.83	6.33	124	48.23	138	79	59	0	0	2	1
	HARTFORD	68	41	82	29	54	1	1.91	1.06	1.54	5.74	98	41.79	115	87	48	0	1	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	70	48	80	38	59	-2	0.24	-0.49	0.24	8.61	162	38.29	121	88	50	0	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	68	46	78	34	57	0	0.00	-0.70	0.00	6.31	115	37.76	109	95	43	0	0	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	82	61	90	54	72	-3	0.00	-1.07	0.00	4.17	47	25.72	62	90	46	1	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	81	54	88	48	68	-3	0.00	-0.98	0.00	4.55	45	32.98	72	89	46	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	87	76	89	75	82	1	0.84	-0.18	0.51	7.87	105	29.71	93	84	65	0	0	4	1
	MIAMI	89	75	91	72	82	3	0.72	-0.75	0.71	18.22	160	59.27	119	81	51	3	0	2	1
	ORLANDO	84	63	90	60	74	-2	0.00	-0.65	0.00	5.73	79	30.92	73	79	45	1	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	79	58	85	48	69	-2	0.15	-0.75	0.07	9.98	131	33.46	62	74	43	0	0	3	0
	TALLAHASSEE	81	52	87	45	67	-4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.09	32	34.85	65	85	50	0	0	0	0
	TAMPA	84	67	87	65	76	-1	0.35	-0.24	0.35	12.75	160	50.19	125	80	49	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	87	71	91	69	79	0	0.57	-0.63	0.51	7.89	74	38.22	77	90	56	1	0	6	1
GA	ATHENS	73	50	82	36	62	-1	0.34	-0.40	0.34	2.56	51	28.87	75	82	46	0	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	73	54	80	42	64	0	0.37	-0.29	0.37	3.68	67	38.32	94	70	40	0	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	78	52	84	36	65	0	0.90	0.18	0.84	3.64	73	31.16	84	88	47	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	78	55	85	43	67	0	0.36	-0.10	0.36	3.85	95	28.54	73	85	34	0	0	1	0
	MACON	79	50	86	35	65	0	0.09	-0.41	0.09	1.55	36	23.45	64	86	36	0	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	76	53	83	39	65	-4	0.06	-0.64	0.06	5.71	87	29.11	68	90	52	0	0	1	0
HI	HILO	85	69	86	66	77	1	0.21	-1.61	0.21	13.61	107	108.00	115	82	68	0	0	1	0
	HONOLULU	84	73	85	70	78	-3	0.10	-0.37	0.09	0.87	54	24.19	204	84	76	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	90	69	92	67	80	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.23	34	7.00	55	77	68	5	0	0	0
	LIHUE	83	72	85	68	78	-1	0.69	-0.22	0.64	1.87	42	59.93	217	90	81	0	0	3	1
ID	BOISE	67	40	74	35	54	-1	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.26	25	8.70	97	67	42	0	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	65	38	71	34	52	-2	0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.71	62	8.76	89	64	45	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	61	31	70	28	46	-4	0.02	-0.17	0.02	2.24	175	10.14	104	81	53	0	4	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	56	39	72	30	47	-7	0.55	-0.01	0.45	7.81	178	33.07	113	81	57	0	3	3	0
	MOLINE	59	39	79	30	49	-6	0.24	-0.36	0.12	1.50	35	29.98	95	73	46	0	3	3	0
	PEORIA	60	37	79	29	49	-7	0.48	-0.13	0.26	2.15	49	23.24	80	75	39	0	3	2	0
	ROCKFORD	56	37	75	29	47	-6	0.53	-0.03	0.30	4.20	91	30.41	100	80	55	0	4	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	62	36	79	28	49	-9	0.50	-0.05	0.45	2.52	64	23.18	81	88	34	0	4	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	67	42	78	31	54	-5	0.02	-0.53	0.01	8.77	213	51.22	147	83	47	0	1	2	0
	FORT WAYNE	61	38	77	31	49	-5	0.28	-0.28	0.21	4.21	107	32.09	110	80	49	0	2	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	64	40	77	31	52	-5	0.30	-0.26	0.27	4.94	124	37.51	115	78	45	0	3	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	58	39	75	31	48	-6	0.17	-0.55	0.10	5.30	101	35.38	113	81	61	0	2	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	60	39	78	30	50	-7	0.43	-0.23	0.42	1.71	34	21.84	69	77	36	0	3	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	55	37	75	27	46	-8	0.27	-0.20	0.26	3.08	72	24.58	86	82	43	0	4	2	0
	DES MOINES	56	38	75	28	47	-8	0.31	-0.27	0.29	4.29	100	27.07	91	72	51	0	3	2	0
	DUBUQUE	53	36	75	26	45	-8	0.45	-0.09	0.33	5.43	116	32.50	109	79	54	0	4	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	54	35	71	22	45	-8	0.29	-0.15	0.18	5.74	172	23.79	104	75	48	0	3	4	0
	WATERLOO	54	35	75	24	44	-8	0.47	-0.07	0.35	5.91	146	27.25	96	77	55	0	4	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	57	38	73	29	48	-10	0.28	-0.13	0.23	4.26	126	19.88	79	74	54	0	3	2	0
	DODGE CITY	62	40	83	36	51	-8	1.19	0.86	0.43	1.83	78	16.40	83	88	57	0	0	5	0
	GOODLAND	56	35	69	30	45	-9	1.19	0.97	0.54	2.22	142	20.43	114	88	66	0	1	5	1
	TOPEKA	62	39	81	26	50	-9	0.23	-0.45	0.23	2.70	53	27.31	90	78	43	0	3	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 14, 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	65	43	82	36	54	-7	0.25	-0.31	0.17	0.97	23	26.52	102	73	50	0	0	4	0
KY	JACKSON	66	44	77	29	55	-4	0.93	0.25	0.71	7.77	150	37.06	95	90	48	0	2	2	1
	LEXINGTON	66	43	78	31	54	-4	1.01	0.42	0.91	11.68	270	42.91	116	80	59	0	1	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	67	46	81	36	57	-3	0.04	-0.54	0.04	9.83	232	46.54	131	78	44	0	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	68	41	80	31	54	-6	0.02	-0.73	0.02	11.71	230	51.82	135	93	37	0	2	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	84	56	88	48	70	0	0.41	-0.40	0.25	4.90	75	29.97	59	85	33	0	0	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	82	59	87	54	71	0	0.48	-0.39	0.48	3.29	42	39.05	85	84	48	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	81	62	85	59	72	0	0.34	-0.27	0.20	5.06	74	30.20	58	73	44	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	77	53	86	46	65	-4	0.24	-0.73	0.16	3.21	63	30.00	76	74	40	0	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	58	35	74	28	47	3	1.03	0.39	0.99	5.11	112	30.22	103	79	48	0	4	2	1
	PORTLAND	62	41	72	29	51	2	2.91	1.97	2.44	6.65	128	46.70	136	89	58	0	1	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	69	44	79	32	56	-1	0.03	-0.69	0.03	9.57	174	31.38	93	91	58	0	2	1	0
MA	BOSTON	66	49	80	41	58	2	1.24	0.43	0.90	3.46	68	42.43	130	78	52	0	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	63	43	74	35	53	2	0.00	-1.02	0.00	2.37	38	34.85	91	86	46	0	0	0	0
MI	ALPENA	53	36	76	29	45	-2	0.54	0.02	0.34	5.65	147	26.76	115	87	52	0	2	5	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	54	38	71	30	46	-6	1.18	0.57	0.68	9.17	164	36.60	124	86	59	0	1	4	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	51	36	70	28	44	-4	0.69	0.19	0.42	6.31	153	27.59	118	81	63	0	2	4	0
	LANSING	55	37	71	30	46	-5	0.43	-0.06	0.20	4.39	97	28.51	112	86	66	0	2	3	0
	MUSKEGON	53	41	66	33	47	-4	1.17	0.59	0.60	7.21	153	32.95	130	77	58	0	0	5	2
	TRAVERSE CITY	52	38	73	29	45	-6	1.58	0.92	0.69	7.17	145	23.34	88	90	57	0	1	5	2
MN	DULUTH	46	29	65	19	37	-9	0.39	-0.16	0.16	3.87	73	21.34	80	77	59	0	5	4	0
	INT'L FALLS	45	24	71	19	35	-9	0.25	-0.20	0.21	1.91	48	15.31	73	83	54	0	6	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	51	35	69	25	43	-8	0.29	-0.15	0.15	2.75	77	24.42	97	74	51	0	3	2	0
	ROCHESTER	50	33	66	23	41	-8	0.19	-0.28	0.12	4.01	98	27.26	100	80	58	0	4	4	0
	ST. CLOUD	50	31	67	23	40	-8	0.18	-0.32	0.16	5.81	148	21.57	91	82	43	0	4	2	0
MS	JACKSON	79	49	85	40	64	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.21	48	35.63	82	80	35	0	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	81	46	84	37	63	-3	0.01	-0.67	0.01	1.47	29	36.31	78	81	39	0	0	1	0
	TUPELO	75	48	82	37	61	-3	0.00	-0.72	0.00	5.11	106	32.17	75	80	43	0	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	64	39	78	29	51	-7	0.58	-0.11	0.54	2.21	46	23.14	71	75	38	0	3	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	63	41	82	31	52	-7	0.40	-0.41	0.40	2.70	42	23.58	73	68	38	0	2	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	65	42	78	34	54	-6	0.15	-0.43	0.09	1.43	35	19.12	63	69	37	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	67	41	77	31	54	-6	0.10	-0.64	0.08	2.36	37	28.69	81	73	39	0	3	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	50	32	59	27	41	-9	0.15	-0.15	0.11	3.69	189	10.51	83	89	63	0	5	2	0
	BUTTE	55	27	66	21	41	-2	0.33	0.16	0.30	1.52	106	10.76	96	92	35	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	54	25	69	23	40	-5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.59	42	3.70	32	96	42	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	48	24	54	17	36	-12	0.05	-0.12	0.05	3.16	239	9.43	93	75	48	0	6	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	55	31	68	25	43	-5	0.02	-0.18	0.02	2.30	139	16.52	126	95	49	0	4	1	0
	HAVRE	51	24	59	21	38	-9	0.11	-0.03	0.11	1.40	105	7.84	77	80	53	0	7	1	0
	MISSOULA	59	30	67	23	44	-2	0.04	-0.13	0.04	1.68	117	12.36	110	76	57	0	6	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	53	35	70	26	44	-10	0.95	0.63	0.34	5.70	183	21.78	95	82	55	0	3	3	0
	LINCOLN	56	37	71	24	46	-10	0.16	-0.28	0.14	4.09	106	20.80	83	72	49	0	4	2	0
	NORFOLK	54	35	72	25	45	-9	0.79	0.42	0.43	5.95	196	23.08	98	72	48	0	4	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	53	31	66	19	42	-10	0.74	0.46	0.56	3.47	186	17.52	98	86	49	0	3	3	1
	OMAHA	55	38	72	27	47	-9	0.16	-0.34	0.15	4.42	104	25.84	98	71	49	0	3	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	54	32	63	24	43	-7	0.20	-0.02	0.18	0.84	50	10.21	71	84	62	0	3	2	0
	VALENTINE	52	29	57	16	41	-10	0.17	-0.12	0.08	1.97	89	13.14	74	74	41	0	4	3	0
NV	ELY	61	29	68	27	45	-2	0.18	-0.04	0.14	1.29	93	8.46	102	87	57	0	6	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	78	59	82	51	69	-2	0.63	0.60	0.56	1.07	268	1.59	44	46	31	0	0	3	1
	RENO	69	39	77	37	54	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.40	68	6.49	118	63	39	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	69	25	76	22	47	-4	0.98	0.85	0.97	1.21	157	8.65	137	65	31	0	7	2	1
NH	CONCORD	67	37	81	26	52	3	2.05	1.31	1.34	4.87	105	42.57	146	91	47	0	2	2	2
NJ	NEWARK	69	48	80	38	58	0	1.76	1.09	1.76	6.38	117	37.27	101	78	46	0	0	1	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	68	47	73	43	57	-3	1.60	1.38	1.47	2.70	179	11.44	147	80	46	0	0	2	1
NY	ALBANY	64	38	77	30	51	0	0.55	-0.14	0.31	5.44	116	38.07	126	86	47	0	1	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	60	41	74	29	51	1	0.24	-0.43	0.24	4.22	85	38.87	127	78	50	0	2	1	0
	BUFFALO	60	43	69	32	52	0	1.66	0.99	1.12	9.61	184	33.01	106	83	58	0	2	3	1
	ROCHESTER	64	43	76	34	53	1	0.76	0.19	0.37	6.75	146	31.55	117	90	65	0	0	3	0
	SYRACUSE	63	40	75	28	51	-1	0.20	-0.50	0.20	4.29	76	35.37	113	84	52	0	2	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	67	44	76	33	56	-1	0.25	-0.41	0.13	8.09	160	36.49	96	83	48	0	0	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	71	48	80	32	60	-3	0.82	0.01	0.71	5.32	97	32.89	94	86	49	0	1	2	1
	GREENSBORO	69	49	78	34	59	-1	0.18	-0.58	0.16	7.98	135	40.55	114	84	47	0	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	75	65	80	57	70	3	1.19	0.03	1.07	8.72	109	36.83	81	90	64	0	0	2	1
	RALEIGH	71	50	79	35	60	-2	0.09	-0.63	0.04	9.65	166	39.31	111	92	52	0	0	4	0
	WILMINGTON	75	56	82	42	65	-1	0.02	-0.74	0.02	5.79	68	47.99	99	91	52	0	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	48	27	55	20	38	-10	0.09	-0.21	0.09	2.15	97	9.48	63	74	50	0	6	1	0
	DICKINSON	47	24	54	18	36	-12	0.05	-0.27	0.05	2.65	117	11.00	75	89	39	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	49	28	60	20	39	-9	0.34	-0.10	0.21	4.34	140	15.43	83	77	42	0	6	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	50	27	60	20	38	-9	0.15	-0.24	0.11	2.62	96	13.48	79	81	36	0	6	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	46	26	54	20	36	-12	0.06	-0.27	0.06	3.02	125	13.37	80	83	41	0	6	1	0
	WILLISTON	46	22	53	15	34	-12	0.10	-0.10	0.10	1.88	105	10.99	88	78	52	0	6	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	62	42	76	31	52	-1	0.54	-0.02	0.52	3.89	85	34.51	111	86	55	0	1	2	1
	CINCINNATI	65	43	79	32	54	-4	0.18	-0.43	0.13	6.83	170	37.09	109	81	52	0	1	2	0
	CLEVELAND	62	43	75	34	53	-1	0.75	0.16	0.74	3.95	79	28.71	94	75	51	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	65	44	78	33	55	-2	0.50	0.03	0.47	6.17	158	32.48	105	81	53	0	0	2	0
	DAYTON	63	41	77	31	52	-3	0.03	-0.53	0.03	5.39	144	34.21	108	79	51	0	1	1	0
	MANSFIELD	62	42	77	31	52	-1	0.01	-0.52	0.01	2.63	58	32.59	94	86	47	0	2	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 14, 2006

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	62	39	79	33	51	-3	0.53	0.03	0.41	3.58	93	34.23	129	78	49	0	0	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	61	41	77	31	51	-1	0.92	0.37	0.80	7.65	150	38.01	124	85	61	0	1	2	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	72	46	81	38	59	-5	0.07	-0.82	0.04	3.83	66	22.90	76	76	41	0	0	2	0
	TULSA	71	46	78	40	59	-6	0.11	-0.83	0.11	2.12	31	29.18	85	72	48	0	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	62	44	70	37	53	-1	0.19	-0.82	0.19	1.73	39	46.01	108	91	78	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	67	27	72	23	47	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.94	125	9.59	125	70	40	0	6	0	0
	EUGENE	74	37	79	33	55	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.53	22	26.67	84	74	47	0	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	79	40	84	38	60	3	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.09	8	12.93	111	59	22	0	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	68	37	75	33	53	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.42	45	9.70	108	63	37	0	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	69	44	78	40	57	1	0.03	-0.49	0.03	0.92	35	23.94	101	79	60	0	0	1	0
	SALEM	71	38	77	36	55	1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.54	23	26.26	105	74	49	0	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	67	41	78	30	54	1	0.04	-0.69	0.04	6.44	109	39.67	109	87	55	0	2	1	0
	ERIE	59	42	70	33	51	-4	1.57	0.69	1.13	10.28	157	33.66	102	78	59	0	0	4	1
	MIDDLETOWN	66	46	76	34	56	0	0.00	-0.64	0.00	6.03	125	33.80	105	92	45	0	0	0	0
	PHILADELPHIA	69	49	79	39	59	0	2.04	1.43	2.04	9.24	178	38.03	111	83	50	0	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	63	43	77	33	53	-1	0.43	-0.05	0.41	3.69	87	27.10	88	83	53	0	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	64	41	76	29	53	0	0.14	-0.54	0.08	6.24	118	34.89	115	86	49	0	2	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	66	41	77	29	54	1	0.54	-0.16	0.51	6.16	113	36.85	111	87	50	0	2	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	68	45	78	36	56	2	1.14	0.38	0.98	5.14	99	39.05	109	83	52	0	0	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	4.77	75	31.17	74	***	***	***	***	***	***
	CHARLESTON	76	55	83	41	65	-3	0.08	-0.64	0.08	4.42	58	40.51	92	90	53	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	74	53	80	37	64	-1	0.54	-0.09	0.53	3.18	61	32.05	79	89	68	0	0	2	1
	GREENVILLE	73	49	80	31	61	-1	0.00	-0.86	0.00	3.97	70	29.37	73	82	43	0	1	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	49	27	58	18	38	-11	0.13	-0.25	0.12	2.81	109	14.98	82	76	45	0	5	2	0
	HURON	51	29	60	17	40	-10	0.08	-0.28	0.06	4.72	185	16.03	85	82	41	0	4	2	0
	RAPID CITY	51	30	59	18	40	-11	0.08	-0.22	0.04	2.09	124	11.05	74	72	33	0	4	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	53	33	73	22	43	-8	0.11	-0.32	0.08	3.99	115	23.59	108	71	45	0	4	3	0
TN	BRISTOL	68	41	79	27	55	-2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.77	115	32.70	97	95	43	0	3	0	0
	CHATTANOOGA	73	50	82	36	61	-1	0.08	-0.60	0.08	4.35	76	34.35	80	83	43	0	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	70	46	79	32	58	-3	0.04	-0.52	0.04	7.37	175	39.56	103	85	46	0	1	1	0
	MEMPHIS	73	49	81	36	61	-5	0.05	-0.61	0.05	2.92	63	31.12	75	76	37	0	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	72	47	83	33	59	-3	0.26	-0.33	0.26	4.26	88	35.54	95	75	36	0	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	77	55	85	42	66	-2	0.30	-0.40	0.30	3.47	80	18.41	93	81	70	0	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	63	44	77	38	54	-6	2.59	2.26	1.37	3.68	145	18.91	108	93	59	0	0	4	3
	AUSTIN	85	60	92	55	72	0	1.26	0.35	1.26	4.26	91	26.13	99	76	55	2	0	1	1
	BEAUMONT	82	62	84	59	72	0	0.71	-0.35	0.66	6.32	76	43.91	93	90	50	0	0	2	1
	BROWNSVILLE	85	72	88	68	79	3	1.18	0.24	0.85	6.27	85	16.08	70	96	72	0	0	4	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	88	69	93	65	79	4	1.39	0.41	1.21	8.50	120	30.89	115	89	68	3	0	3	1
	DEL RIO	85	67	92	63	76	3	0.04	-0.45	0.02	2.42	79	8.75	56	84	59	2	0	2	0
	EL PASO	76	55	82	50	65	-2	0.17	-0.03	0.17	5.32	256	16.81	213	78	38	0	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	77	57	86	47	67	-2	1.44	0.48	1.43	4.04	95	20.94	77	69	36	0	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	6.42	89	33.59	97	***	***	***	***	***	***
	HOUSTON	83	63	87	57	73	1	1.85	0.86	1.15	5.07	81	42.19	113	81	56	0	0	2	2
	LUBBOCK	69	48	80	41	59	-4	0.59	0.17	0.24	5.46	157	13.08	79	91	76	0	0	4	0
	MIDLAND	76	54	82	42	65	-1	0.25	-0.19	0.16	1.53	47	13.27	105	87	57	0	0	3	0
	SAN ANGELO	80	57	86	48	69	2	0.87	0.24	0.87	3.47	81	15.52	88	82	61	0	0	1	1
	SAN ANTONIO	83	63	90	58	73	1	1.63	0.75	1.52	5.74	122	16.34	62	86	57	1	0	2	1
	VICTORIA	84	64	90	59	74	0	2.98	1.95	2.83	6.98	97	33.21	101	90	69	1	0	4	1
	WACO	81	55	88	48	68	-2	0.01	-0.86	0.01	1.25	27	15.95	61	71	48	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	74	51	87	44	63	-4	1.28	0.53	0.79	4.84	103	14.33	60	75	52	0	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	62	41	68	40	52	-3	0.00	-0.35	0.00	2.44	120	13.61	105	79	46	0	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	61	40	74	34	50	1	0.50	-0.18	0.30	4.40	84	35.46	122	82	48	0	0	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	67	41	78	27	54	-4	0.00	-0.77	0.00	7.73	141	31.11	89	92	45	0	2	0	0
	NORFOLK	69	57	76	41	63	0	0.00	-0.78	0.00	13.00	229	38.46	102	89	57	0	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	72	50	82	38	61	1	0.00	-0.82	0.00	13.52	238	41.93	117	83	50	0	0	0	0
	ROANOKE	67	45	78	33	56	-2	0.13	-0.57	0.12	5.41	102	28.12	81	75	50	0	0	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	69	44	80	31	56	-1	0.11	-0.63	0.08	9.52	178	36.51	109	89	56	0	2	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	65	40	74	32	52	1	0.08	-0.66	0.05	0.87	26	29.68	93	85	71	0	1	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	61	40	68	34	51	0	0.36	-1.55	0.20	4.21	55	60.63	92	86	74	0	0	2	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	64	46	72	43	55	1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	1.45	55	23.97	103	84	69	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	64	37	69	29	50	1	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.32	29	13.43	117	66	30	0	2	0	0
	YAKIMA	71	34	73	28	52	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.57	104	5.62	103	74	39	0	3	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	61	41	74	26	51	-4	0.58	-0.01	0.57	5.88	132	38.52	112	84	55	0	3	2	1
	CHARLESTON	68	44	80	31	56	-1	0.29	-0.27	0.27	6.15	133	36.57	103	86	49	0	2	2	0
	ELKINS	64	39	76	25	52	0	0.08	-0.54	0.08	3.09	60	31.43	83	97	44	0	3	1	0
	HUNTINGTON	66	43	78	32	55	-2	0.61	0.03	0.57	9.77	247	40.63	119	86	51	0	1	2	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	50	32	71	24	41	-9	0.35	-0.14	0.19	5.14	108	24.41	87	84	47	0	4	5	0
	GREEN BAY	51	37	77	27	44	-6	0.48	0.02	0.24	5.58	137	25.68	106	76	53	0	3	2	0
	LA CROSSE	52	38	74	27	45	-8	0.17	-0.30	0.11	4.06	92	25.85	93	78	48	0	3	2	0
	MADISON	51	36	74	26	44	-7	0.48	0.01	0.30	5.13	127	32.06	116	75	57	0	3	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	53	40	74	30	46	-7	0.45	-0.08	0.32	5.28	120	30.72	108	74	52	0	2	4	0
WY	CASPER	55	30	65	26	43	-5	0.24	-0.02	0.24	1.68	111	8.75	80	89	61	0	6	1	0
	CHEYENNE	54	31	64	29	43	-4	0.25	0.08	0.16	1.28	71	10.20	73	87	54	0	6	3	0
	LANDER	56	33	65	31	45	-4	0.59	0.29	0.55	2.01	114	5.56	50	88	46	0	4	2	1
	SHERIDAN	52	32	62	26	42	-5	0.43	0.10	0.21	3.40	165	7.96	64	86	71	0	5	4	0

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 15, 2006

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	22	15	22	30
IL	63	44	74	62
IN	28	19	44	40
IA	31	17	34	29
KS	81	69	77	79
KY	82	67	87	86
MI	14	8	35	23
MN	28	8	23	25
MO	88	84	83	79
NE	26	18	41	34
NC	92	87	92	90
ND	31	17	12	22
OH	14	8	23	24
PA	44	25	59	48
SD	23	16	30	28
TN	96	94	93	94
TX	94	88	90	92
WI	18	10	35	20
18 Sts	41	29	48	43

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	40	15	29	19
CA	6	5	9	10
CO	97	93	96	98
ID	84	73	80	84
IL	73	34	68	57
IN	54	17	63	54
KS	85	75	82	83
MI	55	31	87	74
MO	48	28	46	40
MT	92	84	93	95
NE	95	91	95	97
NC	15	6	6	17
OH	42	13	69	68
OK	76	64	80	82
OR	81	70	45	54
SD	97	90	95	94
TX	73	67	67	73
WA	92	85	86	92
18 Sts	79	69	78	80

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	93	96	96
AZ	100	96	99	100
AR	99	97	100	98
CA	83	71	80	93
GA	96	94	90	93
KS	65	60	81	67
LA	100	100	100	99
MS	100	100	99	99
MO	95	92	98	97
NC	100	95	99	96
OK	88	81	95	93
SC	89	80	89	87
TN	99	98	100	97
TX	86	77	81	81
VA	100	99	100	91
15 Sts	92	86	89	90

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	66	56	60	48
IL	75	47	81	73
IN	49	18	68	64
IA	87	68	88	79
KS	50	32	57	52
KY	32	20	47	38
LA	91	82	90	70
MI	33	19	80	54
MN	95	62	82	73
MS	98	96	94	82
MO	56	37	49	42
NE	73	49	87	73
NC	8	6	8	9
ND	92	77	85	81
OH	42	15	64	63
SD	77	52	80	71
TN	55	38	56	35
WI	52	22	69	51
18 Sts	69	47	74	65

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	14	2	6	6
CA	0	0	1	3
CO	83	69	82	82
ID	40	30	32	36
IL	14	4	20	21
IN	6	2	19	19
KS	54	34	53	59
MI	17	11	44	33
MO	16	7	17	18
MT	51	32	56	60
NE	82	66	82	84
NC	3	1	2	7
OH	9	1	22	24
OK	47	34	62	64
OR	44	27	15	23
SD	74	60	66	65
TX	50	40	37	48
WA	72	58	47	71
18 Sts	52	37	51	56

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	48	38	32	32
AZ	26	21	25	26
AR	64	49	70	48
CA	3	1	9	20
GA	34	27	22	28
KS	20	15	0	4
LA	91	78	87	68
MS	90	77	71	58
MO	44	22	63	47
NC	18	9	20	23
OK	19	13	9	20
SC	21	14	25	25
TN	46	30	42	40
TX	27	24	26	28
VA	29	28	29	27
15 Sts	39	32	36	34

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 15, 2006

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	96	94	100	98
IL	100	99	99	99
KS	96	91	100	98
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	100	100	100
NE	100	100	100	100
NM	65	64	93	92
OK	92	91	100	95
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	95	94	97	95
11 Sts	95	93	99	97

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	60	55	73	76
IL	99	96	97	97
KS	69	58	79	80
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	97	95	98	94
NE	95	87	95	94
NM	22	16	23	44
OK	62	54	82	79
SD	96	93	96	94
TX	82	79	82	82
11 Sts	76	69	81	82

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	25	12	47	65
FL	42	29	65	76
GA	40	26	52	61
NC	45	23	43	51
OK	14	5	26	27
SC	44	34	49	54
TX	27	16	20	22
VA	39	35	47	46
8 Sts	36	23	46	55

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	96	98
CO	15	10	18	27
IL	56	42	72	60
KS	34	25	39	42
LA	100	100	100	99
MO	71	63	72	67
NE	29	16	39	38
NM	0	0	7	9
OK	31	25	38	52
SD	45	30	61	54
TX	72	71	66	69
11 Sts	48	42	50	53

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

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	33	22	21	26
MI	16	10	12	17
MN	74	50	70	79
ND	74	47	74	85
4 Sts	59	39	54	63

These 4 States harvested 82% of last year's sugarbeets acreage.

Sunflower Percent Harvested

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	45	30	37	31
KS	19	16	39	39
ND	34	15	16	23
SD	17	8	36	38
4 Sts	29	15	26	30

These 4 States harvested 82% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Rice Percent Harvested

	Oct 15 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	92	93	94
CA	70	58	78	77
LA	100	100	99	99
MS	99	96	96	94
MO	89	81	91	83
TX	100	99	100	100
6 Sts	92	88	92	92

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

Corn Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	5	12	21	43	19
IL	2	5	20	51	22
IN	2	6	20	54	18
IA	3	6	22	49	20
KS	8	19	41	27	5
KY	0	3	12	35	50
MI	0	4	19	58	19
MN	5	8	20	48	19
MO	6	12	32	43	7
NE	6	11	29	38	16
NC	0	1	20	43	36
ND	8	19	38	32	3
OH	1	7	21	48	23
PA	3	6	21	53	17
SD	20	25	23	27	5
TN	5	10	23	45	17
TX	34	18	28	17	3
WI	6	8	24	39	23
18 Sts	6	9	24	43	18
Prev Wk	6	9	24	43	18
Prev Yr	7	11	25	40	17

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 15, 2006

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

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	37	33	20	9	1
AZ	0	10	35	43	12
AR	1	7	25	48	19
CA	0	0	22	62	16
GA	14	20	31	29	6
KS	5	15	25	50	5
LA	4	11	34	46	5
MS	11	17	27	32	13
MO	1	4	25	65	5
NC	4	11	40	42	3
OK	26	31	27	16	0
SC	0	8	43	43	6
TN	2	2	18	49	29
TX	18	23	31	21	7
VA	0	13	32	30	25
15 Sts	12	17	29	33	9
Prev Wk	13	18	29	32	8
Prev Yr	4	11	27	47	11

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	11	39	38	9
CO	1	17	35	46	1
IL	4	12	28	51	5
KS	11	20	38	25	6
LA	1	5	26	58	10
MO	2	11	39	43	5
NE	4	9	28	42	17
NM	34	16	20	25	5
OK	11	18	28	30	13
SD	23	28	35	13	1
TX	34	21	24	20	1
11 Sts	18	19	32	26	5
Prev Wk	19	21	31	25	4
Prev Yr	5	10	35	42	8

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	7	34	37	20	2
FL	0	36	35	28	1
GA	9	21	37	28	5
NC	1	1	21	71	6
OK	3	9	36	45	7
SC	1	2	35	58	4
TX	1	5	49	33	12
VA	0	13	34	43	10
8 Sts	5	19	39	32	5
Prev Wk	6	20	37	31	6
Prev Yr	2	8	37	46	7

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.

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent
Week Ending Oct 15, 2006

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	31	31	28	8	2		NH	0	0	31	61	8
AZ	20	15	35	25	5		NJ	0	0	10	90	0
AR	17	23	36	20	4		NM	7	14	22	47	10
CA	45	38	12	5	0		NY	5	9	31	33	22
CO	13	24	38	23	2		NC	0	5	27	58	10
CT	0	5	20	65	10		ND	28	29	28	15	0
DE	5	8	24	57	6		OH	1	4	24	54	17
FL	10	25	50	15	0		OK	33	35	26	6	0
GA	19	31	34	15	1		OR	24	41	22	10	3
ID	2	9	46	39	4		PA	8	12	33	42	5
IL	5	12	33	45	5		RI	0	0	0	50	50
IN	1	6	29	56	8		SC	2	15	40	43	0
IA	3	12	33	43	9		SD	17	22	32	26	3
KS	17	29	38	14	2		TN	13	18	33	32	4
KY	0	3	23	56	18		TX	31	31	25	11	2
LA	18	26	42	13	1		UT	10	14	28	42	6
ME	0	0	30	24	46		VT	0	20	34	46	0
MD	2	12	35	43	8		VA	1	8	35	45	11
MA	0	0	2	60	38		WA	8	6	24	62	0
MI	1	13	34	41	11		WV	1	8	31	52	8
MN	6	12	40	38	4		WI	3	16	29	40	12
MS	23	42	29	6	0		WY	37	25	28	10	0
MO	36	27	25	11	1		48 Sts	19	23	31	23	4
MT	16	23	40	17	4							
NE	15	30	37	15	3		Prev Wk	20	23	29	24	4
NV	36	24	30	10	0		Prev Yr	14	21	34	27	4

National Agricultural Summary

October 9 - 15, 2006

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Below-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide, with the exception of New England, the Pacific Northwest, and southern Texas. Conditions were mostly dry across the Corn Belt, with only light precipitation in most areas, allowing harvest of summer crops to progress rapidly. The Delta and Southeast were also mostly dry. In the central and southern Great Plains, fieldwork was limited by moderate to heavy rainfall. Moderate rainfall in the Southwest improved soil moisture levels. Conditions were mostly dry across the Pacific Northwest, northern Rocky Mountains, and northern Great Plains.

Corn: Harvest advanced to 41 percent complete, 7 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind normal. The most rapid progress took place under mostly dry conditions in the Corn Belt, where Illinois growers harvested 19 percent of their crop and Minnesota growers harvested 20 percent of their crop during the week. Harvest also advanced 19 points in Pennsylvania. Harvest trailed behind normal in most States, particularly in the Ohio River Valley, where Indiana and Ohio producers were over a week behind the normal harvest pace.

Soybeans: Sixty-nine percent of the acreage had been harvested, 5 points behind last year but 4 points ahead of normal. Harvest progressed rapidly in the Corn Belt under mostly dry conditions, advancing 30 points or more in Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Progress trailed behind normal in the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley but was ahead of normal in most other areas.

Winter Wheat: Growers had seeded 79 percent of their acreage, compared with 78 percent last year and 80 percent for the 5-year average. The most rapid progress was in the central Corn Belt, where planting advanced 39 points in Illinois and 37 points in Indiana. Ohio growers planted 29 percent of their acreage during the week but were still a week behind the normal pace. Meanwhile, acreage emerged advanced to 52 percent, 1 point ahead of last year but 4 points behind normal. Development was ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest but trailed behind normal in the Corn Belt and Great Plains.

Cotton: Acreage with open bolls advanced to 92 percent, compared with 89 percent last year and 90 percent for the 5-year average. Development trailed over a week behind normal in California but was ahead of normal in Texas, the Mississippi Delta, and the Southeast. Growers had harvested 39 percent of their acreage, 3 points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. Harvest was most advanced, and well ahead of normal, in the Mississippi Delta, at 64 percent complete in Arkansas, 91 percent in Louisiana, and 90 percent in Mississippi. However, in all other States, less than half of the crop had been harvested.

Sorghum: Ninety-five percent of the acreage was turning color or beyond, 4 points behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Though coloring was at or near 100 percent in most States, New Mexico's crop, at just 65 percent turning color, was 27 points behind normal. Maturation, at 76 percent, was 5 points behind last year and 6 points behind normal. Progress was a week behind normal in Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico and two weeks behind normal in Oklahoma. Harvest advanced to 48 percent complete, compared with 50 percent last year and 53 percent for the 5-year average. Progress was ahead of normal in the Delta, Missouri, and Texas but behind normal elsewhere, trailing a week behind normal in Colorado and Kansas and three weeks behind in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Rice: Growers had reaped 92 percent of their acreage, the same as last year and the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Louisiana and Texas and was ahead of normal across the Delta. In California, however, harvest progress trailed 7 points behind normal.

Other Crops: The peanut harvest advanced to 36 percent complete, 10 points behind last year and 19 points behind normal. Only Texas growers, with 27 percent of their acreage harvested, led the normal pace. Harvest was over a week behind normal nationwide, two weeks behind normal in Florida, and nearly three weeks behind in Alabama.

Fifty-nine percent of the sugarbeet crop had been harvested, compared with 54 percent last year and 63 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest advanced rapidly in the Red River Valley, advancing 24 points in Minnesota and 27 points in North Dakota, as cooler weather permitted piling.

Sunflower growers had harvested 29 percent of their acreage, 3 points ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal. Harvest was most advanced in Colorado, at 45 percent complete, followed by North Dakota, at 34 percent. In Kansas and South Dakota, less than 20 percent of the acreage had been harvested, and both States were over a week behind normal.

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 Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop weather reports are also available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.usda.gov/nass/ or from JAWF at http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 41% very short,38% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 99% harvested, 95% 2005, and 93% avg. Soybeans 93% dropping leaves, 92% 2005, 89% avg.; 52% harvested, 51% 2005, 30% avg.; condition 42% very poor, 39% poor, 15% fair, 4% good, and 0% excellent. Pasture condition 31% very poor, 31% poor, 28% fair, 8% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 10% very poor, 33% poor, 36% fair, 18% good, 3% excellent. Alabama producers experienced a week of scattered rainfall in limited amounts, as harvest continues to push forward. Temperatures over the past week were Fall-like, as weather stations reported averages up to seven degrees below normal.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were mostly below normal for the week ending October 15. Precipitation was reported at 20 of the 22 reporting stations. Flagstaff and Safford received the most precipitation at 1.21 inches. Roll received the lowest precipitation at 0.02 inches. Virtually all of the cotton acreage have bolls opening. Cotton harvesting is complete on twenty-six percent of the acreage. Cotton condition remains mostly fair to good. Alfalfa condition is mostly fair to good. Range and pasture conditions are mostly fair to good.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Soil 14% very short, 34% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Rice 95% harvested, 92% prev week, 93% prev year, 94% 5-yr average. Soybean 97% yellowed, 96% prev week, 96% prev year, 92% 5-yr avg.; 91% shedding, 86% prev week, 89% prev year, 82% 5- yr avg.; 84% mature, 75% prev week, 78% prev year, 54% 5- yr avg.; 66% harvested, 56% prev week, 60% prev year, 44% 5- year average. Cotton 99% Bolls open, 97% prev week, 100% prev year, 96% 5- yr avg.; 64% harvested, 49% prev week, 70% prev year, 48% 5- year average. Cotton 1% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 19% excellent. Hay-Alfalfa 15% very poor, 15% poor, 56% fair, 14% good. Hay-Other 21% very poor, 20% poor, 32% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Pasture, Range 17% very poor, 23% poor, 36% fair, 20% good, 4% excellent. Crops: In the majority of the state, harvest of cotton, soybeans continued, are well ahead of normal. Rice harvest was winding down last week, remained just ahead of the five-year average. All stages of soybean progress remained ahead of last year, the five year averages. Favorable weather conditions last week helped winter wheat producers remain well ahead of their normal planting pace. By week's end, 40 percent of the crop was planted compared to 29 percent last year and the five year average of 19 percent. Livestock remained in good condition. Producers continued selling fall calves, working cattle, baling hay, and seeding fall forage crops.

CALIFORNIA: Low morning temperatures were slowing the harvest of crops in some areas. The rice harvest progressed with some delays and rice straw was being baled. Yields were lower than expected from some growers. Ground preparations were made for winter wheat planting and winter forage crops. Alfalfa continued to be cut and baled, though growth was slowed due to shorter days and cooler temperatures. Trace amounts of rain added to the drying time. Sudan grass was also cut and dried. Corn silage, vineseed and dry bean harvests were ongoing. Sugar beets were irrigated, cultivated and side-dressed. Mature fields were harvested. Cotton fields were defoliated, but wet conditions in some areas made it difficult to get into the fields. Milo fields were developing well due to the recent wet weather. Stone fruit harvest was almost complete. Stone fruit varieties being picked and packed included Autumn Sun and Prima Gattie peaches; Flavor Fall pluots; and Angelino, Sweet Miriam, and Holiday plums. Other activities in stone fruit orchards included fall pruning, the application of herbicides and the pushing out of orchards for replanting. Grape growers continued to cultivate, irrigate and treat vineyards with herbicides. Autumn Royal, Ruby Seedless, Crimson Seedless, Ruby Red, Prima Red, Red Globe and Thompson Seedless table, wine and juice grape varieties were being harvested. Growers of dried-on-the-vine raisins continued to harvest their crop. The Granny Smith apple harvest continued. Pink Lady apple harvest began. Persimmon harvest began in some areas. Fig harvest remained underway. Early Foothill, Early Red, and Early Wonderful pomegranates were harvested. Valencia oranges were still being packed in Tulare County and olive harvest was also underway. Citrus groves were irrigated and fertilized and treatments were applied for weed control and fungus. Almond harvest progressed with the shaking of trees, windrowing of nuts, and sweeping orchard floors. Walnut and pistachio growers continued their harvest in Tulare County. The cooler temperatures and shorter days have slowed down the production and harvests of melons and processing tomatoes. The fall asparagus harvest continued. Fall broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage and lettuce fields were in various stages of planting and growth. Weeding, irrigation, fertilization and treatments to control insects and mildew occurred in many fields. Fall crops of onions, garlic, cilantro, dill and Asian vegetables showed vigorous growth. Fresh market tomatoes, sweet corn, eggplant, squash, bell peppers and pumpkin were harvested. Other crops reported harvested included amaranth, basil, wax and green beans, cabbage, cucumber, snake gourd, Asian melons and bittermelon. A few more beef cows have moved from higher elevation pastures to foothill pastures. Most are receiving protein and other supplements. The larger movement of beef cows to foothill pastures was not expected until after November 1. Beef stocker cattle movement to foothill pastures will not be in full swing until it rains and there is new grass growth. Fall calving of beef cows continued. Mild weather in valley areas was helping milk production. Sheep were grazing in harvested fields of alfalfa, cantaloupe, wheat and barley stubble and on retired farm land. Fall lambing was expected to begin soon. Feeder lambs were arriving in the southern desert from out-of-state for the winter pasture season. Bees were moving to winter staging areas in the central and northern valleys.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 6% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 36% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Colorado experienced cool, damp conditions early in the week. Temperatures were reported below average with normal levels of precipitation across the state. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 97%, 97% 2005, 96% avg.; 4th cutting 43%, 48% 2005, 51% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 17% poor, 33% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Dry onions 97% harvested, 90% 2005, 92% avg. Sugarbeets 29% harvested, 21% 2005, 26% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 16% excellent. Summer potatoes 91% harvested, 93% 2005, 96% avg. Fall potatoes 93% harvested, 79% 2005, 90% avg. Dry beans 95% cut, 98% 2005, 98% avg.; 77% harvested, 82% 2005, 87% avg.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 85% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 9% short, 83% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 77% harvested for Grain, 84% 2005, 82% avg.; 100% Silage, 100% 2005, 95% avg. Soybean condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 41% good, 10% excellent; 80% dropping leaves, 88% 2005, 78% avg.; 15% harvested, 16% 2005, 12% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 62% good, 38% excellent; 50% planted, 49% 2005, 51% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 57% good, 43% excellent; 16% planted, 14% 2005, 23% avg. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 6% excellent. Other hay 4th cutting 45%, 11% 2005, 52% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 89%, 60% 2005, 77% avg.; 5th cutting 10%, 10% 2005, 15% avg. Apple condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 12%

fair, 58% good, 18% excellent; 88% harvested, 78% 2005, 78% avg. Hay supplies 2% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate, 8% surplus. Cooler air temperatures have arrived in Delaware with high's in the 70's and lows in 30's last week.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 35% very short, 45% short, 20% adequate. Subsoil 30% very short, 60% short, 10% adequate. Temperature average: normal 3 deg. above normal major stations, one deg to 4^0 below normal. Highs: 80s, 90s. Lows: 40s, 50s, one low nighttime in 60s. Rainfall: no rainfall most localities, over 0.50 in., Dover, Fort Lauderdale, Homestead, West Palm Beach. Peanuts 42% harvested. Dry weather did not help with field crops harvesting. Peanut continue to suffer, Panhandle, northern Peninsula. If growers do not receive beneficial rains soon, late-planted peanut crop will not mature. Hardened soils made it difficult to dig in fields with some peanuts losing pods, some Panhandle areas. Jefferson County, pecan crop is light due to drought. Hay cutting very short, Madison County due to drought. Dry weather allowed vegetable harvesting to progress on schedule, most areas. Growers planting strawberries, planning to pick vegetables end of month, early November, Hillsborough County. Tomato picking continued, Quincy; started some southern Peninsula areas. Producers marketed light amounts of sweet corn, cucumbers, squash, tomatoes. Growers harvesting eggplant, peppers end of week. Growers laid plastic, Hardee County. Okra harvesting continued, Dade County. Temperatures cooler than normal. Highs, mid to upper 80s; lows, 60s most nights, one low, northern citrus area at 52 degrees. Rainfall nominal, all areas. Growers irrigating regularly. Crop fruit set variable; much lower than average fruit per tree all orange varieties, average on grapefruit. Maturity levels on orange varieties above normal, ratios running a little behind normal due to higher acid levels. Sizes normal, all early, midseason oranges; slightly below on Valencia. Early oranges, slight color break, southern region; grapefruit, good color break, especially on inside fruit. Dozen packing houses, 3 processing plants open. Grove maintenance: pre-harvest mowing, herbiciding, late supplemental sulfur spraying. Scouting for canker, greening continues. Varieties packed: Fallglo tangerines; Ambersweet, Navel oranges; grapefruit. Panhandle, north: pasture very poor to poor due to drought, nighttime temperatures in 40s. Some selling cattle due to lack of feed; grass greening, locations that received showers; most cattle, fair condition. Cattlemen feeding supplemental hay. Central: pasture poor to excellent, most fair. Most cattle, good condition. Southwest: pasture, very poor to good condition, most fair. Statewide: cattle poor to good. Pasture Feed 10% very poor, 25% poor, 50% fair, 15% good. Cattle Condition 10% poor, 35% fair, 55% good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Soil 31% very short, 44% short, 25% adequate. Soybeans 12% very poor, 34% poor, 34% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent; 68% dropping leaves, 78% 2005, 74% avg. Sorghum 60% harvested, 46% 2005, 56% avg. Apples 10% very poor, 10% poor, 20% fair, 40% good, 20% excellent; 40% harvested, 60% 2005, 74% avg. Hay 18% very poor, 31% poor, 39% fair, 12% good. Peanuts 53% dug, 69% 2005, 78% avg. Pecans 15% very poor, 37% poor, 34% fair, 14% good; 2% harvested, 4% 2005, 4% avg. Rye 30% harvested, 24% 2005, 33% avg. Other Small Grains 24% planted, 18% 2005, 23% avg. Georgia continued to experience dry weather, cooler temperatures this week. The week began with highs in the low eighties. Following a mid week cold front, weekend highs peaked only in the mid 70's. Nighttime lows were in the upper 40's and low 50's all week. No significant rainfall totals were recorded. Scattered frost was reported in some areas. Soil moisture conditions declined. Pond and stream levels continued to drop. Soil conditions 31% very short, 44% short, 25% adequate, and 0% surplus. Pastures, hayfields have no growth, were beginning to turn brown due to lack of rainfall. Hay harvest was wrapping up for some areas, was already complete in other areas. Producers were baling peanut hay to subsidize low hay supply. Small grain planting has been delayed due to the drought. Producers who have been able to water small grains have had some success. Others will continue planting after they receive some rain. Continued dry weather has been detrimental for late planted peanuts, including irrigated fields. Peg strength has been weak as a result of the summer heat and drought. Peanut yields, grades have been low. Lack of soil moisture has made digging difficult in some fields. Weather conditions have been excellent for harvesting cotton. Better than anticipated cotton yields have been attributed to prolonged hot, dry weather. Corn, grain sorghum harvests are nearing completion.

HAWAII: Weather conditions for the week ending October 15, 2006 were sunny, hazy mixed with variable rains beneficial for agriculture. Rains replenished soil moisture levels in orchards, vegetable crops, and pastures. A 6.6 magnitude earthquake occurred off Kohala Coast on Hawaii County left variable degrees of damage but no lives lost. Some farming activities were delayed in the aftermath.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 6% very short, 13% short, 70% adequate, 11% surplus. Field Corn 32% harvested for grain, 15% 2005, 19% avg.; 94% harvested for silage, 96% 2005, 96% average. Potatoes 74% Harvested, 69% 2005, 84% average. Sugarbeets: 33% harvested, 21% 2005, 26% average. Onions 90% harvested, 92% 2005, 96% average. Alfalfa Hay 4^{th} cutting: 92% harvested, 90% 2005, 88% average. Irrigation Water Supply: 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 48% good, 40% excellent. Idaho apple harvest about three-quarters complete.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 9% very short, 25% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus; Harvest made excellent progress across Illinois despite the mid-week rain showers and snow flurries last week. Some areas across the north reported their earliest snowfall on record. Snow covered the ground in some locations but quickly melted as warmer temperatures returned. Across the state many farmers switched from soybean harvest to shelling corn after the rain and snow in order to minimize the harvest delay. Producers in most areas were thankful for the precipitation which will help their wheat crop emerge and also gave them some needed downtime for machinery repair and operator rest and relaxation. Many areas of the state have had minimal or no delay in harvest since it began. Wheat sowing progressed at a record pace last week but the crop has been slow to emerge due to dry soil conditions. With the recent run up in prices many farmers are increasing their wheat seeding's this fall. Soybean harvest continued rapidly last week with farmers reporting tough going in some fields with green stems but the cold snap late last week will help that. Farmers across the south are finishing harvest of their single crop soybeans and will soon be switching to their double crop soybeans. Corn harvest continued as farmers harvested fields with poor stalk quality first and now ear rot is becoming a quality concern in some corn fields. Soil testing, fall tillage, dry fertilizer and lime spreading, tiling and other dirt work were common across the state last week.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 85% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 3% short, 84% adequate, 12% surplus. Corn 92% mature, 98% 2005, 96% avg.; 28% harvested, 44% 2005, 40% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 18% excellent. Soybeans 90% mature, 96% 2005, 94% avg.; 49% harvested, 68% 2005, 64% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 20% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Tobacco 92% harvested, 97% 2005, 98% avg. Winter wheat 54% planted, 63% 2005, 54% avg.; 6% emerged, 19% 2005, 19% avg. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Average temperatures ranged from 1° to 8° below normal with a high of 82° and a low of 25°. Precipitation averaged from .01 to .48 inches. The states first killing frost occurred last week, with some northern areas seeing a few snow flurries. Most of the double cropped soybeans have started to turn color, so frost damage should be minimal. Many farmers were concentrating on soybean harvest last week, but the percent of soybeans harvested is still 6 days behind the average pace and corn harvest is 8 days behind average. Activities Included: Harvesting corn, soybeans, fall tillage, seeding winter wheat, harvesting tobacco, working on harvest equipment, hauling grain to market, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 7% very short, 21% short, 69% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, 3% surplus. Snow at midweek slowed progress only briefly in north-central and northeast Iowa where snow amounts varied from a trace to an inch. Much of the rest of the State received showers as the weekend progressed. In spite of this inclement weather, Iowa

farmers managed to harvest 14 percent of the State's corn crop, 19 percent of the soybean crop during the past week. Over 3.5 million acres of cropland were harvested last week. Farmers in northwest and north-central Iowa have nearly completed their soybean harvest; while the southern third of the State lags behind. One-third of the soybean crop in the southwest corner of the State remained to be harvested. In addition to harvest, manure was spread, chemical fertilizer applied, fields tilled, and some field tile work was done. Field Crops Report: Corn harvest reached 31 percent, 3 percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of normal. The percent moisture of field corn was 19 percent, equal to last year but 2 percentage points lower than the 5-year average. Harvest corn percent moisture was 17 percent, equal to last year but 1 percentage point below normal. Corn condition 3 percent very poor, 6 percent poor, 22 percent fair, 49 percent good, and 20 percent excellent, a small drop from last week. Soybean harvest was 87 percent complete, 1 day behind last year but 5 days ahead of normal. Soybean condition was reported as 2 percent very poor, 5 percent poor, 21 percent fair, 49 percent good, and 23 percent excellent, a slight decline from the previous week.Livestock, Pasture and Range Report: Pasture, range 3 percent very poor, 12 percent poor, 33 percent fair, 43 percent good, and 9 percent excellent. Pasture condition ratings fell for the fourth straight week. Some cattle are now in stubble fields.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil 16% very short, 35% short, 47% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 29% very short, 40% short, 31% adequate. Soybeans 96% dropping leaves, 96% 2005, 96% avg. Most areas of the State received steady but light precipitation over the week, slowing harvest and wheat planting. Though amounts varied greatly, the western third saw slightly higher amounts. Winter wheat planting and row crop harvesting were the major activities. Soybean condition 8% very poor, 18% poor, 40% fair, 28% good, 6% excellent. Sunflowers 96% ray flower dry, 100% 2005, 99% avg.; 92% bracts yellow, 97% 2005, 96% avg.; 73% mature dry down, 82% 2005, 81% avg.; condition 8% very poor, 14% poor, 38% fair, 31% good, and 9% excellent. Feed grain supplies 4% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 14% very short, 37% short, 47% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 22% very short, 29% short, 48% adequate, and 1% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 3% short, 78% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 80% adequate, 12% surplus. Some farmers were concerned that their soybeans are not safe from frost. Burley tobacco stripped 8%, 12% 2005, 13% avg. Housed tobacco condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 56% good and 18% excellent. Winter wheat seeded 35%, 46% 2005, 29% avg. Pasture condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil 21% very short, 42% short, 31% adequate, 6% surplus. Soybeans 99% dropping leaves, 96% last week, 97% 2005, 93% avg. Sweet Potatoes 70% harvested, 59% last week, 64% 2005, 61% avg. Sugarcane 2% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, 14% excellent; 98% planted, 97% last week, 99% 2005, 99% avg.; 7% harvested, 5% last week, 12% in 2005, 17% avg. Pecans 15% harvested, 5% last week, 10% in 2005, 13% avg. Livestock 3% very poor, 13% poor, 46% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Vegetable 15% very poor, 28% poor, 46% fair, 11% good, 0% excellent. Range and pasture 18% very poor, 26% poor, 42% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 94% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 5% short, 93% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 75% harvested for Grain, 70% 2005, 70% avg.; 100% harvested for Silage, 99% 2005, 94% avg. Soybean condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 44% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent; 81% dropping leaves, 83% 2005, 76% avg.; 21% harvested, 28% 2005, 21% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 22% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent; 61% planted, 63% 2005, 60% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 76% good, 1% excellent; 36% planted, 32% 2005, 29% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Other Hay 4th cutting 48%, 56% 2005, 70% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 74%, 86% 2005, 82% avg.; 5th cutting 16%, 6% 2005, 24% avg. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 95% good, 2% excellent; 94% harvested, 91% 2005, 79% avg. Hay supplies 7% very short, 12% short, 79% adequate, 2% surplus. Cooler air temperatures have arrived in Maryland with high's in the 70's and lows in 30's last week. Soybeans are dropping leaves rapidly and farmers are turning more attention to the soybean harvest.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 61% adequate, 37% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 11% short, 67% adequate, 22% surplus. Corn 94% mature, 97% 2005, 90% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 19% excellent; 97% dropping leaves, 100% 2005, 98% avg. Potatoes 64% harvested, 77% 2005. Hay 4th cutting 68%, 47% 2005, 55% avg. Dry beans 85% harvested, 98% 2005, 84% avg. Apples 71% harvested, 76% 2005. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.43 inches south central Lower Peninsula to 1.39 inches northwest Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 11^0 below normal western Upper Peninsula to 7^0 below normal east central, southeast Lower Peninsula. Snow and cold temperatures slowed harvest. Corn mostly mature. Harvest slightly behind normal. Soybean harvest continued. One reporter observed a field where soybeans beginning to fall. Potato harvest continued. Dry bean harvest continued. Sugarbeet harvest continued on a limited basis. Winter wheat planting continued where soils dry enough. Apple growers continued to harvest varieties such as Red and Golden Delicious, Idared, Rome, and Fuji apples. Winter-like weather did not do major damage to apples remaining on trees. Southern and central counties, growers expect to wrap up harvest ten days to two weeks. Cooler weather is expected to improve color and firmness. An unexpected prelude to winter during week hindered fieldwork across State, as vegetable growers continued to gather late season crops. Wet conditions continued to slow carrot harvest. Harvest of celery for processing continued, as fresh market harvest neared completion southwest. Pumpkin picking continued with low temperatures having little to no affect on quality. Winter squash harvest continued.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 3% very short, 9% short, 86% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 99% mature, 98% 2005, 96% avg.; 19% moisture, 21% 2005, 22% average. Soybeans 100% mature, 100% 2005, 98% avg.; 11% moisture, 13% 2005, 12% average. Potatoes 92% harvested, 90% 2005, 88% average. Dry Beans 96% harvested, 95% 2005, 93% average. Pasture feed 6% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Sugarbeets 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Sunflowers 4% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Soybean 4% very poor, 7% poor, 18% fair, 48% good, 23% excellent. Corn, soybean harvests continued with little interruption despite scattered snow flurries across the state. The soybean harvest neared completion as nearly one-third of the soybean crop was harvested this past week. The corn harvest progressed rapidly toward the weekend and the dry bean harvest was nearly complete. The average temperature for the week was 37.9 degrees, 10.3 degrees below normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil 26% very short, 42% short, 32% adequate. Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 99% avg. Cotton 100% open bolls, 99% 2005, 99% avg.; 90% harvested, 71% 2005, 58% avg. Peanuts 60% harvested, NA 2005, NA avg.; 2% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Rice 99% harvested, 96% 2005, 94% avg. Soybeans 100% shedding leaves, 100% 2005, 98% avg.; 98% harvested, 94% 2005, 82% avg. Winter Wheat 26% planted, NA 2005, 21% avg.; 10% emerged, NA 2005, 10% avg. Hay 97% (Harvested Warm), 100% 2005, 99% avg. Sweetpotatoes 80% harvested, 79% 2005, 73% avg. Cattle 16% very poor, 16% poor, 26% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Pasture 23% very poor, 42% poor, 29% fair, 6% good. Harvesting activities had little-to-no delays caused by rainfall this week. Conversely, cool, dry conditions have threatened winter crop progress. Armyworms are still a concern for grass producers across the northern half of the State.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 35% very short, 35% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Another week of mostly dry weather cooperated with fall fieldwork, keeping the harvest pace of

most major crops ahead of normal. The northeast, west-central, central, east-central and southwest districts are all rated more than 80 percent short to very short in topsoil moisture. Corn harvest progress by area ranges from 64 percent harvested in the northwestern district to virtually complete in the southern two-thirds of the State. All districts made significant progress in soybean harvest, ranging from 13 to 23 percentage point advances. Only the west-central at 42 percent, the south-central at 25, and the southwest at 18 lag last year's pace and are also the only districts below 50 percent harvested. Winter wheat emergence is slightly behind last year and normal. A few scattered reports indicate wheat emergence is struggling due to dry soils. Pasture condition 36% very poor, 27% poor, 25% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. An increasing area of the State is becoming very concerned with hay shortages, rising hay prices, and stock water shortages. Livestock producers in many areas are struggling to maintain their herds in the face of two consecutive drought years. Temperatures averaged below normal by 6 to 8 degrees in most areas, with a few scattered counties mostly in the southeast 2 to 4 degrees below average. Rainfall was light, averaging 0.35 inches. Some rain moved in late in the week to give the northwest, north-central, northeast, and west-central districts better than one-half inch, but all other districts received very little rainfall.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil 6% surplus, 3% last year, 71% adequate, 57% last year, 17% short, 25% last year, 6% very short, 15% last year. Subsoil 1% surplus, 1% last year, 36% adequate, 33% last year, 44% short, 39% last year, 19% very short, 27% last year. Light precipitation accumulated across Montana during the week ending October 15th, 2006. Harlowton received the most moisture at 1.27 inches. Broadus was the hot spot of the state experiencing 74 degrees. Scobey experienced the coldest temperature of 11 degrees. Precipitation in some areas slowed winter wheat planting for some operators who were waiting for drier planting conditions. Winter wheat planting is behind last year and the five-year average. Wheat emergence, at 51 percent, is behind last year's 56 percent. Ranchers are increasing movement of livestock herds from summer ranges to wintering areas. Ranchers have begun supplemental feeding of livestock. Range and pasture feed condition showed little improvement last week. Winter wheat planted is 92%, 93% last year. Winter wheat emerged is 51%, 56% last year. Range and pasture feed condition is 4% excellent, 3% last year, 17% good, 27% last year, 40% fair, 42% last year, 23% poor, 19% last year, and 16% very poor, 9% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges is 66%, 58% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer pasture is 61%, 59% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 7% of cattle and calves, 7% last year, 6% of sheep and lambs, 6% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil 8% very short, 26% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 20% very short, 33% short, 47% adequate, 0% surplus. Rainfall slowed harvest progress with many producers focused on completion of soybean harvest. Producer concerns include harvesting and planting wheat. Dry beans 90% harvested, 89% 2005, 87% avg. Proso millet 74% harvested, 87% 2005, 85% avg. Pasture, range conditions15% very poor, 30% poor, 37% fair, 15% good, and 3% excellent.

NEVADA: Rains fell across much of the State at both the beginning, end of the week. The rainfall was heaviest in the South where Las Vegas recorded .63 inch. Elko recorded .20 inch, Ely .17 inch and Winnemucca .05 inch. Temperatures cooled several degrees to average slightly below normal. Summary Irrigation water was short in supply with Fall seeded crops requiring water. Hay growers were baling their last cut of alfalfa with some getting a fourth cutting while colder areas just three. Potato harvest advanced. Corn silage harvest neared completion. Pumpkins were being shipped to stores. Mint distillation continued. Noxious weed control was being undertaken. Calves were being weaned, stock were being shipped to feedlots. Activities: Potato, corn silage harvests, final hay cutting, irrigating Fall seeded crops, weaning calves, shipping cattle.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil 5% short, 84% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 1% short, 87% adequate, 12% surplus. Pasture condition 8% poor, 26% fair, 47% good, 19% excellent. Maine Potatoes 95% harvested, 90% 2005, 95% average; condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes 95% harvested, 100% 2005, 99% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 80% harvested, 85% 2005, 85% average; condition good. Maine Oats 100% harvested, 95% 2005, 99% average; condition good/fair. Maine Barley 100% harvested, 95% 2005, 99% average; condition good. Field Corn 80% harvested, 85% 2005, 90% average; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island, poor in Vermont, and good/fair elsewhere. Sweet Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; condition good. Second Crop Hay 99% harvested, 99% 2005, 99% average; condition good. Third Crop Hay 85% harvested, 90% 2005, 90% average; condition good. Apples 90% harvested, 85% 2005, 85% average; Fruit size average/above average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and Maine, and good elsewhere. Pears 99% harvested, 95% 2005, 90% average; Fruit size average; condition good. Massachusetts Cranberries 80% harvested, 75% 2005, 70% average; Fruit Size average; condition good/excellent. The week began with dry conditions and above average daytime temperatures across much of the region. Wet weather arrived Wednesday night and stayed until Thursday morning, bringing more than two inches of rain and stopping field activities in most of the region. Sunny weather returned on Friday and remained throughout the weekend, helping to bring people out to farm stands, markets, corn mazes, and hay rides; however, temperatures remained much cooler. Daytime highs over the weekend stayed below 60 degrees, while overnight lows fell into the 20s and 30s, bringing killing frosts to much of the region. Activities Included: Chopping haylage and baling hay, chopping corn for silage, spreading manure and lime, removing rocks from potato fields, flail mowing, burning wild blueberry fields, weeding strawberry beds, harvesting raspberries, cranberries, apples, potatoes, corn for grain, soybeans, late season vegetables, cole crops, fall mums, and decorative crops, winterizing equipment, removing plastic mulch, tomato stakes, and crop debris from harvested fields, plowing and disking 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 for the week. Weekly rainfall averaged 1.40 inches north, 1.61 inches central, 0.82 inches south. Agricultural producers continued to harvest vegetables, field crops, plant small grain crops. Planting of small grain crops continued across the state. Producers continued with orchard cleanup. Small grains continued to emerge across the state. Mowing, baling of hay continued. Hay condition was rated fair to good. Soybean harvest continued with some producers waiting for the crop to dry down. Corn condition was rated fair to excellent condition; and soybean condition was rated fair to good. Apple harvest neared completion. Grape harvest continued. Cranberry harvest progressed. Pasture was rated fair to good condition.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil 8% very short, 14% short, 62% adequate, 16% surplus. Two storm systems passed through New Mexico during the week, producing showers and thunderstorms along with some high mountain snow in the north. Roughly half of the reporting stations measured at least one inch of moisture. Temperatures for the week were generally a couple of degrees below normal, but ranged from normal in the southwest to 7^0 below normal in the far northeast at Clayton. Wind damage 7% light, 1% moderate. Freeze damage was reported as 15% light, 3% moderate. Hail damage 1% light, 4% moderate. Farmers spent the week harvesting various crops. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 11% poor, 24% fair, 38% good, 26% excellent, 96% of the 5th cutting complete, 73% of the 6th cutting complete, 11% of the 7th cutting complete. Irrigated sorghum was reported as poor to excellent with 93% coloring, 57% mature and 1% harvested for grain. Dry sorghum condition was reported as very poor to good with 50% coloring and 4% mature. Sorghum condition 34% very poor, 16% poor, 20% fair, 25% good, 5% excellent; 65% coloring, 22% mature. Irrigated winter wheat condition was reported as poor to excellent with 99% planted, 95% emerged. Dry winter wheat condition was reported as mostly fair to good, 98% planted, 95% emerged. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 39% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent; 98% planted, 95% emerged. Peanuts 5% very poor, 5% poor, 72% fair, 18% good, 40% harvested. Lettuce condition was reported as fair to excellent. Onion conditions 37% fair, 63 % good, 75% planted. Apples

80% harvested. Pecan conditions were reported as fair to excellent. Cotton 3% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 35% good, 12% excellent; 85% bolls opening, 3% harvested. Chile condition 9% very poor, 37% poor, 34% fair, 20% good. Green chile 99% harvested. Red chile 41% harvested. Corn condition 1% poor, 21% fair, 49% good, 29% excellent; 33% harvested for grain, 94% harvested for silage. Cattle conditions 3% poor, 12% fair, 62% good, 23% excellent. Sheep conditions 5% very poor, 12% poor, 14% fair, 60% good, 9% excellent. Range, pasture conditions 7% very poor, 14% poor, 22% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Ranchers are weaning calves and culling cow herds.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil 68% adequate, 32% surplus. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 33% good, 22% excellent. Corn condition 11% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 17% excellent. Potato harvest was 82% complete compared with 83% last year. Soybeans were 33% harvested slightly ahead last year's 30%. Silage corn harvest reached 83% complete behind last years 91%. Grain corn harvest was 17% complete compared with 24% last year. Dry beans were 65% harvested behind last years 82%. Farmers were busy with fall tillage, emptying manure pits and spreading lime. Much needed sunshine assisted Ontario County farmers in getting their fall crops harvested out of the fields. Corn and soybeans continue to be harvested with good yields. Apples were judged to be in 6% poor condition, 25% fair, 44% good, and 25% excellent. Apple harvest reached 78% finished compared to 67% last year and 77% average. Grapes were 19% poor, 32% fair, 21% good, and 28% excellent. Grape harvest reached 78% finished compared to 85% last year and 80% average. Chautauqua growers are thankful that vineyards escaped the Buffalo snowstorm. In the Finger Lakes Fruit Region, grape harvest was in full swing and looked good. In the Hudson Valley fruit region, growers stated apples in excellent conditions and the apple harvest was at peak levels. Vegetable harvest continued. Lettuce, tomato, cucumbers, cabbage and snap bean condition were all reported as fair to good. Sweet corn condition was reported to be good to excellent.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.6. Soil 1% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, 9% surplus. Activities Included: Cutting hay, harvesting apples, corn for grain, peanuts, sorghum, sweetpotatoes, flue-cured and burley tobacco. Activities Included: Planting small grains . Most areas of North Carolina experienced below average temperatures this week as night time lows ranged from the mid 20's to the low 40's. Scattered showers brought rainfall to areas of the State ranging from 0.02 to 3.31 inches.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 9% very short, 34% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 26% very short, 34% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Scattered snow showers mid-week slowed harvest activities across the state. Temperatures fell to the mid-twenties, below ending the growing season statewide. Dry Edible Beans 96% harvested, 94% 2005, 91% average. Potatoes 93% dug, 93% 2005, 94% average. Sugarbeets 74% lifted, 74% 2005, 85% average. Emerged crop conditions ratings: Sunflower 10% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent. Stockwater supplies were rated 19% very short, 38% short, 43% adequate, 0% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 67% adequate, 32% surplus. Corn 92% mature, 94% 2005, 90% avg.; 14% harvested for grain, 23% 2005, 24% avg. Soybeans 92% mature, 99% 2005, 93% avg.; 42% harvested, 64% 2005, 63% avg. Winter wheat 42% planted, 69% 2005, 68% avg.; 9% emerged, 22% 2005, 24% avg. Fall and winter apples 84% harvested, 71% 2005, 74% avg. Grapes 81% harvested, 68% 2005, 75% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 92%, 84% 2005, 84% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 95%, 94% 2005, 94% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 48% good, 23% excellent. Hay condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 20% excellent. Farmers had 4 days suitable for fieldwork last week which allowed operators to harvest corn and soybeans. Operators in the North districts have been concentrating on the soybean harvest, allowing the corn to dry in fields to avoid drying costs. Field activities throughout the state for the week ending October 15th included planting of winter wheat, discing of fields, lime and fertilizer application, spreading of manure, corn shelling, harvesting soybeans, making hay, cleaning of grain bins, and equipment maintenance. A freeze in the northern part of the state has ended the vegetable harvest for the season, however the harvest of broccoli, cauliflower, and turnips continues in the Southeast. Pumpkins continue to be harvested throughout the state.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 40% very short, 32% short, 25% adequate; 3% surplus. Subsoil 54% very short, 37% short, 9% adequate. Wheat seedbed prepared 96% this week, 94% last week, 99% last year, 99% average. Rye 91% planted this week, 85% last week, 95% last year, 94% avg.; emerged 65% this week, 54% last week, 87% last year, 83% average. Oats seedbed prepared 85% this week, 82% last week, 81% last year, 83% avg.; 48% planted this week, 40% last week, 39% last year, 44% avg.; 15% emerged this week, N/A% last week, 29% last year, 32% average. Corn 95% harvested, this week, 91% last week, 94% last year, 89% average. Soybeans condition 35% very poor, 29% poor, 27% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent; mature 79% this week, 70% last week, 78% last year, 80% avg.; harvested 49% this week, 37% last week, 49% last year, 54% average. Peanuts mature 83% this week, 74% last week, 90% last year, 89% avg.; dug 32% this week, 12% last week, 42% last year, 43% average. Alfalfa condition 24% very poor, 30% poor, 31% fair, 12% good, 3% excellent; 4th cutting 95% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 95% avg.; 5th cutting 56% this week, 53% last week, 93% last year, 67% avg.; 6th cutting 1% this week, N/A last week, 38% last year, 13% average. Other hay condition 35% very poor, 34% poor, 20% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent; 2nd cutting 72% this week, 70% last week, 88% last year, 88% average. Livestock condition 8% very poor, 11% poor, 58% fair, 19% good, 4% excellent. Pasture, Range condition 33% very poor, 35% poor, 26% fair, 6% good. Livestock: Livestock conditions improved slightly from last week and were mostly in good to fair condition. Livestock marketings were average with moderate to light insect activity. Feeder steers under 800 pounds averaged 112.90 cwt. and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged 105.18 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 31% very short, 43% short, 26% adequate. Subsoil 40% very short, 37% short, 23% adequate. Winter Wheat planted 81% current, 45% 2005, 54% avg.; 44% emerged current, 15% 2005, 23% average. Range, Pasture 24% very poor, 41% poor, 22% fair, 10% good, 3% excellent. Weather: The weather across the State was a littler warmer, drier than last week. High temperatures ranged from 85 degrees in Bandon, down to 68 degrees in Joseph. Outside the warmer costal areas, southwest valleys, highs were in the low to upper 70's. Low temperatures ranged from 44 degrees in Bandon, down to only 17 degrees in Christmas Valley. East of the Cascades area dropped below freezing. Precipitation was reported at all but seven stations, though most areas reported only one day of moisture. The largest accumulation was seen in Astoria/Clatsop with 1.28 inches of moisture. More moisture is still needed throughout the State, but the wheat crop is benefitting in those areas that have been more fortunate with rainfall the past couple of weeks. Other areas are irrigating where necessary. The frost is bringing an end to the vegetable season in some areas, the weather was at least making for good drying conditions for the last of the hay crop. Field Crops: More moisture was received this past weekend throughout much of the State. Wheat germination continued to improve with the welcomed rain. Statewide, wheat planting, emergence continued to be well ahead of normal. Haying was completed, seeding for new grass seed was ongoing in Washington County. Fall wheat seeding was nearly done in Sherman County, the crop was emerging well. Vegetables: Broccoli, cauliflower were being picked. Winter squash, pumpkins continued to be harvested across the State; however the season will be coming to an end soon. The sweet corn harvest was finished in Washington County. Growers in Klamath County were still harvesting potatoes, onions. Fruits, Nuts: Grape harvest continued, began to wind down in some areas. Many were reporting high yields this season. Hazelnut harvest also continued with harvest nearly finished in Washington County. Walnuts, chestnuts were dropping. Berry season was over, growers were preparing for winter. Late variety apples, pears were still being picked in some areas. Winter pear

harvest was completed in Parkdale, but some late season apples remain to be picked. Post harvest orchard clean-up continued throughout the Hood River Valley. Most orchard activity was coming to a close in Wasco County. Nurseries & Greenhouses: Dry, warm weather prevailed, causing nurseries to continue watering stock. Irrigating, replanting of shrubs was still taking place due to need of rain. Nurseries were busy getting stock ready, out for fall planting, as the season comes to an end. Digging of balled shrubs & trees for transport continued to be shipped, sold. Both greenhouse, nursery crops seemed to be slowing down, preparing for 2007. Livestock, Range, Pasture: Producers were busy moving cattle into fall pastures, weaning spring calves. Most pastures continued to need rain for conditions to improve. Some areas did receive rain that started to help green things up, but supplemental feeding was still common in the drier areas. Livestock were in good condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil 1% very short, 6% short, 82% adequate, 11% surplus. Fall plowing 67% complete, 68% 2005, 64% avg. Corn 92% mature, 97% 2005, 87% avg.; 44% harvested, 59% 2005, 48% avg.; 97% silage harvested, 100% 2005, 93% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 53% good, 17% excellent. Barley 86% planted, 91% 2005, 82% avg.; 49% emerged, 68% 2005, 59% avg. Winter wheat 70% planted, 58% 2005, 60% avg.; 38% emerged, 36% 2005, 35% avg.; condition 33% fair, 26% good, 41% excellent. Soybean crop condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 40% good, 27% excellent; 25% harvested, 28% 2005, 24% avg. Potatoes 93% harvested, 99% 2005, 93% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting complete 79%, 89% 2005, 76% avg. Apples 87% harvested, 67% 2005, 80% avg. Grapes 47% harvested, 76% 2005, 76% avg. Quality of hay made 1% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent. Pasture conditions 8% very poor, 12% poor, 33% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Activities Included: Cutting silage; spreading manure and lime; weaning calves; storing machinery; shelling corn; topping off bunkers and silos; rotating pastures; filling silos, planting barley, wheat, and cover crops; preparing for fall seedings, harvesting apples, soybeans, high moisture corn, corn for grain, potatoes and pumpkins.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil 11% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 80% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 30% fair, 68% good, 2% excellent. Winter grazings 3% very poor, 3% very, 42% fair, 52% good, 0% excellent. Corn 99% harvested, 99% 2005, 99% avg. Soybeans 70% leaves turning color, 62% 2005, 71% avg.; 34% leaves dropped, 33% 2005, 34% avg.; 18% mature, 17% 2005, 18% avg.; 4% harvested, 3% 2005, 5% avg. Sorghum 95% matured, 92% 2005, 93% avg.; 85% harvested, 66% 2005, 73% avg. Winter wheat 15% planted, 14% 2005, 25% avg.; 5% emerged, 4% 2005, 12% avg. Barley 20% planted, 17% 2005, 35% avg.; 5% emerged, 9% 2005, 22% avg. Rye 20% planted, 16% 2005, 28% avg.; 8% emerged, 6% 2005, 17% avg. Oats 15% planted, 18% 2005, 28% avg.; 5% emerged, 9% 2005, 16% avg. Sweetpotatoes 70% harvested, 54% 2005, 57% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 97%, 97% 2005, 95% avg. Winter grazings 62% planted, 39% 2005, 51% avg.; 16% emerged, 13% 2005, 32% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 8% very short, 19% short, 70% adequate, 35 surplus. Subsoil 21% very short, 31% short, 45% adequate, 3% surplus. Feed supplies 14% very short, 22% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 26% very short, 24% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 17% excellent. Sunflower 22% very poor, 31% poor, 33% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Cattle condition 2% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa hay 18% very poor, 18% poor, 33% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent. A hard freeze last week helped row crops dry down, mature for harvest. Soybean harvest made good progress again this week. Corn, sorghum harvest for grain has begun in earnest, while sunflowers are continuing to reach full maturity. Winter wheat seeding is nearly complete. Cattle are being moved off summer pasture, calves are being weaned. Much of the western part of the state remains short of moisture.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 14% very short, 29% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 16% very short, 28% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 25% seeded, 25% 2005, 22% avg.; 4% emerged, 5% 2005, 2% average. Burley tobacco 20% stripped, 31% 2005, 27% average. Pastures 13% very poor, 18% poor, 33% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Temperatures, rainfall averaged below normal across the State last week. In addition to harvest, producers were busy planting wheat, harvesting hay, and stripping tobacco.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Virtually all of the state received at least a quarter-inch of rainfall. Much of the Plains recorded 1 to 2 inches, and a band of showers in the Southern Plains left over 4 inches. Temperatures fell to the upper 30s in the Northern High Plains. Areas of the Upper Coast recorded over 4 inches of rainfall. One to 2 inches fell in parts of the Trans-Pecos, Edwards Plateau, and South Texas, a large area of Central and East Texas, and the Lower Valley. Small grains and pastures improved in areas that received rain. However, the rain delayed harvest and other field work in the High Plains and Upper Coast. Hail in the western Trans-Pecos heavily damaged several thousand acres of pecans and cotton. Cattle producers in South East and South Central areas planted winter pastures. Small Grains: Winter wheat improved under ideal, rainy, conditions in the Plains. Producers in the Cross Timbers prepared fields and planted small grains. Rain saved oat and wheat fields that had germinated in the Blacklands, but army worms did substantial damage to some oat fields in that area. Producers planted small grains in the South East, Edwards Plateau, and South Central Texas. Cotton: Producers applied harvest aids in the Plains so they could harvest as soon as their fields dried out. Some producers in the Southern High Plains were able to get into their fields and strip cotton. The first boll set was already open and ready for harvest in El Paso County, but a second flush of growth from recent rains was expected to reduce yields. Hail in that area damaged some acreage. Producers harvested in the northern Edwards Plateau. Statewide, cotton condition was mostly fair to poor. Corn: Harvest for grain, silage came to a standstill in the Northern High Plains due to the rain. Sorghum: As with other row crops in the Northern High Plains, harvest was delayed by the week's rain. The cool, wet weather also delayed maturity. Growers in the Coastal Bend harvested fields that had been too wet to harvest in previous weeks. Peanuts: Despite the rainy conditions in the Southern High Plains, some producers dug and threshed peanuts. Growers also dug peanuts in South Texas. Peanut condition statewide was mostly good to fair. Soybeans: Producers continued to harvest in the Coastal Bend. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans: Pumpkin harvest was winding down in the Northern High Plains. Watermelon harvest slowed and was nearly complete in the Southern High Plains. Growers continued to plant, irrigate fall onions in the Trans-Pecos. Producers in the San Antonio-Winter Garden planted onions, cabbage, and spinach. Pecans: Producers harvested pecans in the Cross Timbers, Edwards Plateau, South Central, South. Nuts approached maturity in the Trans-Pecos, where a hail storm heavily damaged over 2,000 acres. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Winter grasses benefitted from the moist conditions in the Low Plains, where producers cut Sudan hay that came back after August's rains. Pasture conditions improved in some areas of the Cross Timbers, but more rain was needed to fill stock tanks. Growers in the Cross Timbers cut hay and gave supplemental feed to cattle, but winter supplies of hay were below normal. Despite the recent rains, areas of the North East were in need of more moisture for growers to consider planting winter pastures, and hay supplies remained low. Ranchers in the North East were completing the weaning of the calf crop, and sale barns in that area were seeing their fall runs of cattle. Pastures improved in the South East, South Central, South, and Lower Valley because of recent precipitation. Some stocker cattle were coming into the Trans-Pecos, where weaning weights were reported to be very good

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 5. Subsoil 1% very short, 23% short, 73% adequate, 3% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 10% very short, 12% short, 77% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat harvested 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 83%, 90% 2005, 80% avg. Winter Wheat emerged 50%, 51% 2005, 49% avg. Spring Wheat harvested 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg.

Barley harvested (grain) 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Corn dough 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Corn dent 100%, 95% 2005, 98% avg. Corn mature 93%, 78% 2005, 83% avg. Corn harvested (grain) 33%, 12% 2005, 24% avg. Corn silage, harvested (silage) 96%, 88% 2005, 95% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 67% good, 21% excellent. Corn height 100 inches, 100 inches 2005, 100 inches avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Alfalfa Hay 4th Cutting 81%, 81% 2005, 80% avg. Other Hay Cut 100%, 100% 2005, 101% avg. Alfalfa Seed Harvested 70%, 81% 2005, 74% avg. Onions harvested 80%, 96% 2005, 96% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 74%, 71% 2005, 75% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 68% good, 14% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 77%, 77% 2005, 78% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 1% very short, 16% short, 81% adequate, 2% surplus. Apples harvested 89%, 66% 2005, 80% avg. Peaches harvested 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Pears harvested 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Heavy precipitation continued this week in a few counties around the state. The days suitable for work was 4.9 days, up 0.9 days from last week. Livestock conditions throughout the state continue to do well. Wayne County reports significant flooding on the lower Fremont and lower muddy rivers. The flooding occurred on Friday causing extensive damage to the Hanksville canal diversion. Fields are without irrigation water until replacement of the diversion is made; about one thousand acres of pasture is covered with mud and sand. Growers around the state are hoping for a week of dryer weather, but forecasts around the state indicate cool and stormy weather for the upcoming week. Box Elder reports that onion growers were able to get their equipment into the fields on Friday, but heavy precipitation maybe headed their way. Corn contest fields have yielded between 260 to 277 bushels per acre in Box Elder. Most of the grain corn is being harvested as high moisture and is being put into pits for local dairies or feedlots. Cache and Box Elder counties indicate that there is plenty of moisture in the soil profile for the seeding of winter wheat. Cache County reports that producers are finishing the final harvest of corn silage, alfalfa hay and safflower. The quality of the 4th crop alfalfa is reported as being very marginal. Weber County reports that heavy rains from the month of September have caused some corn to suffer from root rot resulting in dryer than normal silage being put in the pit. Constant rains have delayed 4th crop alfalfa in Weber and Sevier, and is to wet to harvested at this time. Most counties have benefitted from Octobers' rainfall this year reporting greener pastures in the area. Iron County reports that rain storms have slowed the movement of livestock from the summer ranges. Box Elder reports that producers are beginning to prepare their livestock for buyers' feedlots. Emery County reports that the 3 inches of rain they have received in the past week and a half has been very beneficial. Most livestock water ponds on the desert ranges are full which will make for good water situations for fall and winter grazing.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5.2. Topsoil 2% short, 82% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 10% short, 74% adequate, 13% surplus. Weather conditions were cool and dry this week for most areas of the Commonwealth. Temperatures were cooler than normal this week, with many areas experiencing the first frost of the season. The average high temperature this week was 78 degrees, with low temperatures near freezing. Some areas, especially some Southeastern counties, welcomed the dry week as time to recover from excessive rains and flooding from the previous week. Farmers in drier areas were able to continue corn harvest and other field work. As corn harvest winds down, producers will direct their attention to harvesting soybeans in the coming weeks. While full-season beans are reported to be in fairly good condition, many double-crop beans are still showing the ill effects of the dry summer conditions. Pastures and hay fields continue to benefit from the improved growing conditions. Still, many producers fear hay will be in short supply throughout the winter months. Small grain planting continued, with good moisture conditions for planting. Some late vegetable harvest was completed this week. Activities Included: Planting cover crops, making field preparations, making hay, and planning fall and winter meetings.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 9% very short, 26% short, 65% adequate. Rain over the weekend improved moisture conditions across most of the state. Winter wheat seeding was almost complete with some light rains received in the southeast corner of the state. Wheat reached $5 per bushel in Portland for the first time in many years. Potato and corn for grain harvest continued, while corn silage harvest wound down. Cranberry harvest is about 60 percent complete with average yields reported. Grape, apple, sweet corn, and pumpkin harvest continued. Range, pasture conditions 8% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 62% good. Supplemental feeding continued and calves were weaned and shipped to market. Hog producers were busy preparing to butcher hogs.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil 8% short, 79% adequate, 13% surplus compared with 15% very short, 40% short, 45% adequate last year. Corn conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent; 75% mature, 94% 2005, 84% 5-yr avg.; 25% harvested, 45% 2005, 38% 5-yr avg. Soybean conditions 3% poor, 25% fair, 70% good, 2% excellent; 93% dropping leaves, 2005 and 5-yr avg not available. Soybeans 17% harvested, 45% 2005, 38% 5-yr avg. Wheat 54% planted, 35% 2005, 50% 5-yr avg.; 24% emerged, 15% 2005, 28% 5-yr avg. Hay 3rd cutting complete 85%, 86% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Apple conditions 8% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 12% excellent; 62% harvested, 72% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Cattle, calves 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 76% good, 8% excellent. Sheep, lambs 2% poor, 11% fair, 83% good, 4% excellent. Activities Included: Vaccinating, weaning calves, applying lime to fields, pastures, cutting hay, chopping silage, clipping pastures, repairing fences, planting wheat and harvesting apples, soybeans, and corn.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 75% adequate, 18% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 6 to 9^0 below normal. Average high temperatures were in the low 50s across the state. Lows averaged in the 30s to low 40s for the week. Some precipitation was reported across the state. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.17 in La Crosse to 0.48 in Madison and Green Bay. Corn 96% mature, 95% 2005, 84% avg.; 18% harvested for grain, 35% 2005, 20% avg.; 97% silage harvested, 100% 2005, 90% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 39% good, 23% excellent. Soybeans 98% dropping leaves, 100% 2005, 97% avg.; 52% harvested, 69% 2005, 51% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 46% good, 23% excellent. Soybean harvest increased by a significant 30% this week; variable yields continue to be reported statewide. Hay 4th cutting 78%, 71% 2005, 64% avg. Pasture feed condition 3% very poor, 16% poor, 29% fair, 40% good, 12% excellent. Fall tillage complete 12%, 13% 2005, 14% avg. Winter wheat planting continued as more soybeans were harvested. The colder weather slowed the harvest of the cranberry crop. The harvest of apples and potatoes, along with other fruits and vegetables was wrapping up

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 17% very short, 50% short, 32% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 46% very short, 37% short, and 17% adequate. Temperatures during the week ending Friday, October 13th averaged from 6.9 degrees below normal in Kaycee to 2.5^0 above normal in Big Piney. The high temperature was 81 in Sundance and Torrington while the low was 16 in Newcastle. All reporting stations recorded moisture although Laramie only had a trace. Most amounts were above normal. The most precipitation was reported in Greybull with 0.68 inches, Lander with 0.67 inches, and Afton with 0.66 inches. Sugarbeets 33% harvested, 18% 2005, 39% 5-year average. Winter wheat 95% emerged, 100% 2005, 96% 5-year average . Corn 91% dented, 99% 2005, 98% 5-yr avg.; 69% mature, 83% 2005, 84% 5-yr avg.; 16% for grain harvested, 22% 2005, 23% 5-year average. Dry beans windrowed 93%, 97% 2005, 97% 5-yr avg.; combined 79%, 86% 2005, 86% 5-year average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting harvested 95%, 2005 81%, 83% 5-year average. Sugarbeets condition 5% very poor, 9% poor, 18% fair, 68% good. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 33% fair 66% good. Corn condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture conditions 37% very poor, 25% poor, 28% fair, and 10% good. Stock water supply 19% very short, 37% short, 43% adequate and 1% surplus.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 8 - 14, 2006

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather favored winter grain planting and summer crop harvesting in central and eastern growing areas, while showers persisted in western Europe.

FSU-WESTERN: Continued unseasonably warm, dry weather allowed rapid summer crop harvesting in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia but limited topsoil moisture for winter wheat emergence and establishment.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Wet weather halted late-season spring grain harvesting in the Siberia District in Russia.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather favored summer crop maturation and harvesting across much of the region.

AUSTRALIA: Drought intensified across much of the winter grain belt, further reducing prospects for immature winter grains.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers returned to Turkey, slowing fieldwork but increasing topsoil moisture for winter grain planting.

EASTERN ASIA: Warm, dry weather continued to benefit winter crop planting.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to cause flooding in Thailand and the southern Philippines.

BRAZIL: Soybean planting was underway in key production areas.

ARGENTINA: Beneficial rain continued in major growing areas of central and northern Argentina.

MEXICO: Warm, mostly dry weather aided maturation of corn and other summer crops across the southern plateau.

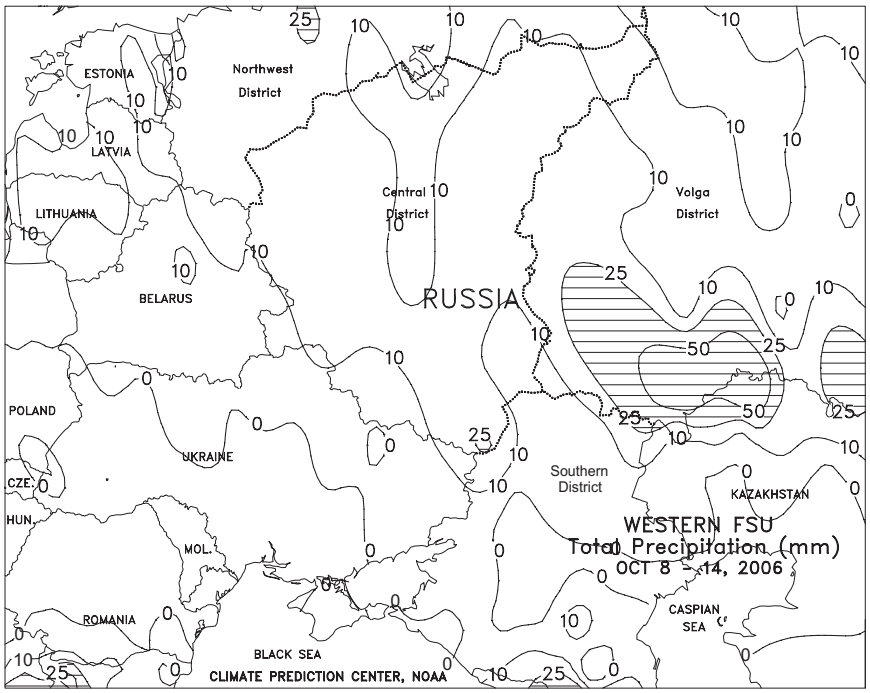
CANADA: Cold, dry weather promoted final Prairie spring crop harvests.

EUROPE

Dry weather returned to central and eastern growing areas, while locally heavy showers persisted in western and southeastern Europe. A large area of high pressure brought drier weather to much of central and eastern Europe, promoting fieldwork and crop drydown in the wake of last week's heavy rain. Meanwhile, a series of dissipating cold fronts triggered occasional showers and thunderstorms (10-60 mm) across England, France, and northern portions of the Iberian Peninsula. The additional topsoil moisture was beneficial for winter grain emergence and establishment, but fieldwork delays continued in areas hardest hit by the rain. In contrast, unfavorably dry weather persisted in southern Spain, where total reservoir capacity as of October 10 stood at 39.0 percent (compared with the 5- and 10-year average of 50.1 and 50.5 percent, respectively). Meanwhile, a slow-moving upper-air disturbance triggered locally heavy rain (25-95 mm) in southeastern Europe, halting fieldwork and adversely impacting unharvested cotton in Greece. Light to moderate showers (2-16 mm) also lingered in the Baltics, where long-term moisture deficits still persist in northern-most growing areas.

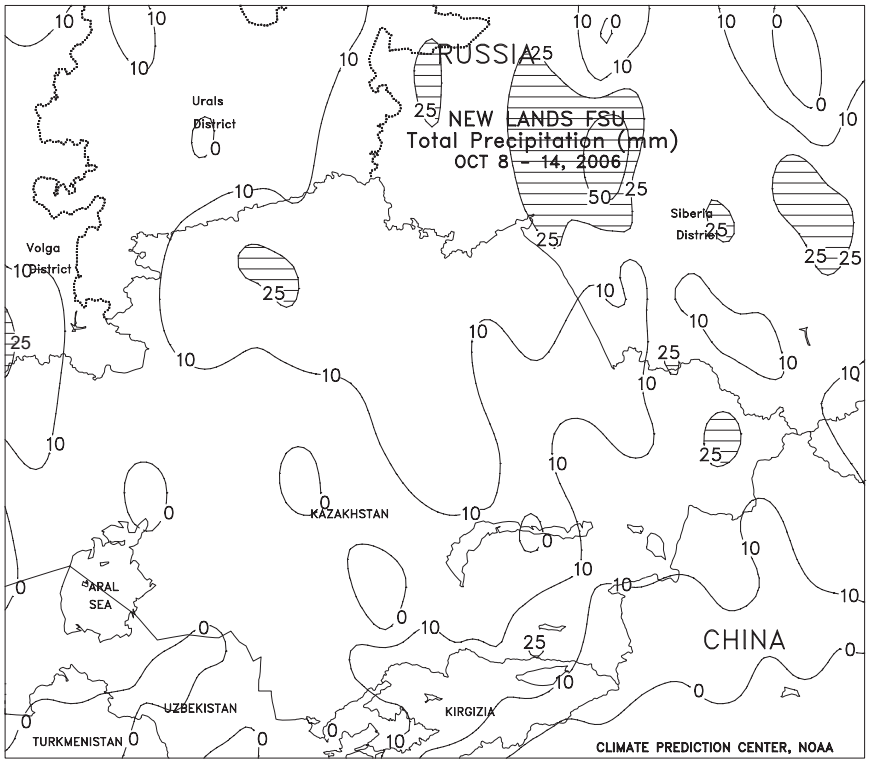
FSU-WESTERN

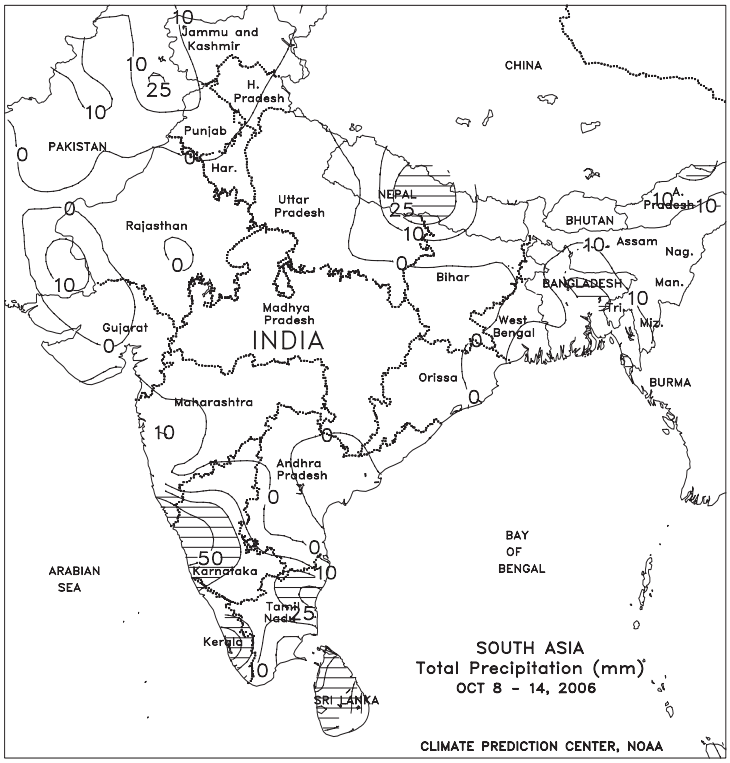
Unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia, helping corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting. However, these areas have experienced a drying trend since September 7, limiting moisture for winter wheat emergence and establishment. The dryness was most acute in western and southern Ukraine and the southern half of the Southern District. Since September 7, these areas received less than 35 percent of their normal amounts of precipitation. In Russia, reports as of October 10 indicated the harvests of corn, sunflower, and sugar beets were about 47, 61, and 63 percent complete, respectively. In Ukraine, reports as of October 16 indicated that the corn harvest was 47 percent complete, while sunflowers were 87 percent harvested. Elsewhere, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) maintained sufficient topsoil moisture for winter grain establishment in the Central and Volga Districts in Russia, while dry weather in Belarus helped summer crop harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal in Ukraine, Belarus, and the Central and Southern Districts and 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in the Volga District.



FSU - NEW LANDS

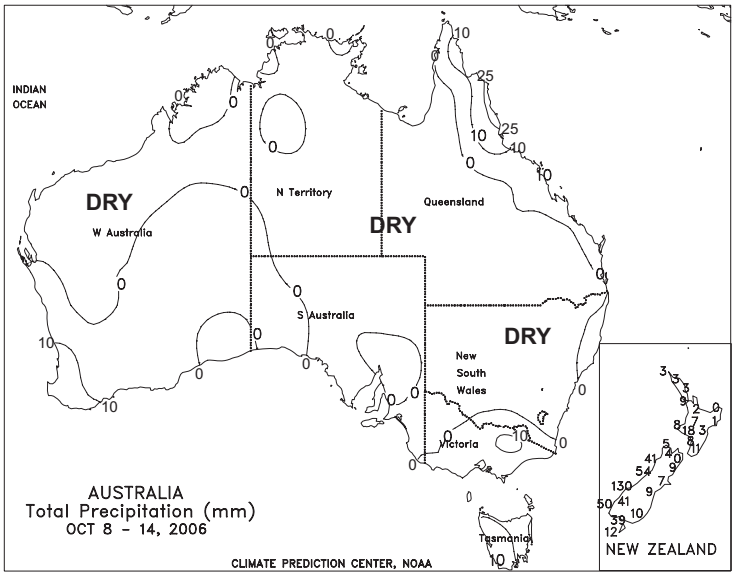
Spring grain harvesting was complete in Kazakhstan. In Russia, several days of dry weather helped late-season fieldwork in the Urals District. Meanwhile, farther east, widespread rain and snow (10-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) halted late season harvesting in the Siberia District. Reports from Russia as of October 10 indicated that the harvest of all grain crops was 92 percent complete compared with 90 percent the previous week. Weekly temperatures in Russia averaged 2 to 5 degrees C below normal, with hard freezes (minimum temperatures ranging from -3 to -9 degrees C) observed on several days during the week. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, mostly dry weather favored cotton harvesting, while above-normal temperatures favored boll maturation and opening.





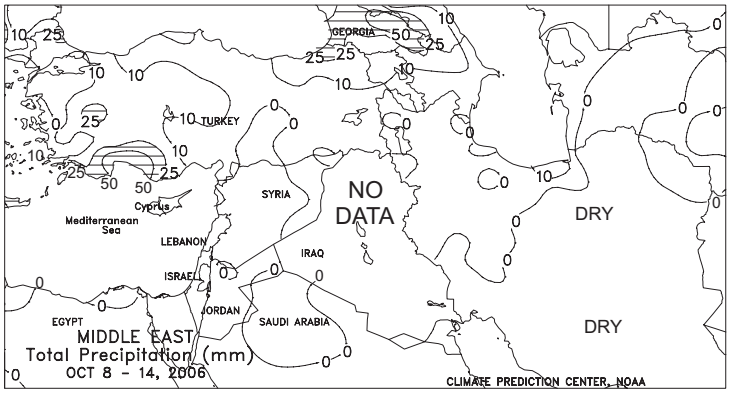
SOUTH ASIA

Dry weather favored summer crop maturation and harvesting across much of the region as the monsoon continued its seasonal withdrawal. However, scattered showers (10-70 mm) in southern-most growing areas provided limited relief from short-term dryness. Showers (10-40 mm) also accompanied an upper-air disturbance in northern Pakistan, boosting topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment.



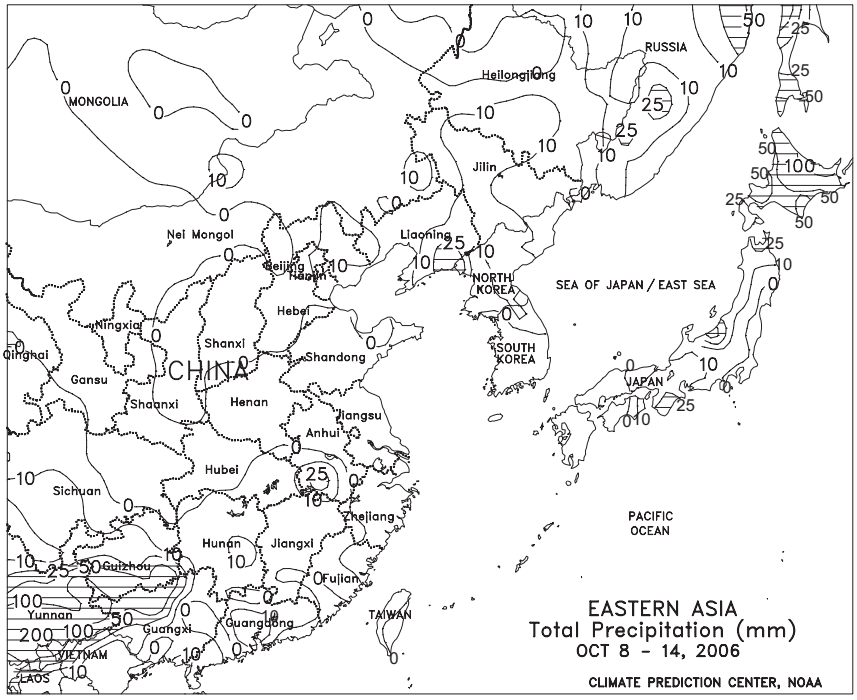
AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, scattered showers (1-5 mm) were too light and too late in the growing season to significantly benefit immature winter wheat and barley, while hot weather elevated evaporation rates. Elsewhere across the winter grain belt, hot, dry weather offered no relief from intensifying drought. In South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, the heat and dryness maintained stress on winter grains, further reducing prospects for immature crops. Temperatures in western and eastern Australia averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures in the lower to middle 30s degrees C. In southern Australia, temperatures averaged about 2 to 4 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperature in the middle to upper 30s degrees C.



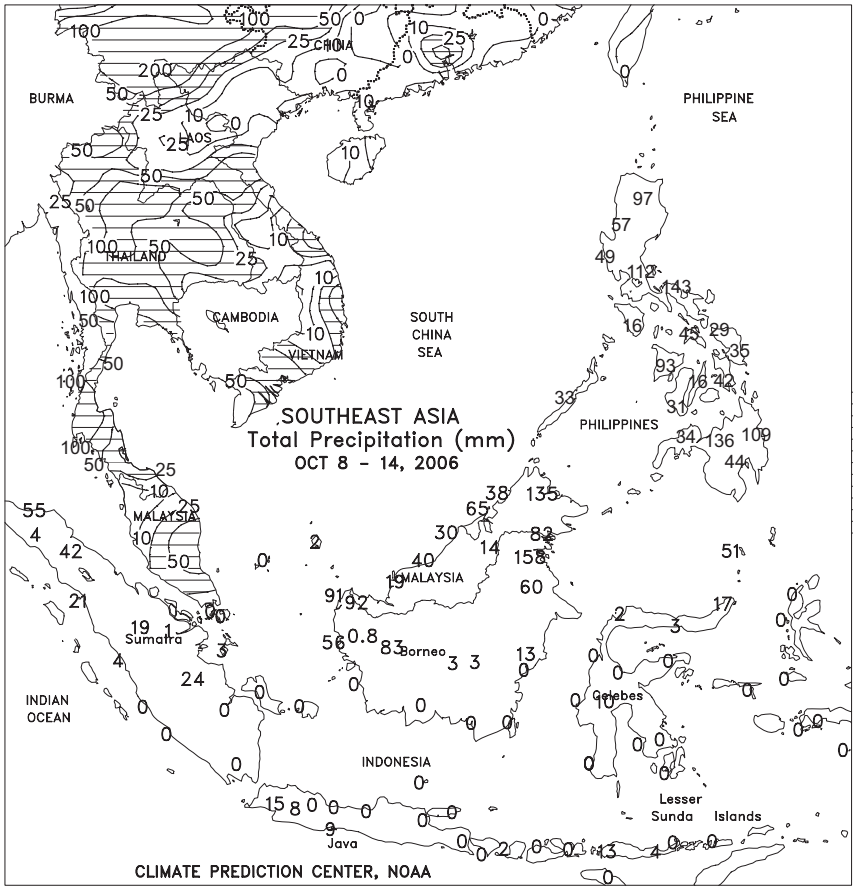
MIDDLE EAST

Showers returned to Turkey, while mostly dry weather prevailed across the rest of the region. Locally heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) along Turkey's southern coast slowed fieldwork, while lighter showers (5-30 mm) across the remainder of central and western Turkey eased long-term moisture deficits. Although the showers slowed cotton harvesting, the rain was not heavy enough to reduce crop quality. Elsewhere, light showers (less than 5 mm) in northwestern Iran provided limited topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting and emergence, while dry weather across the remainder of the region promoted fieldwork.



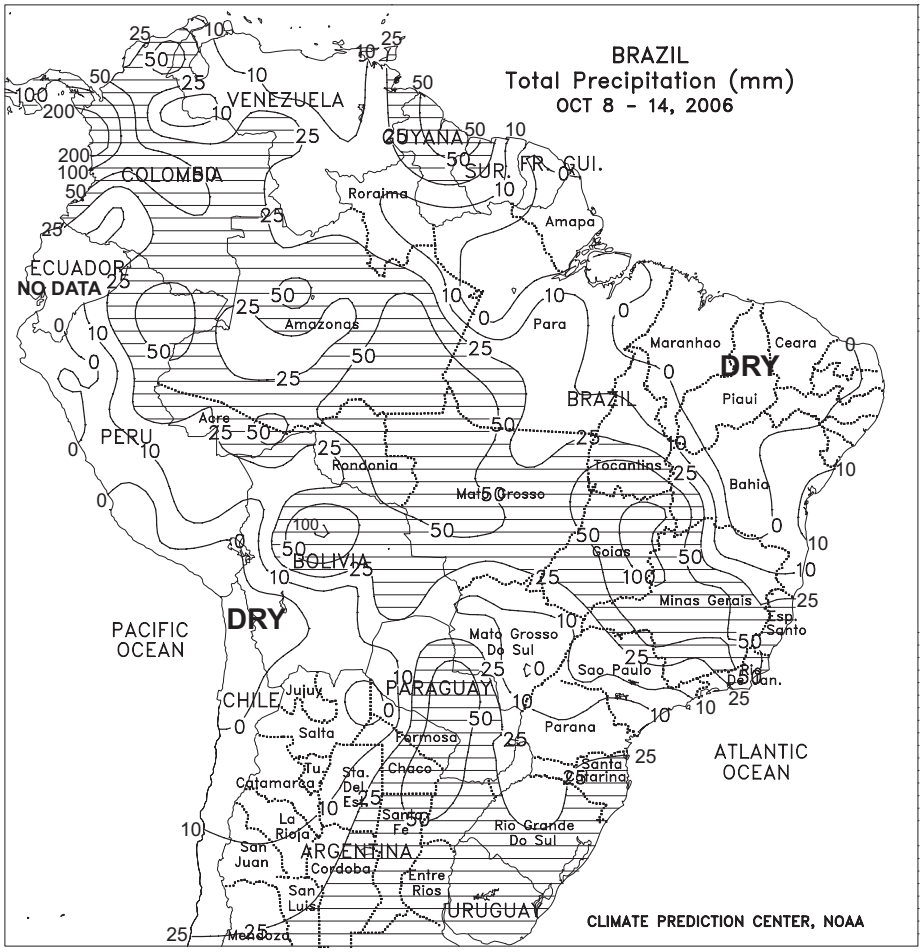
EASTERN ASIA

Warm, dry weather continued throughout China as winter crop planting activities progressed. A hard freeze (minimum temperatures below -5 degrees C) ended the growing season in Heilongjiang although harvesting likely will continue until the end of the month. On the North China Plain, harvesting of summer crops was likely complete, while winter wheat planting continued. Mild weather (1 to 5 degrees C above normal) favored planting activities but more rain would be welcomed to reduce irrigation needs and help crop establishment. Similarly, winter rapeseed planting continued within the Yangtze Valley under favorable weather conditions. Irrigation supplies tend to be better established and more plentiful along the Yangtze River as compared with the North China Plain. In southern China, warm weather (maximum temperatures 25-35 degrees C) favored development of late-season rice. Elsewhere in the region, mostly dry weather prevailed on the Korean Peninsula and Japan.



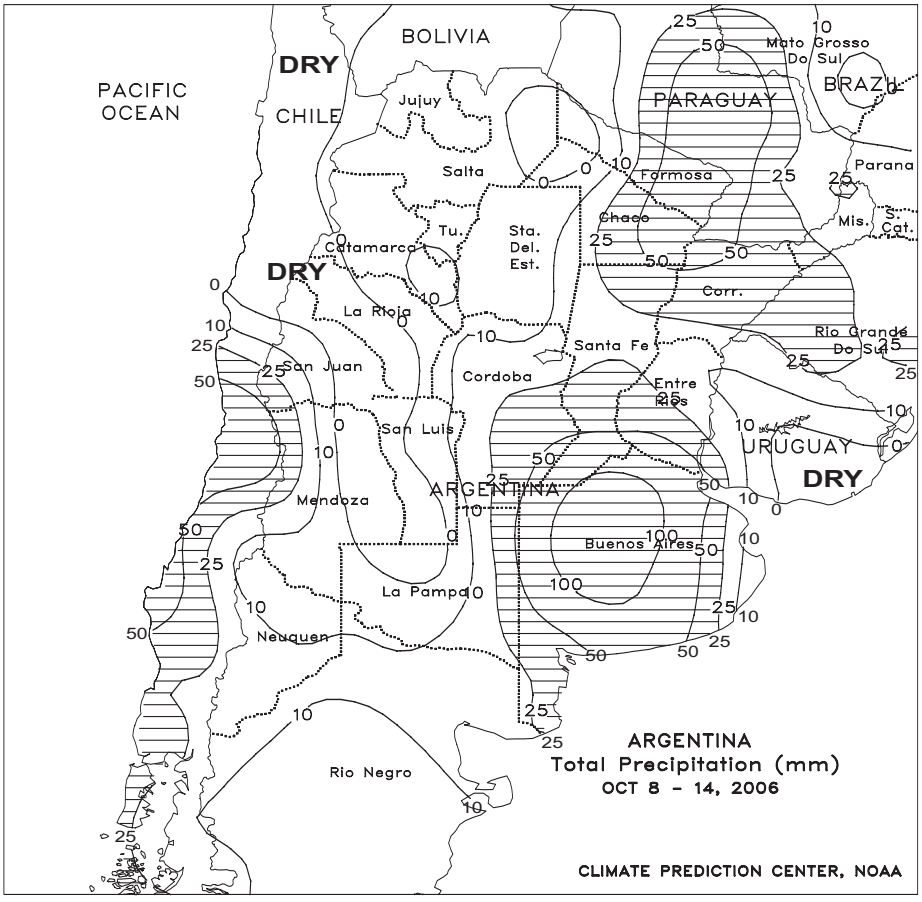
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers continued throughout Indochina and the Philippines. Showers have been slow to withdraw from northern Thailand and the Philippines. Typically, rainfall amounts begin decreasing in early September. In Thailand, heavy showers (50-200 mm) shifted west after causing flooding in the east last week. Over the past 3 weeks most of Thailand has experienced flooding. Heavy showers (50-100 mm) likely slowed rice harvesting in southern Vietnam. Showers (25-100 mm, locally over 100 mm) were widespread in the Philippines, with the heaviest amounts occurring in Mindanao. In general, the showers benefited corn and rice but likely caused some fieldwork delays. Showers (25-50 mm) maintained favorable moisture levels for oil palm in Malaysia. In Indonesia, northern Sumatra's moisture supplies were adequate for oil palm, while supplies were somewhat limited in southern growing areas.



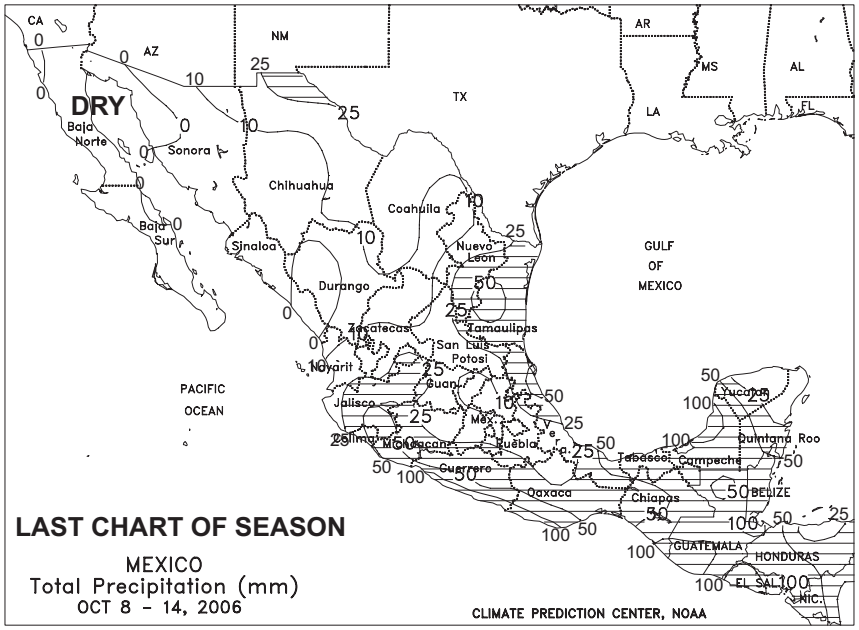
BRAZIL

Conditions were generally favorable for early soybean planting and other seasonal fieldwork in key production areas of Brazil's center-south region. Mostly dry weather (weekly rainfall totaling less than 25 mm) improved prospects for seasonal fieldwork, including corn and soybean planting and wheat harvesting, in southern agricultural areas (notably Mato Grosso do Sul, Sao Paulo, and Parana) after last week's heavy rain. Temperatures averaging 1 to 3 degrees C above normal (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) aided dry down and promoted high rates of germination. Farther north, locally heavy showers (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) spanned key soybean and coffee areas of central Brazil (Rondonia eastward through Minas Gerais), increasing moisture for summer crop establishment and development of the flowering 2006/07 coffee crop. Dry weather continued to dominate the northeastern interior, although scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) were recorded in soybean areas of Tocantins and western Bahia. Near- to slightly above-normal temperatures (highs in the middle and upper 30s degrees C) were recorded in the northern soybean areas. According to independent analysts Safras e Mercado, early soybean planting was advancing ahead of last year's pace.



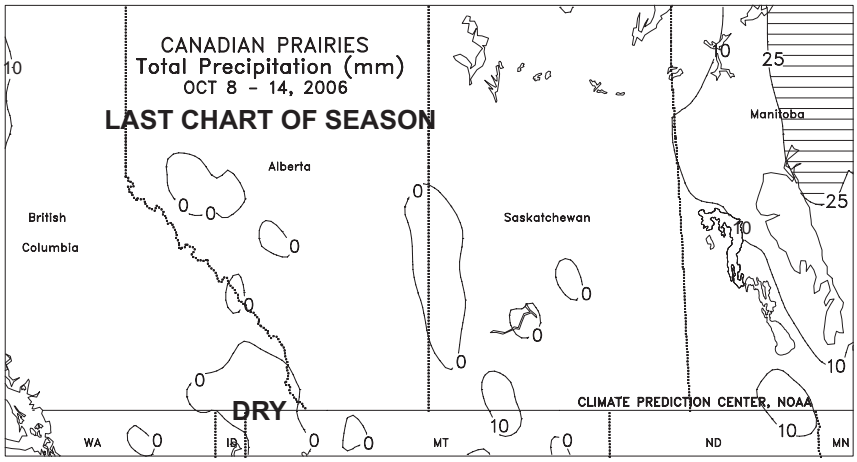
ARGENTINA

Beneficial rain covered nearly all major agricultural areas. In central Argentina, late-week moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) increased moisture for development of immature winter wheat and the establishment of summer grains and oilseeds. In Cordoba, the last major winter wheat area to get significant spring rainfall, the rain also brought needed relief from above-normal temperatures (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) that stressed reproductive to filling crops prior to the arrival of the rains. Farther north, locally heavy showers (locally exceeding 50 mm) increased moisture for the establishment of cotton from northern Santa Fe to Formosa, but pockets of dryness persisted in Santiago del Estero. Near- to above-normal temperatures (3-4 degrees C above normal with highs ranging from the middle 20s degrees C in Buenos Aires to the middle 30s in the north) promoted winter grain development throughout the region while keeping soil temperatures at favorable levels for germination of corn and other summer crops. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 24 percent planted as of October 12, compared with 28 percent last year. Corn was 31 percent planted (compared with 48 percent last year), up 16 percentage points from the previous week in response to the recent beneficial rainfall.



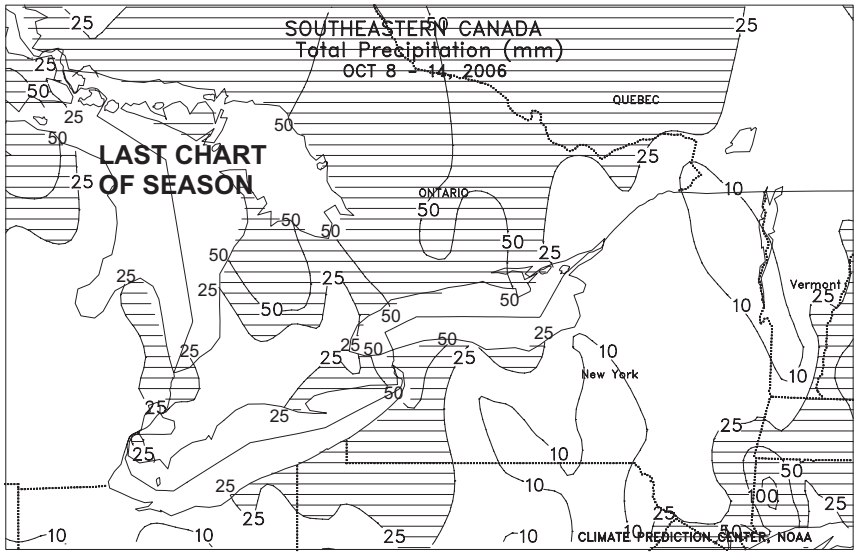
MEXICO

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (rainfall totaling less than 10 mm in most areas with temperatures averaging 2-3 degrees C above normal) dominated the southern plateau, favoring maturation and drydown of corn and other summer crops. Scattered showers (greater than 25 mm) continued elsewhere in southern Mexico, maintaining irrigation levels for winter agriculture. Locally heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) also continued in the northeast (Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon), boosting reservoir levels for sorghum and other winter-grown grains. In the northwest, dry, slightly cool weather (highs in the upper 20s degrees C) fostered winter wheat planting. *This is the final weekly summary of the season; coverage will resume in the spring when the planting of corn and other summer-grown crops begins*.



CANADA

Cold, mostly dry weather aided the final stages of spring grain and oilseed harvesting across the Canadian Prairies. Temperatures averaged 3-6 degrees C below normal in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with lows of -10 degrees C recorded throughout western and southern Saskatchewan. In Alberta, temperatures averaged near normal in the Peace River Valley and from 1 to 3 degrees C below normal elsewhere.



In eastern Canada, cool, showery weather hampered winter wheat planting and kept corn and other maturing summer crops unfavorably wet. In Ontario, temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C below normal, with lows at or below freezing in most southwestern summer crop areas. In addition, rainfall totaling 10 to 50 mm or more exacerbated recent problems with winter wheat planting. Temperatures were generally more seasonable in Quebec, but the lingering wetness was still a concern for maturing crops. *This is the final weekly summary of the season; coverage will resume in the spring upon commencement of spring and summer crop planting*.

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