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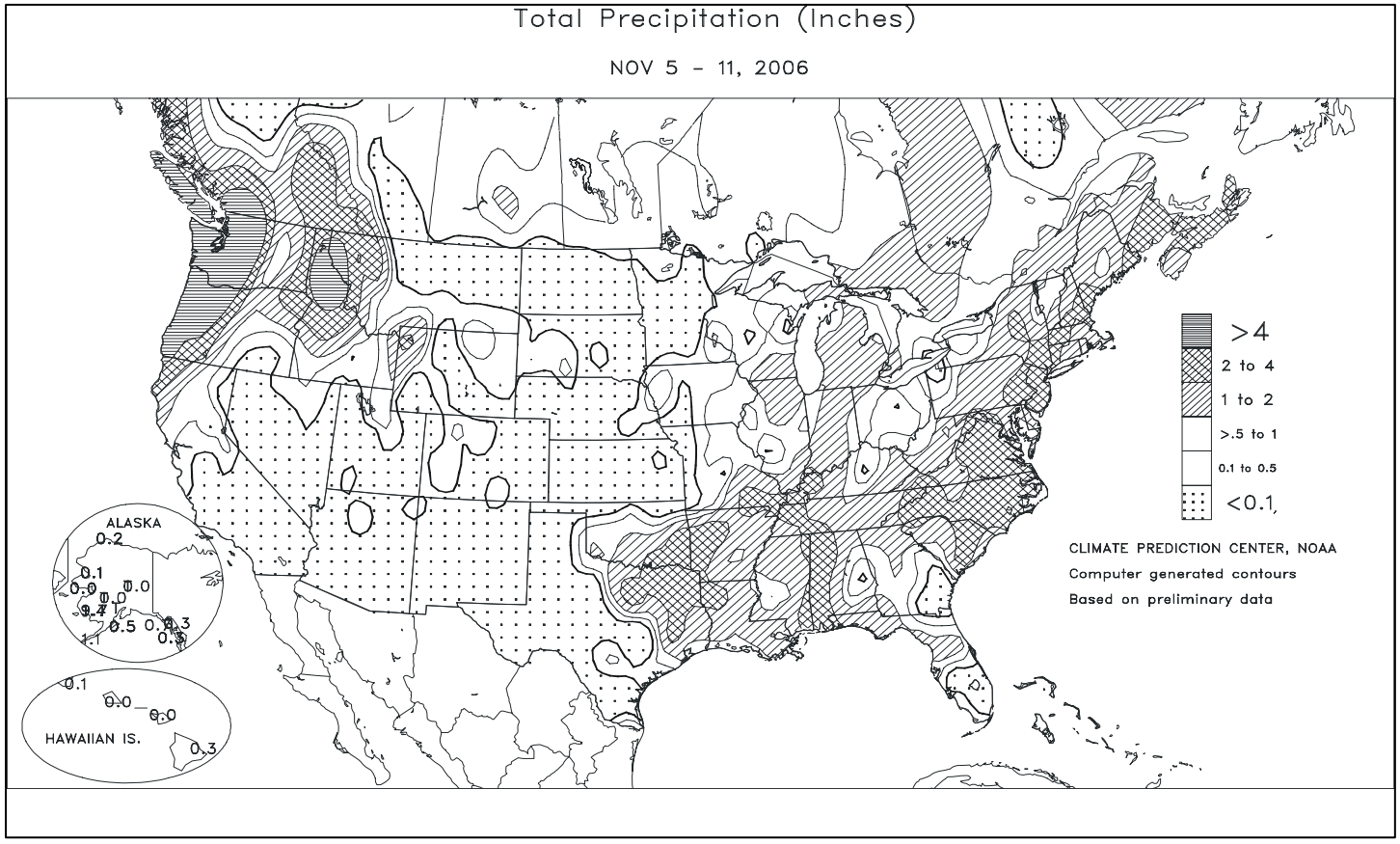
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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
November 5 - 11, 2006

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Record flooding struck parts of the **Pacific Northwest** early in the week, followed by several more rounds of locally heavy precipitation. Heavy rain and high-elevation snow fell as far east as the **northern Rockies** and southward through the **Cascades**. In contrast, very warm, mostly dry weather favored autumn fieldwork across **southern California** and the **Southwest**. Farther east, a few showers periodically spilled across the **Rockies** onto the **northern Plains**, while some early-week rain affected the **southeastern Plains**. Otherwise, mild, dry weather prevailed across the **Nation's mid-section**, promoting summer crop harvesting and winter wheat growth.

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U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on November 9, 2006. Forecasts refer to November 1.

Corn production is forecast at 10.7 billion bushels, down 1 percent (%) from October and 3% lower than 2005. Yields are expected to average 151.2 bushels per acre, down 2.3 bushels from October but 3.3 bushels higher than last year. If realized, the yield would be the second largest on record, behind 2004. Yield forecasts are lower than last month across much of the western and central Corn Belt and Atlantic Coast States, as producers reported that actual harvest yields were not as good as expected earlier due to lower grain weight per ear. Stalk quality and lodging problems were also reported in some areas. Producers in the northern Great Plains, Delta States, and parts of the Southeast reported better-than-expected yields. Compared with last year, yields are higher in all Corn Belt States, except Iowa and Minnesota.

Soybean production is forecast at 3.20 billion bushels, up slightly from October and 5% above 2005. If realized, this would be the largest U.S. soybean crop on record. Yields are expected to average 43.0 bushels per acre, up 0.2 bushel from October and equal to last year's record-high yield. Producers in the northern Great Lakes States, Delaware, New York, North Carolina, and the Dakotas are realizing higher yields than expected last month, while yield prospects decreased slightly as harvest progressed in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. Area for harvest is forecast at 74.5 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 5% from 2005.

All Cotton production is forecast at 21.3 million 480-pound bales, up 3% from last month but down 11% from last year's record-high production. Yield is expected to average 798 pounds per acre, up 24 pounds from last month but down 33 pounds from last year. The harvested area is expected to total 12.8 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 7% from 2005. Growers in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas are expecting better yields due to the favorable weather conditions during the later part of the growing season. In Arkansas, record-high production is expected.

Selected Monthly Record Highs (°F), November 6-10, 2006

Location/Date	High	Previous Record
November 6		
Monument, OR	80	78 on Nov. 13, 1999
November 7		
Woodland Hills, CA	101	99 on Nov. 3, 1975
Santa Maria, CA	96	94 on Nov. 19, 1917
November 8		
Freedom, OK	94	90 on Nov. 4, 2005
Waynoka, OK	92	92 on Nov. 3, 2005
Alva, OK	92	91 on Nov. 8, 1980
Gage, OK	91	91 on Nov. 3, 2005
Hays, KS	90	87 on Nov. 7, 1931 and 1980
Healy, KS	90	87 on Nov. 5, 1945
WaKeeney, KS	89	89 on Nov. 1, 1950
Ness City, KS	89	87 on Nov. 6, 8, 1980, and Nov. 1, 2001
Pratt, KS	89	87 on Nov. 9, 1980
Salina, KS	89	86 on Nov. 6, 1980
Russell, KS	89	86 on Nov. 6, 1980
Ponca City, OK	88	87 on Nov. 8, 1980
Liberal, KS	87	87 on Nov. 22, 1998
Hill City, KS	87	86 on Nov. 6, 1980
McCook, NE	86	86 on Nov. 7, 1931

Location/Date	High	Previous Record
November 8		
Wichita, KS	86	85 on Nov. 7, 1980
Topeka, KS	85	85 on Nov. 8, 1980
Pueblo, CO	85	84 on Nov. 7, 1980
Concordia, KS	85	84 on Nov. 6, 1980
Redwood Falls, MN	82	82 on Nov. 8, 1999
Sioux City, IA	82	81 on Nov. 3, 1978, and Nov. 8, 1999
Denver, CO	80	79 on Nov. 3, 1915; Nov. 6, 1934; Nov. 19, 1989; and Nov. 14, 1990
Colorado Springs, CO	78	78 on Nov. 4, 1924, and Nov. 17, 1981
November 9		
Lubbock, TX	90	89 on Nov. 7, 1916
Joplin, MO	87	83 on Nov. 3, 4, 1978; Nov. 8, 1980; and Nov. 7, 2005
Springfield, MO	83	81 on Nov. 1, 1937, and Nov. 13, 1999
November 10		
Austin (Camp Mabry), TX	91	91 on Nov. 10, 1947, and Nov. 13, 1951

Preliminary State-Record Maximum 24-Hour Precipitation

New Record:	June Lake, Washington, elevation 3,340 feet	15.20 inches on November 6-7, 2006
Former Record:	Mt. Mitchell, Washington, elevation 3,600 feet	14.26 inches on November 23-24, 1986
New Record:	Lee's Camp, Oregon, elevation 660 feet	14.30 inches on November 6-7, 2006
Former Record:	Port Orford, Oregon, elevation 150 feet	11.65 inches on November 19, 1996
New Record:	Bear Mountain, Idaho, elevation 5,400 feet	9.40 inches on November 6-7, 2006
Former Record:	Rattlesnake Creek, Idaho, elevation 4,000 feet	7.17 inches on November 23, 1909

Selected Flood Crest Records, November 6-7, 2006

Location	Crest/Date	Previous Record
Cowlitz River at Packwood, WA	4.03 ft. above flood stage on Nov. 6, 2006	3.23 ft. on Dec. 2, 1977
Cowlitz River at Randle, WA	7.14 ft. above flood stage on Nov. 7, 2006	6.24 ft. on Feb. 9, 1996
Nisqually River near National, WA	2.80 ft. above flood stage on Nov. 6, 2006	2.18 ft. on Feb. 8, 1996
Carbon River near Fairfax, WA	3.40 ft. above flood stage on Nov. 6, 2006	3.00 ft. on Feb. 8, 1996
Snoqualmie River near Carnation, WA	7.17 ft. above flood stage on Nov. 7, 2006	6.70 ft. on Nov. 24, 1990
Skykomish River near Gold Bar, WA	8.70 ft. above flood stage on Nov. 6, 2006	7.49 ft. on Nov. 24, 1990
South Fork Stillaguamish River near Granite Falls, WA	8.83 ft. above flood stage on Nov. 6, 2006	7.17 ft. on Oct. 20, 2003
Stillaguamish River at Arlington, WA	7.10 ft. above flood stage on Nov. 6, 2006	6.75 ft. on Oct. 21, 2003

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 11, 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	70	48	78	43	59	4	0.99	-0.04	0.49	10.15	115	52.38	113	87	50	0	0	4	0
	HUNTSVILLE	67	46	76	39	56	3	1.02	-0.08	0.65	9.26	98	35.67	74	88	71	0	0	5	1
	MOBILE	74	51	80	46	62	1	3.37	2.19	3.36	12.13	110	39.67	68	89	63	0	0	2	1
	MONTGOMERY	73	48	79	42	61	3	0.61	-0.28	0.51	8.23	102	37.05	80	92	52	0	0	5	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	22	6	32	0	14	-10	0.03	-0.23	0.03	5.61	104	17.93	125	78	63	0	7	1	0
	BARROW	19	8	29	-4	14	12	0.17	0.14	0.06	0.84	74	3.77	96	92	73	0	7	6	0
	FAIRBANKS	3	-13	11	-19	-5	-11	0.03	-0.12	0.02	1.12	49	8.02	88	79	77	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	32	17	42	9	25	-10	0.35	-0.99	0.18	25.14	140	61.87	125	87	52	0	7	4	0
	KODIAK	35	25	44	17	30	-5	0.46	-1.09	0.30	13.15	70	52.19	82	75	56	0	6	3	0
	NOME	28	17	33	12	22	3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	6.92	151	16.75	114	78	65	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	60	26	68	18	43	4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.79	81	16.17	81	79	26	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	86	59	90	57	72	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.00	56	5.11	74	35	20	1	0	0	0
	TUCSON	84	51	89	48	68	7	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.87	64	11.21	105	39	20	0	0	0	0
	YUMA	87	61	92	57	74	7	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.40	71	0.63	25	41	35	2	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	70	48	86	37	59	6	2.59	1.48	2.43	12.72	138	41.47	111	91	56	0	0	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	70	48	81	38	59	5	0.70	-0.59	0.56	8.09	81	36.82	87	86	49	0	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	69	49	75	44	59	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.29	46	5.54	104	72	57	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	69	48	78	41	59	4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.09	7	12.39	135	82	67	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	80	58	93	55	69	6	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	8.32	79	75	50	2	0	0	0
	REDDING	67	46	81	34	57	4	0.71	-0.20	0.41	1.48	37	27.69	106	85	61	0	0	4	0
	SACRAMENTO	69	47	77	35	58	2	0.20	-0.27	0.18	0.86	44	14.35	103	94	41	0	0	3	0
	SAN DIEGO	77	60	88	56	68	5	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.76	76	5.29	61	67	43	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	66	52	73	45	59	3	0.55	0.01	0.28	1.14	56	16.40	106	87	76	0	0	4	0
	STOCKTON	71	46	82	33	59	3	0.15	-0.24	0.12	0.69	40	12.59	116	87	67	0	0	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	58	18	67	6	38	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.21	128	7.68	116	77	35	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	61	32	78	19	46	7	0.00	-0.15	0.00	3.08	132	13.00	78	74	22	0	3	0	0
	DENVER INTL	64	33	80	23	48	8	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.87	87	7.09	55	66	26	0	4	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	58	32	67	27	45	4	0.00	-0.18	0.00	4.18	190	8.97	111	75	51	0	3	0	0
	PUEBLO	66	29	85	21	47	6	0.02	-0.13	0.02	3.64	212	13.10	112	81	38	0	4	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	59	42	68	31	51	3	1.01	0.16	0.98	10.40	123	52.30	136	83	59	0	1	2	1
	HARTFORD	60	36	70	23	48	4	0.87	-0.09	0.87	10.05	105	46.10	115	88	52	0	3	1	1
DC	WASHINGTON	63	45	74	34	54	3	1.69	1.00	1.34	13.45	166	43.13	126	90	60	0	0	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	61	42	69	28	52	4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	11.74	144	43.19	116	94	56	0	2	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	78	60	82	51	69	0	0.61	-0.13	0.57	6.23	51	27.78	62	86	45	0	0	3	1
	JACKSONVILLE	76	54	81	50	65	2	0.10	-0.42	0.05	6.46	51	34.90	72	94	54	0	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	82	71	83	66	77	0	0.08	-0.62	0.08	10.29	95	32.13	91	84	62	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	83	69	85	63	76	0	0.02	-0.91	0.02	18.90	117	59.95	110	80	53	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	78	59	81	53	69	-1	0.41	-0.09	0.41	6.81	74	31.99	72	84	50	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	74	54	82	48	64	1	1.97	0.92	1.93	14.62	127	38.10	66	90	66	0	0	2	1
	TALLAHASSEE	75	51	79	44	63	1	0.91	0.03	0.83	6.76	70	39.52	70	90	58	0	0	2	1
	TAMPA	79	63	83	58	71	0	1.00	0.71	1.00	14.27	154	51.71	125	86	47	0	0	1	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	81	66	86	57	73	-1	0.03	-1.33	0.03	12.07	77	42.40	77	85	56	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	66	45	81	31	56	1	0.64	-0.22	0.48	6.38	76	32.69	78	85	61	0	1	2	0
	ATLANTA	66	46	79	35	56	0	0.91	0.00	0.72	7.29	85	41.93	96	80	65	0	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	73	45	84	31	59	3	0.32	-0.33	0.32	5.39	69	32.91	83	89	46	0	1	1	0
	COLUMBUS	71	48	79	42	60	1	0.46	-0.37	0.31	7.09	107	31.78	77	86	51	0	0	2	0
	MACON	71	45	81	31	58	1	0.97	0.29	0.47	4.66	70	26.56	68	87	52	0	1	3	0
	SAVANNAH	71	50	81	42	61	0	0.32	-0.27	0.31	6.58	72	29.98	66	87	64	0	0	2	0
HI	HILO	84	69	86	67	77	3	0.29	-3.34	0.12	17.48	72	111.87	106	87	75	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	86	75	87	71	80	2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.69	153	29.01	208	76	70	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	86	68	87	65	77	0	0.00	-0.45	0.00	7.20	340	13.98	98	86	75	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	83	74	85	71	79	2	0.05	-1.04	0.02	5.68	66	63.73	201	84	80	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	57	42	73	32	50	7	0.57	0.29	0.26	1.33	69	9.77	99	85	63	0	1	5	0
	LEWISTON	58	43	68	35	51	8	1.11	0.83	0.55	2.45	112	10.50	97	81	65	0	0	4	1
	POCATELLO	55	38	70	21	47	9	0.04	-0.21	0.04	2.96	132	10.87	101	65	44	0	3	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	55	41	68	32	48	5	1.41	0.71	1.34	11.30	160	36.56	115	89	63	0	1	4	1
	MOLINE	60	38	73	27	49	6	0.63	-0.02	0.63	4.20	60	32.68	96	84	53	0	2	1	1
	PEORIA	58	40	75	29	49	6	0.83	0.16	0.83	4.68	68	25.77	81	90	54	0	1	1	1
	ROCKFORD	56	35	68	25	46	5	0.78	0.17	0.78	7.21	103	33.42	102	92	63	0	2	1	1
	SPRINGFIELD	60	40	75	32	50	4	0.52	-0.13	0.52	5.34	83	26.00	83	87	59	0	1	1	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	61	47	75	38	54	5	1.35	0.44	0.87	15.78	221	58.23	154	88	69	0	0	5	1
	FORT WAYNE	57	42	65	37	49	5	1.28	0.61	0.39	8.45	130	36.33	114	88	65	0	0	4	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	61	45	72	39	53	7	1.27	0.46	0.55	10.26	149	42.83	120	90	66	0	0	4	1
	SOUTH BEND	55	42	63	35	48	5	0.54	-0.22	0.49	8.59	104	38.67	112	83	63	0	0	3	0
IA	BURLINGTON	61	42	74	29	51	7	0.56	-0.07	0.56	4.30	57	24.43	72	82	46	0	1	1	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	56	35	73	20	46	5	0.33	-0.19	0.33	5.23	83	26.73	88	95	51	0	3	1	0
	DES MOINES	58	37	79	21	47	5	0.19	-0.34	0.19	5.84	88	28.62	89	84	61	0	2	1	0
	DUBUQUE	55	36	70	26	46	6	0.59	0.01	0.59	7.44	107	34.51	107	85	62	0	3	1	1
	SIOUX CITY	60	31	82	17	45	6	0.57	0.20	0.31	6.84	137	24.88	101	87	50	0	4	2	0
	WATERLOO	54	33	76	16	44	5	0.45	-0.09	0.45	7.84	125	29.18	95	85	66	0	3	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	65	37	85	21	51	7	0.00	-0.36	0.00	4.98	102	20.60	77	79	49	0	2	0	0
	DODGE CITY	66	37	88	23	52	6	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.31	65	16.88	80	81	40	0	2	0	0
	GOODLAND	65	32	82	17	48	8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.76	150	21.96	116	75	46	0	3	0	0
	TOPEKA	65	37	85	25	51	5	0.16	-0.41	0.08	5.67	75	30.28	92	85	56	0	1	3	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 11, 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	69	40	86	25	55	7	0.00	-0.44	0.00	1.66	27	27.21	97	85	63	0	1	0	0
KY	JACKSON	66	47	76	39	56	6	0.61	-0.29	0.48	12.86	155	42.15	100	83	45	0	0	3	0
	LEXINGTON	64	46	75	41	55	7	0.34	-0.38	0.15	17.14	248	48.37	122	79	60	0	0	4	0
	LOUISVILLE	65	47	78	41	56	6	0.74	-0.08	0.47	15.09	213	51.80	135	86	59	0	0	4	0
	PADUCAH	62	47	77	38	54	5	1.35	0.40	0.77	18.26	216	58.37	140	91	63	0	0	3	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	77	52	82	43	64	3	0.64	-0.40	0.51	14.18	138	39.25	72	93	56	0	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	75	56	82	47	65	3	0.88	-0.15	0.60	14.94	130	50.70	102	93	64	0	0	3	1
	NEW ORLEANS	75	55	80	49	65	2	0.78	-0.29	0.66	8.74	86	33.88	61	90	65	0	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	75	53	86	43	64	5	1.98	0.91	1.50	9.18	98	35.96	82	86	54	0	0	3	1
ME	CARIBOU	44	32	51	22	38	4	1.14	0.42	0.40	9.65	131	34.76	108	93	72	0	4	4	0
	PORTLAND	55	37	69	24	46	5	2.36	1.24	1.65	14.57	153	54.62	141	92	62	0	3	2	2
MD	BALTIMORE	63	42	77	28	52	4	1.63	0.93	1.33	15.33	187	37.14	102	90	54	0	2	2	1
MA	BOSTON	59	43	66	34	51	4	1.41	0.47	1.19	7.86	90	46.83	129	85	57	0	0	3	1
	WORCESTER	56	41	66	30	49	7	0.00	-1.06	0.00	9.28	87	41.76	98	86	54	0	1	0	0
MI	ALPENA	51	34	60	27	42	5	0.87	0.37	0.73	7.73	131	28.84	114	95	63	0	4	4	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	54	39	66	33	46	5	1.06	0.33	1.05	11.48	140	38.91	121	87	56	0	0	2	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	51	33	58	26	42	4	0.93	0.43	0.92	8.81	143	30.09	119	92	66	0	4	2	1
	LANSING	52	39	64	31	45	4	0.82	0.23	0.63	6.86	103	30.98	112	88	63	0	1	3	1
	MUSKEGON	52	39	60	33	46	5	1.07	0.33	1.05	9.82	131	35.56	126	87	64	0	0	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	52	37	59	31	44	4	0.59	-0.04	0.55	10.09	134	26.26	90	88	58	0	2	3	1
MN	DULUTH	45	32	58	19	38	6	0.27	-0.25	0.26	4.91	66	22.38	78	87	68	0	3	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	43	28	59	18	35	6	0.12	-0.22	0.10	2.94	53	16.34	73	86	63	0	4	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	53	35	72	19	44	7	0.06	-0.44	0.05	2.91	52	24.58	90	77	53	0	3	2	0
	ROCHESTER	53	35	73	20	44	9	0.63	0.13	0.63	4.81	79	28.07	96	80	64	0	3	1	1
	ST. CLOUD	51	30	73	11	41	8	0.01	-0.41	0.01	6.24	106	22.00	86	87	48	0	4	1	0
MS	JACKSON	72	49	81	41	61	4	0.88	-0.22	0.85	11.47	138	44.90	95	93	59	0	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	72	46	81	37	59	1	1.30	0.25	1.20	7.96	94	42.79	86	93	60	0	0	4	1
	TUPELO	69	48	79	34	58	4	1.94	0.92	1.13	13.52	163	40.58	88	89	68	0	0	4	1
MO	COLUMBIA	62	42	77	30	52	6	0.58	-0.22	0.51	5.77	74	26.70	75	90	62	0	1	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	64	40	80	24	52	6	0.13	-0.39	0.12	5.64	64	26.52	76	87	50	0	2	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	60	42	75	29	51	3	0.41	-0.42	0.23	5.36	77	23.05	69	89	71	0	1	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	65	42	83	29	54	5	0.47	-0.51	0.34	5.37	55	31.70	82	88	70	0	1	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	56	37	73	28	47	10	0.71	0.53	0.59	5.66	196	12.48	92	73	48	0	3	3	1
	BUTTE	50	29	61	11	39	8	0.01	-0.13	0.01	2.62	125	11.86	100	79	39	0	4	1	0
	CUT BANK	51	33	65	19	42	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.64	36	3.76	32	76	43	0	4	0	0
	GLASGOW	54	31	65	22	43	11	0.06	-0.02	0.04	3.72	202	9.99	94	82	70	0	4	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	55	35	69	18	45	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	3.30	138	17.52	126	71	38	0	4	0	0
	HAVRE	57	34	71	20	46	13	0.09	0.01	0.09	1.91	107	8.35	79	67	50	0	3	1	0
	MISSOULA	52	36	62	24	44	9	0.70	0.51	0.50	3.99	181	14.67	122	84	68	0	3	5	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	63	34	84	22	48	8	0.00	-0.35	0.00	5.92	132	22.00	90	79	55	0	3	0	0
	LINCOLN	63	33	84	18	48	6	0.04	-0.35	0.02	4.87	89	21.58	81	82	46	0	2	2	0
	NORFOLK	60	32	80	26	46	7	0.03	-0.33	0.02	6.81	150	23.94	95	82	54	0	3	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	62	28	83	22	45	7	0.00	-0.20	0.00	3.59	124	17.64	94	88	38	0	5	0	0
	OMAHA	61	34	81	21	48	6	0.15	-0.29	0.10	5.28	87	26.70	95	89	52	0	3	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	61	27	79	16	44	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.17	46	10.54	69	75	40	0	5	0	0
	VALENTINE	60	31	80	21	45	9	0.07	-0.11	0.06	2.25	72	13.42	72	82	48	0	5	2	0
NV	ELY	59	24	73	7	42	6	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.47	67	8.64	95	64	29	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	75	54	82	50	65	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.07	167	1.59	41	34	21	0	0	0	0
	RENO	62	36	76	26	49	6	0.04	-0.11	0.04	0.67	61	6.76	112	71	47	0	2	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	59	28	75	12	44	4	0.41	0.24	0.24	0.99	68	8.43	121	80	43	0	5	4	0
NH	CONCORD	57	32	69	21	44	4	1.97	1.12	1.73	11.49	144	49.19	152	94	56	0	5	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	61	45	68	33	53	4	4.36	3.49	4.30	14.82	174	45.71	114	77	52	0	0	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	66	39	73	29	53	6	0.00	-0.16	0.00	2.80	120	11.54	134	54	25	0	1	0	0
NY	ALBANY	56	37	62	26	46	4	0.44	-0.33	0.35	9.80	127	42.43	127	85	59	0	1	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	54	39	66	30	47	7	0.89	0.16	0.71	9.31	120	43.96	131	77	66	0	1	3	1
	BUFFALO	56	42	62	37	49	6	0.11	-0.75	0.09	15.89	190	39.29	115	84	59	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	58	42	66	37	50	7	0.29	-0.34	0.16	10.64	152	35.44	121	88	60	0	0	3	0
	SYRACUSE	57	40	65	35	49	7	0.71	-0.12	0.58	10.45	121	41.53	121	81	54	0	0	3	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	63	36	77	23	50	2	0.94	0.05	0.94	11.80	143	40.20	98	90	50	0	2	1	1
	CHARLOTTE	68	41	83	24	55	1	2.06	1.26	1.13	10.25	117	37.82	99	92	43	0	2	3	2
	GREENSBORO	67	41	80	26	54	3	0.91	0.25	0.71	11.05	129	43.62	114	87	42	0	2	3	1
	HATTERAS	69	54	75	49	61	2	2.13	0.90	1.26	13.87	107	41.98	84	94	65	0	0	2	2
	RALEIGH	69	44	81	25	57	4	2.45	1.77	2.40	14.45	170	44.11	116	91	60	0	2	2	1
	WILMINGTON	71	48	80	32	60	2	0.01	-0.66	0.01	11.34	103	53.54	105	91	52	0	1	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	54	28	75	18	41	9	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.85	89	10.18	64	84	55	0	5	0	0
	DICKINSON	54	30	75	19	42	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.90	90	11.25	72	89	44	0	5	0	0
	FARGO	50	29	72	10	39	7	0.00	-0.30	0.00	4.87	105	15.96	80	74	50	0	3	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	44	26	64	11	35	4	0.07	-0.20	0.07	3.55	87	14.41	78	88	57	0	4	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	50	26	69	11	38	6	0.01	-0.18	0.00	4.08	118	14.43	82	84	46	0	5	1	0
	WILLISTON	49	27	71	17	38	8	0.03	-0.11	0.03	2.19	90	11.29	86	84	66	0	5	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	59	40	66	37	49	5	0.30	-0.35	0.30	8.38	121	39.00	117	81	61	0	0	1	0
	CINCINNATI	63	43	74	38	53	6	0.55	-0.25	0.33	11.39	162	41.65	112	85	70	0	0	4	0
	CLEVELAND	60	43	66	39	51	7	0.33	-0.40	0.27	9.38	123	34.14	103	80	60	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	62	43	69	40	52	6	0.35	-0.34	0.27	12.40	198	38.71	116	78	59	0	0	2	0
	DAYTON	60	42	71	37	51	6	0.39	-0.36	0.24	10.08	154	38.90	113	92	67	0	0	4	0
	MANSFIELD	59	40	65	36	50	7	0.00	-0.83	0.00	7.01	95	36.97	99	87	55	0	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

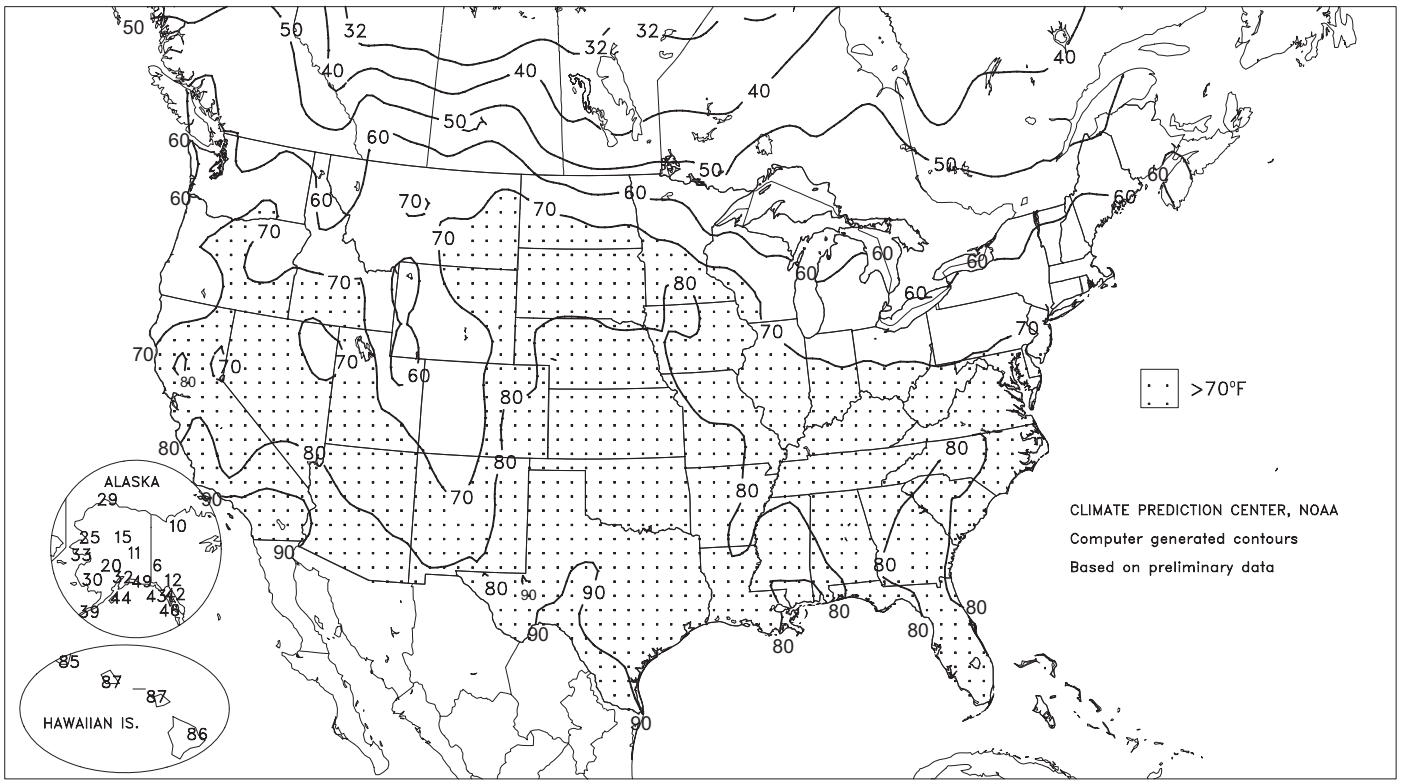
Weather Data for the Week Ending November 11, 2006

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	56	42	66	34	49	6	0.95	0.34	0.75	7.60	124	38.25	133	84	68	0	0	3	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	58	40	66	34	49	6	0.40	-0.24	0.37	13.01	178	43.37	132	79	55	0	0	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	72	46	86	36	59	7	0.49	-0.03	0.49	5.81	69	24.88	76	87	49	0	0	1	0
	TULSA	67	44	82	33	56	3	0.03	-0.79	0.02	3.38	33	30.44	81	89	67	0	0	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	55	47	59	40	51	3	11.12	8.83	3.56	18.63	160	62.92	127	94	86	0	0	7	4
	BURNS	56	34	69	19	45	10	0.53	0.31	0.13	1.85	119	10.51	124	83	62	0	4	5	0
	EUGENE	59	47	70	38	53	7	6.10	4.30	2.79	9.28	123	35.42	96	92	79	0	0	7	4
	MEDFORD	56	44	63	32	50	4	1.15	0.54	0.47	1.93	64	14.77	110	94	73	0	1	4	0
	PENDLETON	59	45	74	33	52	8	0.72	0.37	0.33	1.65	76	10.93	107	74	59	0	0	7	0
	PORTLAND	58	49	68	43	54	6	6.02	4.82	2.36	10.25	162	33.27	121	89	82	0	0	7	4
	SALEM	59	48	69	42	54	7	5.17	3.82	1.74	9.41	145	35.13	120	92	81	0	0	7	3
PA	ALLENTOWN	59	39	67	26	49	4	1.63	0.80	1.59	11.37	127	44.60	113	82	55	0	2	2	1
	ERIE	59	43	65	37	51	5	0.17	-0.72	0.17	14.35	143	37.73	104	75	57	0	0	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	60	40	69	31	50	3	1.52	0.75	1.52	12.75	168	40.52	116	87	54	0	2	1	1
	PHILADELPHIA	63	44	74	32	54	4	2.22	1.53	2.00	14.78	193	43.57	119	85	51	0	1	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	60	43	66	33	52	7	0.39	-0.26	0.39	8.54	133	31.94	97	77	49	0	0	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	58	40	68	31	49	5	0.65	-0.05	0.63	10.80	136	39.45	120	81	53	0	2	3	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	59	37	67	28	48	5	0.71	-0.10	0.43	12.06	143	42.75	118	86	56	0	2	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	60	40	67	27	50	4	1.23	0.21	1.06	11.73	131	45.64	116	85	55	0	2	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	71	52	78	42	61	0	0.30	-0.31	0.25	6.50	70	32.90	73	93	56	0	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	72	50	79	37	61	1	1.28	0.69	1.25	7.99	80	44.08	95	89	55	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	70	45	82	28	58	1	0.42	-0.24	0.25	6.03	77	34.90	81	86	54	0	1	2	0
	GREENVILLE	67	44	80	31	56	3	1.42	0.54	1.34	10.05	109	35.45	81	82	42	0	1	2	1
SD	ABERDEEN	57	25	76	7	41	8	0.01	-0.21	0.01	2.85	75	15.02	77	79	50	0	5	1	0
	HURON	61	29	80	13	45	10	0.02	-0.22	0.01	4.76	126	16.07	80	81	43	0	4	2	0
	RAPID CITY	60	32	79	16	46	9	0.73	0.56	0.44	3.07	111	12.03	76	75	44	0	5	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	58	27	77	15	43	8	0.04	-0.32	0.04	4.25	83	23.85	102	84	45	0	5	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	64	39	73	27	51	3	0.41	-0.23	0.41	8.21	129	36.14	101	94	51	0	2	1	0
	CHATTANOOGA	66	43	78	32	54	2	1.01	-0.04	1.00	10.87	119	40.87	88	91	62	0	1	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	65	43	73	29	54	3	1.21	0.38	0.91	12.25	177	44.44	108	93	58	0	1	3	1
	MEMPHIS	66	49	78	39	57	2	0.74	-0.45	0.70	5.70	68	33.90	75	88	61	0	0	3	1
	NASHVILLE	69	47	80	43	58	6	1.19	0.26	0.58	8.42	107	39.70	98	83	52	0	0	3	2
TX	ABILENE	75	51	90	35	63	6	0.03	-0.32	0.03	4.63	72	19.57	90	75	50	1	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	68	38	85	25	53	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	3.82	103	19.05	102	75	31	0	1	0	0
	AUSTIN	79	54	87	38	67	5	0.03	-0.65	0.03	7.75	97	29.62	100	82	56	0	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	76	56	83	46	66	3	0.41	-0.65	0.30	20.74	167	58.33	113	95	57	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	85	65	90	59	75	5	0.24	-0.21	0.24	9.67	98	19.48	77	93	62	1	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	85	64	91	51	74	7	0.08	-0.36	0.08	9.44	97	31.83	108	89	52	2	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	84	56	91	49	70	7	0.01	-0.23	0.01	2.93	66	9.26	55	82	52	2	0	1	0
	EL PASO	75	47	81	40	61	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	5.91	235	17.40	209	50	20	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	73	53	84	42	63	5	1.18	0.52	1.02	8.12	107	25.02	82	89	55	0	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	76	64	81	56	70	2	0.36	-0.44	0.33	18.39	176	45.56	120	88	64	0	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	79	58	88	49	68	5	0.32	-0.69	0.17	18.13	174	55.25	133	86	69	0	0	3	0
	LUBBOCK	73	41	90	28	57	6	0.02	-0.15	0.02	6.19	136	13.81	79	77	45	1	1	1	0
	MIDLAND	76	43	85	30	60	5	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.72	63	14.46	105	68	36	0	1	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	78	48	91	35	63	6	0.00	-0.29	0.00	4.83	81	16.88	87	83	42	1	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	80	58	86	48	69	6	0.60	-0.08	0.60	8.15	102	18.75	64	87	51	0	0	1	1
	VICTORIA	81	59	89	46	70	5	0.23	-0.41	0.13	10.95	106	37.18	103	92	70	0	0	5	0
	WACO	76	52	85	36	64	4	0.35	-0.25	0.35	5.91	79	20.61	71	90	59	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	74	49	88	38	61	6	0.00	-0.42	0.00	9.65	138	19.14	73	82	53	0	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	59	37	74	31	48	5	0.48	0.15	0.27	3.43	100	14.60	101	85	42	0	2	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	54	37	62	31	45	5	0.51	-0.22	0.43	9.99	123	41.05	129	83	56	0	2	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	64	39	77	24	52	3	0.00	-0.72	0.00	14.49	173	37.87	100	86	47	0	2	0	0
	NORFOLK	67	48	77	32	57	3	7.99	7.27	4.26	23.17	268	48.63	119	90	51	0	1	5	3
	RICHMOND	69	47	79	31	58	7	1.00	0.28	0.83	16.65	191	45.06	116	84	50	0	1	2	1
	ROANOKE	65	44	79	27	55	6	0.61	-0.13	0.24	9.43	116	32.14	86	77	45	0	2	3	0
	WASH/DULLES	63	42	78	28	52	5	1.80	1.03	1.40	14.13	168	41.12	112	86	55	0	2	3	1
WA	OLYMPIA	55	44	62	36	49	5	9.15	7.37	4.55	14.93	168	43.74	117	93	87	0	0	7	4
	QUILLAYUTE	52	42	58	35	47	2	7.12	3.78	2.64	16.57	87	72.99	94	97	90	0	0	7	4
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	46	60	41	50	3	6.46	5.17	3.56	12.84	189	35.36	129	94	82	0	0	7	5
	SPOKANE	50	37	61	31	44	6	1.53	1.07	0.36	3.43	137	16.54	129	90	68	0	3	6	0
	YAKIMA	58	36	71	28	47	7	0.14	-0.06	0.08	1.22	100	6.27	102	87	64	0	3	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	60	42	73	35	51	6	0.82	0.20	0.73	9.86	145	42.50	116	68	53	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	67	45	78	37	56	8	0.44	-0.36	0.41	9.65	131	40.07	105	82	39	0	0	4	0
	ELKINS	64	38	76	28	51	8	0.00	-0.74	0.00	6.82	87	35.16	87	88	40	0	1	0	0
	HUNTINGTON	65	46	76	38	56	8	0.42	-0.32	0.24	14.65	220	45.50	124	83	46	0	0	4	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	52	36	71	24	44	8	0.73	0.26	0.69	5.96	89	25.23	84	87	55	0	3	4	1
	GREEN BAY	52	35	65	31	44	7	0.12	-0.43	0.10	6.62	108	26.72	101	87	61	0	4	2	0
	LA CROSSE	54	38	73	28	46	7	0.22	-0.28	0.22	4.73	75	26.52	89	84	53	0	3	1	0
	MADISON	53	34	69	24	44	5	0.75	0.21	0.75	6.96	114	33.89	114	91	69	0	3	1	1
	MILWAUKEE	55	38	68	30	46	4	0.80	0.19	0.72	7.67	114	33.11	107	82	60	0	1	2	1
WY	CASPER	55	35	70	28	45	10	0.27	0.08	0.21	2.61	108	9.68	81	70	49	0	4	3	0
	CHEYENNE	57	32	71	21	44	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.60	67	10.52	72	58	36	0	5	0	0
	LANDER	54	31	66	23	43	9	0.20	-0.04	0.17	3.31	114	6.87	56	84	42	0	5	2	0
	SHERIDAN	58	33	77	25	46	12	0.48	0.28	0.31	4.68	150	9.24	68	75	56	0	4	3	0

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

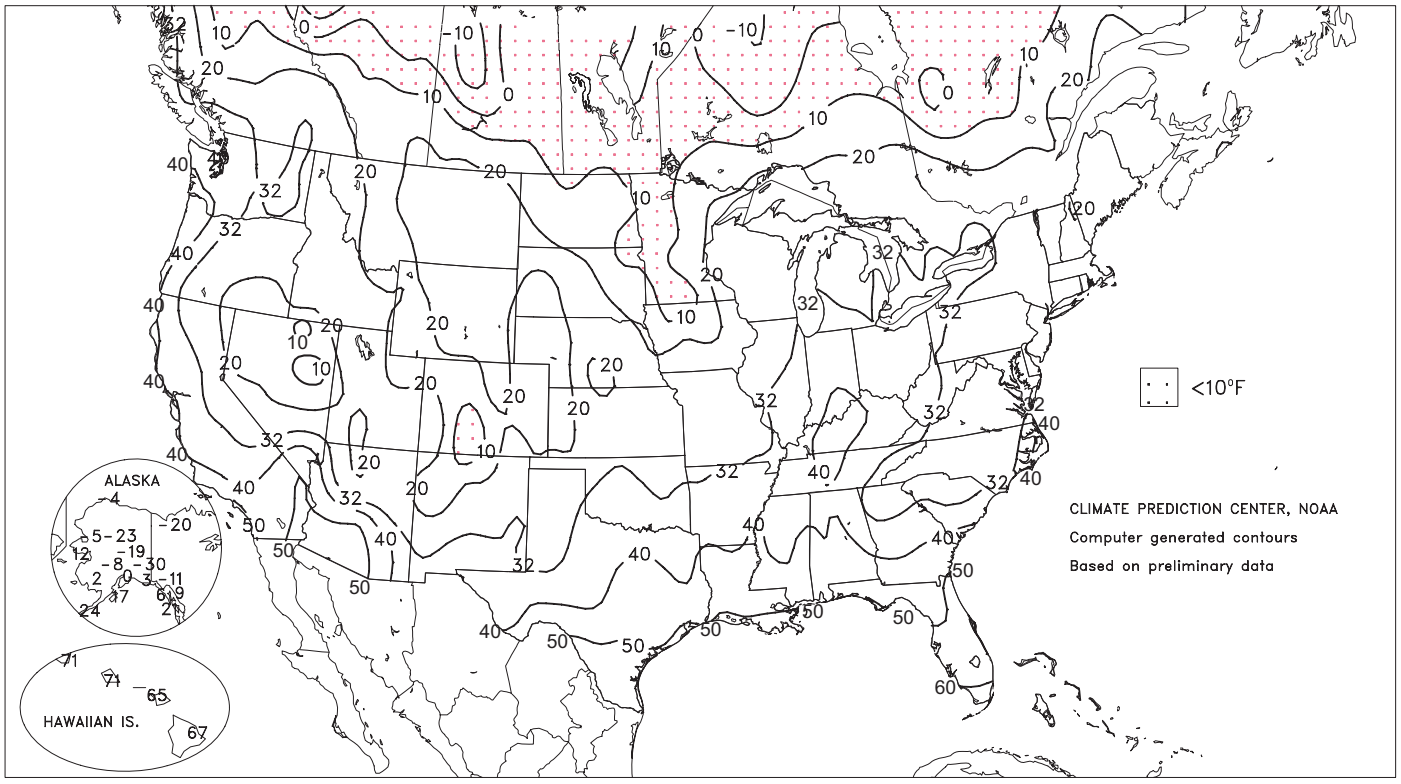
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

NOV 5 - 11, 2006



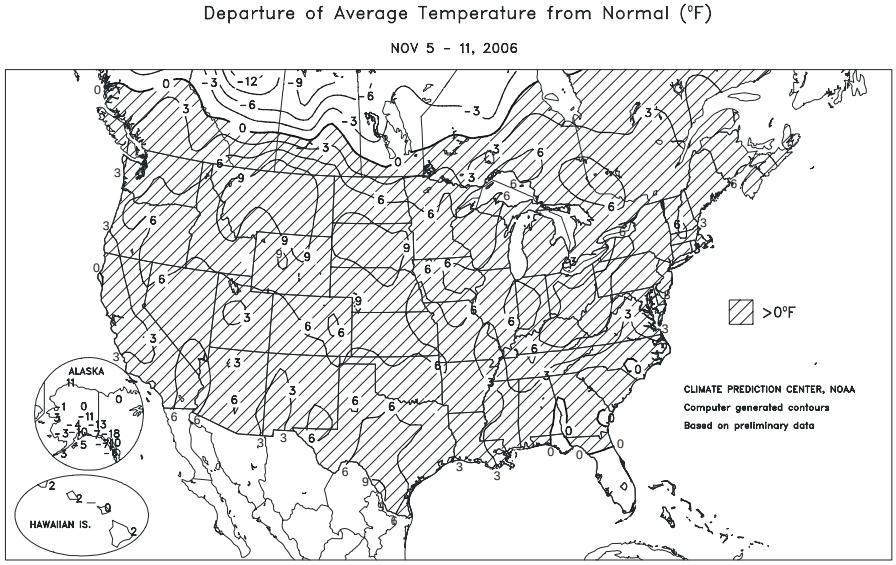
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

NOV 5 - 11, 2006



(Continued from front cover)

However, drought continued to adversely affect wheat across **northern Oklahoma** and the **southern tier of Kansas**. Mild weather also spread across the **Midwest** for several days. Harvest activities neared completion in the **upper Midwest**, where late-week snow signaled a return to more seasonable weather. Farther east, however, two more rounds of rain helped to maintain a sluggish fieldwork pace and hinder wheat growth in the still-soggy **eastern Corn Belt**. Elsewhere, frequent showers dotted the **South** and **East**, where weekly rainfall totals in excess of 2 inches were common. Rain slowed or halted fieldwork, particularly in the **East Coast States**, although showers were generally lighter in the drought-affected **southern Atlantic region**. Nevertheless, light rain aided **Southeastern** pastures and locally reduced citrus irrigation requirements.



Following a four-week cold snap, temperatures rebounded to above-normal levels nearly nationwide. For the week as a whole, temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in several locations from the **Intermountain West eastward to the Plains and upper Midwest**. More than 300 daily-record highs were broken or tied nationwide, and from November 6-10, more than three dozen monthly record highs were set or tied across the **Western and Central States**. Some stations, including **Hays, KS** (90°F on November 8), and **Lubbock, TX** (90°F on November 9), reached the 90-degree mark in November for the first time on record. **Lubbock's** previous latest reading of 90°F or higher occurred on October 29, 2003. Similarly, **Denver, CO** (80°F on November 8), attained 80°F on a record-late date (previously, October 30, 1950). Elsewhere, monthly records were set from the **Western** communities of **Monument, OR** (80°F on November 6), and **Woodland Hills, CA** (101°F on November 7), to the **Midwestern** cities of **Sioux City, IA** (82°F on November 8), and **Joplin, MO** (87°F on November 9). Elsewhere, residual cold air was flushed out of the **East** early in the week, although daily-record lows were still set on November 5 in locations such as **Danville, VA** (22°F), and **Charlotte, NC** (24°F). Late in the week, cooler air settled into the **West**, where **Stockton, CA** (33°F on November 10) posted a daily-record low.

From November 6-8, crest records were broken along several **Pacific Northwestern** rivers. Many former records had been established during the floods of late-November 1990 or early-February 1996. For example, preliminary data indicated that the **Skykomish River near Gold Bar, WA**, crested 8.70 feet above flood stage on November 6, edging by 1.21 feet the record set on November 24, 1990. Similarly, the **Cowlitz River at Randle, WA**, crested 7.14 feet above flood stage on November 7, surpassing the level set on February 9, 1996, by 0.9 foot. The rainfall leading up to the record flooding was phenomenal; preliminary 24-hour State rainfall records were broken on November 6-7 in **Washington**, **Oregon**, and **Idaho**. At **June Lake, WA**, near **Mount St. Helens**, the 24-hour total of 15.20 inches broke the State record of 14.26 inches, set at **Mt. Mitchell** on November 23-24, 1986. In **northwestern Oregon**, **Lee's Camp** received 14.30 inches in 24 hours; the State record was 11.65 inches at **Port Orford** on November 19, 1996. Meanwhile in **northern Idaho**, **Bear Mountain's** 24-hour total of 9.40 inches shattered the State record of 7.17 inches, set at **Rattlesnake Creek** on November 23, 1909. Other **Northwestern** rainfall records included the wettest day at **Stampede Pass, WA** (8.22 inches on November 6; previously 7.29 inches on November 19, 1962), and the wettest 5-day period in **Seattle, WA** (7.57 inches from November 2-6; previously 6.69 inches in November 1990). On November 13, **Seattle's** month-to-date rainfall topped 11 inches; only 7 other months during the city's 116-year period of record had monthly totals in excess of 11 inches—most recently in January 2006 (11.65 inches) and November 1998 (11.62 inches).

Toward week's end, enough cold air spilled into the **West** to produce high-elevation snowfall. November 10-11 totals reached 8 inches at **Mullan Pass, ID**, and 9 inches at **Alta, UT.** Farther east, **Rhinelander, WI**, experienced its snowiest November day on record (12.5 inches on November 10; previously 12.0 inches on November 23, 1991). Elsewhere in the **upper Midwest**, **Rochester, MN** (10.5 inches of snow of November 10), noted its snowiest November day since November 25, 1952, when 10.6 inches fell. Meanwhile in **western South Dakota**, 8.2 inches of snow blanketed **East Rapid City** on November 9-10. Earlier, rainfall across the **South** and **East** had produced daily-record rainfall totals in several locations. On November 7, records included 2.40 inches in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, and 1.00 inch in **Tampa, FL.**

A 9-week spell of mild weather abruptly ended across **mainland Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged more than 10°F below normal in a few locations. Meanwhile, chilly conditions persisted in **southeastern Alaska**, where daily-record lows included 6°F (on November 6) in **Yakutat** and 9°F (on November 7) in **Juneau**. **Alaskan** precipitation was generally light but mostly in the form of snow; **Kotzebue** collected a record snowfall (2.2 inches) on November 8. From November 1-11, **Juneau** received precipitation totaling just 0.33 inch (15 percent of normal), but measured 8.4 inches of snow (240 percent). Farther south, **Hawaii** experienced a warm, mostly dry week, following early-November downpours across the western and central islands. Daily-record highs for November 5 included 85°F in **Lihue, Kauai**, and 86°F in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. At the State's major airport locations, November 1-11 rainfall ranged from 0.47 inch (9 percent of normal) in **Hilo** to 2.82 inches (415 percent) in **Kahului, Maui**.

October Crop Summary

Summary provided by USDA/NASS

For the second consecutive month, temperatures averaged below normal nearly nationwide, with October temperatures averaging above normal only along the western Gulf Coast. Sub-freezing temperatures occurred as far south as central Georgia, while temperatures below 20°F were seen in the Pacific Northwest, northern and central Rockies, northern Great Plains, and northwestern Corn Belt. Persistent rainfall in the eastern Corn Belt delayed harvest of summer crops and winter wheat planting. Rainfall was even heavier in the Mississippi Delta and western Gulf Coast, but most acreage had already been harvested by the end of September. Across the Great Plains and western Corn Belt, mostly dry conditions were favorable for fieldwork, allowing corn and soybean harvest to progress ahead of normal.

Despite developing and maturing ahead of normal, the Nation's corn crop was harvested at a slower than normal pace. At month's end, growers had harvested 68 percent of their acreage, 10 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Aided by dry weather, harvest was ahead of normal in the Great Plains and western Corn Belt. However, wet conditions in the eastern Corn Belt significantly delayed harvest. In Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, harvest was over a week behind the normal pace at the end of October.

Sorghum continued to develop behind the normal pace. By October 29, ninety percent of the crop was mature, compared with 94 percent last year and 93 percent for the 5-year average. In Kansas and Texas, which together account for about three-fourths of the acreage, maturation was 5 and 3 points behind normal, respectively. Harvest progress trailed behind normal throughout the month, reaching 59 percent complete by month's end, 10 points behind last year and the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in the Delta, but lagged a week behind normal in Kansas and Nebraska and over 2 weeks behind in Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

Seeding of the 2007 winter wheat crop began the month slightly behind normal, but accelerated during the month to reach the normal pace. By October 29, growers had planted 91 percent of their acreage, 1 point behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. In the eastern Corn Belt, wet, muddy fields delayed planting, pushing Michigan and Ohio producers nearly 2 weeks behind their normal pace. However, dry conditions in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains allowed planting to progress near or ahead of normal. Emergence of the crop progressed behind normal, reaching 73 percent complete by month's end, 2 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. With delayed planting in the eastern Corn Belt, emergence was well behind normal. But even in the Great Plains, where planting progressed ahead of normal, cool, dry conditions slowed emergence.

Rice growers continued to harvest their acreage ahead of the normal pace during the month. By October 22, harvest was 96 percent complete, compared with 97 percent last year and 95 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas and was ahead of normal in Arkansas and Missouri. Only in California, where planting was delayed by wet conditions early in the season, did harvest progress behind normal.

Soybean harvest progressed rapidly during the first half of the month, advancing 50 points in 2 weeks, as dry conditions in the Great Plains and western Corn Belt favored fieldwork. By October 15, sixty-nine percent of the acreage had been reaped, 5 points behind last year but 4 points ahead of normal. After mid-month, however, harvest slowed as rainfall in the eastern Corn Belt hindered fieldwork. By month's end, 83 percent of the acreage had been harvested, 8 points behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Growers in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio trailed the normal harvest pace by more than a week.

The Nation's sunflower harvest progressed behind normal for most of the month but accelerated during the final week to surpass the 5-year average pace. By October 29, sixty-seven percent of the acreage had been harvested in the four major producing States, 1 point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. In North Dakota, the largest producing State, growers had harvested over three-fourths of their acreage and were well ahead of normal.

Peanut growers remained over a week behind their normal harvest pace throughout the month. Sixty-four percent of the acreage had been harvested by month's end, compared with 76 percent last year and 78 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest lagged the normal pace by more than 1 week in Florida and Georgia and more than 3 weeks Alabama.

Cotton acreage with open bolls advanced slowly, reaching 95 percent by October 29, one point behind last year and the 5-year average. Except in Kansas and Texas, over 95 percent of acreage had open bolls in all States. Harvest likewise progressed slowly, slipping from 5 points ahead of normal on October 1 to 2 points behind normal by month's end. Progress was ahead of normal in southernmost areas of the Delta and Southeast, but was over a week behind normal in Missouri and Texas.

The sugarbeet harvest progressed rapidly during the month as cooler weather permitted piling. Acreage harvested advanced 72 points, from 15 percent to 87 percent, between October 1 and October 29. Harvest was almost complete in the Red River Valley, near the normal pace. Elsewhere, Idaho growers were 5 points ahead of normal, but Michigan growers trailed the normal pace by 17 points due to wet field conditions.

National Agricultural Summary

November 6 - 12, 2006

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-normal temperatures prevailed nationwide, with the exception of Florida's Peninsula. Moderate rainfall limited fieldwork across the Mississippi Delta, Southeast, and Atlantic Coast. Harvest progressed rapidly in the eastern Corn Belt, despite light to moderate precipitation, but remained well behind normal. Mostly dry conditions prevailed across the western Corn Belt, northern and central Great Plains, and Southwest, while moderate to heavy precipitation drenched the Pacific Northwest.

Corn: Harvest advanced to 90 percent complete, 4 percentage points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Harvest progressed rapidly in the eastern Corn Belt, where persistent precipitation in recent weeks had held progress well behind normal. Michigan and Ohio growers harvested 20 and 21 percent of their acreage during the week, respectively, but continued to trail the normal pace.

Soybeans: Ninety-four percent of the crop had been harvested, 3 points behind last year but the same as normal. Harvest was complete in the northern Great Plains and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt, as well as in the lower Delta. However, in the eastern Corn Belt, progress continued to lag behind normal due to rainfall.

Winter Wheat: Growers had seeded 96 percent of their acreage, the same as last year and the 5-year average. Planting was complete in the Pacific Northwest and ahead of normal across the southern half of the Great Plains, but trailed normal in the eastern Corn Belt. Acreage emerged, at 87 percent, was 1 point behind last year and the normal. Due to delayed planting, Michigan's and Ohio's crops were 2 weeks behind the normal emergence pace.

Cotton: Harvest advanced to 69 percent complete, 3 points behind last year but 1 point ahead of normal. The most rapid progress was in California, where growers picked 19 percent of their acreage during the week and pulled slightly ahead of the normal pace. Harvest was complete in Mississippi and nearly complete in Louisiana. Progress was ahead of normal across most of the Southeast but trailed 4 points behind normal in Texas, the largest producing State.

Sorghum: Eighty percent of the acreage had been harvested, 6 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Harvest was complete in the Delta and nearly complete in the Corn Belt. Despite harvesting 21 percent of their acreage during the week, New Mexico producers were 9 points behind their normal pace. In the two largest producing States, Kansas and Texas, progress was 3 and 2 points behind normal, respectively.

Other Crops: Peanut growers had harvested 87 percent of their crop, compared with 93 percent last year and 91 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest continued to rapidly progress in Texas, advancing 14 points. Despite harvesting 11 percent of their acreage during the week, Alabama producers remained over 3 weeks behind their normal harvest pace.

The sugarbeet harvest advanced to 98 percent complete, 1 point behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in the Red River Valley and nearly complete in Idaho, but lagged normal by 7 points in Michigan.

Ninety-one percent of the Nation's sunflower acreage had been harvested, the same as last year but 5 points ahead of normal. Harvest was nearly complete in North Dakota, 11 points ahead of normal. Elsewhere, Colorado and South Dakota growers were near the normal harvest pace, while Kansas producers trailed normal by 5 points.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 12, 2006

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Nov 12 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	79	69	89	74
CA	29	20	29	37
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	100	100	100
IL	97	96	100	97
IN	97	93	100	98
KS	99	98	99	98
MI	92	82	100	99
MO	89	84	96	86
MT	98	96	100	100
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	67	53	58	58
OH	89	83	100	99
OK	98	95	100	97
OR	100	98	99	96
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	92	89	89	91
WA	100	100	99	100
18 Sts	96	94	96	96

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Nov 12 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	81	62	83	83
IL	95	92	99	96
IN	79	64	95	90
IA	93	84	95	92
KS	97	93	98	98
KY	99	93	100	99
MI	65	45	92	76
MN	99	95	95	91
MO	97	95	97	95
NE	87	73	94	88
NC	100	100	100	98
ND	98	93	93	84
OH	68	47	82	83
PA	75	65	89	84
SD	91	77	94	84
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	100	99	98	99
WI	75	59	82	73
18 Sts	90	81	94	90

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Nov 12 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	86	77	81	72
AZ	60	50	64	64
AR	88	81	99	87
CA	87	68	75	85
GA	77	69	69	68
KS	30	25	47	31
LA	97	96	100	93
MS	100	99	100	91
MO	71	64	100	85
NC	70	62	73	69
OK	71	54	55	55
SC	58	48	68	62
TN	86	74	97	80
TX	48	35	54	52
VA	70	57	74	71
15 Sts	69	59	72	68

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Nov 12 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	67	56	65	57
CA	15	9	14	20
CO	100	100	100	99
ID	96	84	84	86
IL	85	77	96	91
IN	73	61	95	89
KS	94	88	94	92
MI	67	55	100	94
MO	71	61	81	70
MT	89	82	93	90
NE	100	100	99	100
NC	36	26	27	33
OH	70	47	94	93
OK	85	80	95	91
OR	82	77	67	70
SD	100	97	95	94
TX	81	76	70	77
WA	97	91	93	95
18 Sts	87	82	88	88

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Nov 12 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	86	97	85
IL	98	95	100	98
IN	91	86	99	97
IA	100	98	100	100
KS	96	87	97	91
KY	72	65	95	85
LA	100	99	100	93
MI	87	78	100	94
MN	100	100	99	98
MS	100	100	100	96
MO	88	85	95	89
NE	98	95	100	98
NC	34	28	44	39
ND	100	99	100	99
OH	89	77	95	95
SD	100	100	100	99
TN	90	80	96	75
WI	96	90	97	94
18 Sts	94	90	97	94

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Nov 12 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	55	39	88	81
IL	96	86	98	94
KS	81	67	91	84
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	97	92	95	92
NE	92	76	97	91
NM	32	11	24	41
OK	55	48	62	76
SD	94	90	100	94
TX	79	76	81	81
11 Sts	80	70	86	83

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 12, 2006

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Nov 12 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	74	63	97	94
FL	96	90	99	98
GA	88	79	95	96
NC	97	93	97	96
OK	80	69	91	77
SC	93	91	98	97
TX	85	71	78	68
VA	94	89	99	96
8 Sts	87	78	93	91

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

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Nov 12 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	97	89	97	96
MI	89	67	97	96
MN	100	100	100	99
ND	100	100	100	100
4 Sts	98	93	99	98

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

Sunflower Percent Harvested

	Nov 12 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	86	79	88	85
KS	82	69	91	87
ND	96	90	90	85
SD	89	78	95	89
4 Sts	91	83	91	86

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	31	54	10
CA	0	0	29	58	13
CO	2	4	20	34	40
ID	0	0	5	76	19
IL	1	10	36	50	3
IN	1	11	42	43	3
KS	1	4	36	47	12
MI	2	9	57	27	5
MO	1	11	42	45	1
MT	0	1	39	47	13
NE	0	1	27	67	5
NC	0	2	17	73	8
OH	3	11	41	40	5
OK	11	15	31	32	11
OR	0	0	28	56	16
SD	1	2	34	49	14
TX	1	6	37	41	15
WA	1	4	35	57	3
18 Sts	2	6	33	46	13
Prev Wk	3	6	32	47	12
Prev Yr	3	8	33	48	8

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.

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 7% very short, 23% short, 61% adequate, 9% surplus. Soybeans 86% harvested, 86% 2005, 60% avg. Pasture condition 14% very poor, 28% poor, 35% fair, 21% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 18% poor, 43% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent. Wet weather moved back into Alabama during the past week, dropping nearly four inches of rain on several places across the state. Temperatures recorded for the week were as much as seven degrees above normal. Most of the state's livestock are reported in adequate or good condition as the winter months approach.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were above normal for the week. Precipitation was reported at 2 of the 22 reporting stations. Canyon De Chelly received 0.05 inches and Grand Canyon received 0.02 inches. Cotton harvesting is complete on sixty percent of the acreage. Cotton condition remains mostly fair to good. Alfalfa condition is mostly fair. Range and pasture conditions are mostly fair to good.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 4% very short, 12% short, 61% adequate, and 23% surplus. Damp weather continued to slow producers' ability to plant winter wheat, harvest cotton and soybeans. Despite wet field conditions, producers were still able to remain ahead of 5-year averages for soybeans and cotton harvested, and winter wheat planted. Arkansas livestock were in good condition, as livestock producers continued working cattle and selling calves.

CALIFORNIA: Rice harvest continued, and rice straw was baled. Cotton harvest was ongoing, and harvested fields were disced and shredded. Some harvested fields of silage corn, oats, and wheat were tilled and planted to winter forage crops. Oat, barley fields were planted, and emerged fields were fertilized and irrigated. Wheat planting on the valley floor was underway, and some fields were emerging. Ground preparation was ongoing for dry-land wheat planting. The final cutting of alfalfa hay continued, with remaining fields being green chopped. Newly planted alfalfa was irrigated, fertilized. Sudan grass was windrowed for drying. Silage corn harvest was nearly complete. Sorghum was harvested. Sunflowers were harvested in the Sacramento Valley. Blackeye bean harvest continued to wind down. Potatoes were harvested in Kern County. Triticale was planted in the San Joaquin Valley. Stone fruit harvest was complete with cultural practices such as irrigating, pruning, fertilizing, herbicide applications and the pushing out of old orchards for replanting still underway. Figs continued to be harvested. Pomegranate harvest progressed at a slower rate. Hachiya and Fuyu persimmons were harvested. Kiwi harvest was ongoing. Apples were being harvested in Tulare County. Olive harvest was complete. Grape vineyards were cultivated, irrigated, fertilized, and pruned. Autumn Royal, Crimson, Thompson, and Red Globe table and juice grape varieties were still being harvested. Valencia orange harvest was almost complete in Tulare County. Navel orange harvest continued at a faster pace with Fukumotos, TI's, Early Becks, Washington and Fisher varieties being picked. Some citrus growers were treating to control fungus. Picking of lemons and tangerines continued in some districts. Almond harvest was almost complete with some pruning, shredding, irrigation and the application of herbicides in orchards. Walnut and pistachio growers continued to harvest their crops. Walnut trees were being shaken for the second time. Ground preparations were taking place for next years' crops. Late season processing tomato and sweet corn harvest continued, but at a slower pace due to cooler weather. Fall broccoli and lettuce fields were harvested. Some broccoli fields were treated for worms. Crops of onions, garlic, snow and sugar peas showed vigorous growth and some were harvested. Amaranth, basil, cilantro, cucumbers, dill, green and wax beans, long beans, eggplant, mustard greens, various kinds of peppers, radicchio, summer squash, spinach, Swiss chard and fresh market tomatoes were harvested, as were various types of Asian vegetables. Rains again benefited many pastures and the movement of cattle to lower elevations progressed. Other areas remained in need of moisture and rangeland grazing of cattle continued with livestock receiving nutrient supplements. Fall calving of beef cows was ongoing. Dairies were doing very well, as the cooler weather provided excellent conditions for milk production. Sheep were also moved to lower elevations. Many sheep were still grazing in retired alfalfa fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 6% very short, 21% short, 72% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 33% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Colorado experienced dry sunny days last week with temperatures reported above average. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 94%, 94% 2005, 95% avg. Sugarbeets 88% harvested, 95% 2005, 97% avg. Dry beans 97% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% avg.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 80% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 83% adequate, 16% surplus. Soybeans 73% harvested, 75% 2005, 64% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 71% good, 26% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 71% good, 25% excellent; 83% planted, 82% 2005, 81% avg. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 6% excellent. Other hay 4th cutting 63%, 28% 2005, 74% avg. Alfalfa hay 5th cutting 37%, 45% 2005, 46% avg. Hay supplies 3% very short, 35% short, 59% adequate, 3% surplus. Delaware farmers received 1 to 2 inches of rain last week. Soybeans are still out in the field and small grain still being planted as weather permits.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 35% very short, 27% short, 38% adequate. Subsoil 14% very short, 55% short, 31% adequate. Peanuts 96% harvested; 99% last year; 98% 5-Year average. Lower than average pecan crop, Jefferson County. Peanut harvesting finished for some growers, Jackson County expect to complete harvesting within next ten days. Harvesting fall vegetables continues to increase moderately as growers meet Thanksgiving Day demand, central, southern Peninsula. Southern Peninsula, less than average rainfall for season were asked to cut back on water usage to ensure enough water for irrigating crops. Tomato picking, gaining momentum Palmetto-Ruskin, Immokalee, East Coas: Quincy tomato picking decreasing. Cooler temperatures aided strawberry development, Plant City, Dover. Producers marketed snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes. Most citrus producing counties continued dry weather. Northern citrus area; almost 2.00 in. rain in single day, central Florida received 0.50 in. for week. Other counties less than 0.10 in. all week. Temperatures high 70s day, mid-50s night. With dry, warm weather growers, caretakers irrigating on regular basis. Grove maintenance includes ditch mowing, irrigation repair, applications of supplemental miticide. Color break early oranges, grapefruit. Grapefruit quality very good; colored, white grapefruit picked for fresh market. Packinghouses finishing Ambersweet oranges, Fallglo tangerines; volume of Sunburst tangerine boxes picking up steadily. Other

varieties picked: early and mid-season oranges, Navels, tangelos. Processing plants running packinghouse eliminations. Panhandle: pasture very poor to good, most fair, little growth of permanent pasture grass but adequate for grazing. Small grain forage not tall enough to graze. Conditions good for planting small grains, clover, cattle condition mostly fair, cattle being fed supplemental hay. North: pasture very poor to good, most very poor, grass growing some, no damage to grass from frost. Cattle very poor to fair, most fair. Central: pasture mostly good. Despite rains pastures still struggle from drought, cooler temperatures. Most cattle fair condition, cattle fed supplemental hay. Southwest: pasture very poor to good. Statewide: cattle very poor to good. Pasture Feed: 5% very poor, 20% poor, 60% fair, 15% good. Cattle Condition: 5% very poor, 5% poor, 40% fair, 50% good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Soil 8% very short, 25% short, 64% adequate, 3% surplus. Soybeans 14% very poor, 22% poor, 38% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum 75% harvested, 66% 2005, 76% avg. Pasture 13% very poor, 24% poor, 39% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Apples 91% harvested, 97% 2005, 97% avg. Hay 16% very poor, 33% poor, 39% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Onions 10% transplanted, 10% 2005, 8% avg. Peanuts 88% combined, 95% 2005, 96% avg. Pecans 15% very poor, 39% poor, 31% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent; 27% harvested, 28% 2005, 31% avg. Rye 75% harvested, 64% 2005, 70% avg. Other Small Grains 66% planted, 54% 2005, 60% avg. The story this week was fluctuating weather conditions. We began the week with sunshine and highs in the mid 60's, lows near 50. Rain moved across the state on Tuesday, dropping as much as one inch in some areas. Temperatures rose into the mid to upper 70's for the rest of the work week, but fell back into the 60's for the weekend. Producers were thankful for the rain on Tuesday, but many are still hoping for more. Some complain that the rains have increased insect presence. Last weekend, frost took its toll on unharvested cotton. Cotton growers were completing harvest and losing hope of finishing the top crop. Livestock producers have begun feeding winter hay. Many are braced for a difficult winter feeding period with poor grazing conditions and short supplies of hay. Other activities included routine care of poultry and livestock.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 0% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 9% surplus. Field corn 86% harvested for grain, 77% 2005, 73% average. Sugarbeets 97% harvested, 97% 2005, 96% average. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair,52% good, 41% excellent. Cattle are being moved to winter pastures, and calves are still being shipped to market. Growers are finishing winterizing irrigation systems and applying compost.

ILLINOIS: Cool temperatures and precipitation across the state slowed harvest this past week. Producers continue to try and complete fall field work but rainfall has placed some behind schedule. Farmers are completing corn, soybean, sorghum harvest, and winter wheat seeding, but progress is lagging slightly behind last year at this time.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil 1% short, 61% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil 2% short, 73% adequate, 25% surplus. Corn 79% harvested, 95% 2005, 90% avg. Soybeans 91% harvested, 99% 2005, 97% avg. Winter wheat 97% planted, 100% 2005, 98% avg.; 73% emerged, 95% 2005, 89% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 42% fair, 43% good, 3% excellent. Pastures and feedlots are very muddy in many areas of the state. Hay is in good supply for the coming winter months. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Average temperatures ranged from 5E to 9E above normal with a high of 78E and a low of 31E. Precipitation averaged from .42 to 2.31 inches. Harvest progress of corn and soybeans was hindered during the week by rain showers and saturated soils. Many farmers are cutting ruts in fields and causing compaction in their efforts to finish up harvest. Emergence and growth of winter wheat continues to be slow. Activities Included: Harvesting corn, soybeans, drying grain, seeding winter wheat, fall tillage, spreading fertilizer, lime, cleaning, repairing harvest equipment, hauling grain to market, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 3% very short, 15% short, 74% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 17% moisture; 16% harvesting; lodging 57% none, 25% light, 14% moderate, 4% heavy; ear droppage 69% none, 22% light, 7% moderate, 2% heavy. Above average temperatures kept fall work busy until a Friday storm dropped up to a foot of wet snow in the north and rain throughout the state. Activities: Fall tillage, dry and anhydrous fertilizer applications.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 12% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 25% very short, 44% short, 31% adequate. The State received virtually no rain over the week, allowing producers to progress with harvest activities. Row crop harvesting was the major activity. Winter wheat 7% pastured. Cotton condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Range, pasture condition 20% very poor, 30% poor, 37% fair, 13% good. Feed grain supplies 4% very short, 9% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 14% very short, 33% short, 49% adequate, and 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 23% very short, 31% short, and 46% adequate.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Topsoil 1% short, 48% adequate, 51% surplus. Subsoil 3% short, 64% adequate, 33% surplus. Farmers continued to actively harvest corn and soybeans and sow winter wheat as soil conditions permitted. Scattered showers totaling 0.95 in. statewide were received during the week. Temperatures for the week averaged 54 degrees across the State, 5 degrees above normal and 7 degrees above the previous week. Temperatures averaged from the mid 40's to the mid 60's with some 70's reported. Winter wheat seeded 75%, 94% 2005, 84% avg. Winter wheat condition 34% fair, 44% good, 22% excellent. Wheat germination continued to be slowed by wet fields. Tobacco stripping slowed by high humidity. Burley tobacco stripped 42%, 40% 2005, 47% avg. Stripped tobacco condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 19% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Soil 8% short, 41% adequate and 51% surplus. Wheat 20% planted, 50% in 2005, 48% avg.; 7% emerged, 14% 2005, 29% avg. Sweet Potatoes 85% harvested, 98% 2005, 89% avg. Sugarcane 32% harvested, 44% 2005, 46% avg.; 8% very poor, 18% poor, 41% fair, 24% good, 9% excellent. Pecans 49% harvested, 51% in 2005, 49% avg. Vegetable 19% very poor, 20% poor, 42% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Range and pasture 3% very poor, 29% poor, 41% fair, 27% good. Livestock 1% very poor, 8% poor, 50% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 61% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 70% adequate, 26% surplus. Soybeans 78% harvested, 74% 2005, 67% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 79% good, 5% excellent; 85% planted, 79% 2005, 83% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 40% good, 12% excellent. Other Hay 4th cutting 68%, 64% 2005, 88% avg. Alfalfa Hay 5th cutting 85%, 43% 2005, 46% avg. Hay supplies 7% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, 3% surplus. Maryland farmers received

from 1 to 2 inches of rain last week. Soybeans are still out in the field and small grain still being planted as weather permits.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 45% adequate, 55% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 68% adequate, 28% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 52% good, 23% excellent. Potatoes harvested 99%, 100% 2005. Fourth cutting hay 87%, 97% 2005, 96% avg. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.55 inches western Upper Peninsula to 0.92 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 3 degrees above normal northeast, west central, and east central Lower Peninsula to 5 degrees above normal western Upper Peninsula. Harvest in full swing for most of State until Friday, November 10, when heavy rains turned fields muddy. Corn harvest continued. Reports of moisture running higher than previous years. Soybean harvest continued, but pace still behind normal. Potato harvest neared completion. Sugarbeet harvest continued. Winter wheat planting neared completion. Harvest activities continued at a steady pace during week, as producers worked to wrap up harvest of late season vegetable crops. West central area, growers caught up to their normal harvest schedule as they continued to harvest carrots.

MINNESOTA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Soil 7% very short, 8% short, 55% adequate, 30% surplus. Cotton 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 91% avg. Peanuts 96% harvested, NA 2005, NA avg. Soybeans 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 96% avg. Winter Wheat 64% planted, 68% 2005, 71% avg.; 50% emerged, 14% 2005, 45% avg.; 20% fair, 72% good, 8% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 90% harvested, 100% 2005, 96% avg. Cattle 12% very poor, 17% poor, 28% fair, 35% good, 8% excellent. Winter crops are responding well to the mild, damp conditions. However, drier conditions are needed for final row crop harvesting. Cattlemen are beginning to graze winter forages as conditions become adequate.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 15% very short, 28% short, 49% adequate, 8% surplus. Farmers in many areas of the State continue to be concerned about soil moisture for next year's crops and pastures, as well as the immediate need of more run-off for stock ponds. Counties reporting excessive moisture are mainly in the southeast district where the surplus rating averages 66 percent. Row crop harvesting moved ahead moderately in some areas of the State but harvesting of soybeans and cotton in the southeastern district was again hindered by wet weather. Soybean harvesting is least advanced in the south-central and southeast districts, at 53% and 76% respectively, while all other districts range from 87% to 94% complete. Pasture condition 33% very poor, 21% poor, 27% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Temperatures were above normal throughout the State, ranging from 5 to 7 degrees above average in the northern two-thirds of the State and 1 to 4 degrees above normal in most southern counties. Rainfall for the week averaged 0.54 inches. District average amounts ranged from 0.08 inch in the northwest to 1.19 inches south-central and 1.89 inches in the southeast district.

MONTANA: Days were suitable for field work 4.9. Topsoil 2% very short, 7% last year, 21% short, 29% last year, 70% adequate, 62% last year, 7% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil 12% very short, 19% last year, 39% short, 42% last year, 46% adequate, 38% last year, 3% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat 98% planted, 100% last year. Winter wheat 89% emerged, 93% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% last year, 1% poor, 1% last year, 39% fair, 47% last year, 47% good, 39% last year, 13% excellent, 12% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 16% very poor, 8% last year, 20% poor, 14% last year, 43% fair, 41% last year, 17% good, 30% last year, 4% excellent, 7% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges is 87%, 85% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer pasture is 92%, 90% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 28% of cattle and calves, 21% last year, and 28% of sheep and lambs, 22% last year. Montana received light precipitation last week. While most of the state had little rain or snowfall, West Glacier experienced 2.82 inches of moisture, the highest in the state. Billings received 0.61 inches on Thursday, matching the record amount for that day. Huntley had the high temperature of 77 degrees, and West Yellowstone had the low of 0 degrees. Normal temperatures for this time of year are for highs in the mid 30s to the mid 40s and for lows in the 10s to the mid 20s. Moisture at the end of September and middle of October has a few farmers still hoping to plant winter wheat. Range and pasture feed conditions are slightly lower than the previous week.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 12% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 23% very short, 35% short, 42% adequate, 0% surplus. Favorable weather conditions allowed producers to make progress towards completing corn harvest. Producers were busy with fall tillage operations, fertilizer applications. Temperatures ranged from 3 to 7 degrees above normal. After four straight weeks of below normal temperatures, Nebraska averaged nearly 5 degrees above normal. Only traces of precipitation in isolated areas were reported.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 4.6. Topsoil 69% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil 85% adequate, 15% surplus. Pasture condition 8% poor, 46% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent. Maine Potatoes 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; condition good. Massachusetts Potatoes 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; condition good. Maine Oats 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; condition good/fair. Maine Barley 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; condition good. Field Corn 99% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island and good/fair elsewhere. Third Crop Hay 90% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; condition good. Apples 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; Fruit size average/above average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and Maine, and good elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries 95% harvested, 99% 2005, 100% average; Fruit Size average; condition good/excellent. Temperatures remained well above normal this week across the six states, with highs ranging from the mid-50's in the north, to the upper 50s and lower 60s in the south. Overnight lows stayed above freezing all week in all but northernmost parts of the region. A coastal storm brought nearly two inches of rain to most areas on Wednesday night and Thursday, causing flooding in small rivers and streams, frustrating farmers who have been hoping to harvest the last of their field crops, complete final field work before winter. Drier conditions were welcome on Friday, Saturday, but rain returned on Sunday soaking already well saturated soils, stalling the final cut of hay. Soybean harvest was nearly complete in Connecticut this week, while harvest was delayed further in the north by the wet conditions. Corn for grain harvest continued across the region where possible; many producers are holding off combining grain corn until drier conditions arrive. More broadleaf tobacco was taken down and baled this week. Cranberry harvest continued in Massachusetts; growers reported that the size of this year's crop has extended harvest longer than anticipated. Orchardists were busy this week picking unused bins from orchards, cleaning and putting away farm equipment, spreading bait to control voles, and marketing their crop. Vegetable producers continued to clean up fields, pick up plastic mulch, drip tape, trellis stakes and irrigation equipment, and test soil fields for next season. All farmers kept busy this week spreading manure and lime on fields as well as cleaning and putting away farm equipment. Dairy farmers brought cattle in from pastures.

NEW JERSEY: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil 10% very short, 40% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. It was another warm, dry, autumn week in New Mexico, with temperatures averaging 5 to 6 degrees above normal. A couple of minor storms racing across Colorado brushed northern New Mexico with some spotty showers, but Red River (.13") was the only location that measured as much as a tenth of an inch of moisture. Wind damage 13% light. Freeze damage 32% light, 13% moderate. Hail damage was reported as 1% light and 1% moderate. Farmers spent the week harvesting various crops. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 2% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 13% excellent, 100% of the 6th cutting complete, 60% of the 7th cutting complete. Irrigated sorghum 45% harvested for grain. Dry sorghum was reported as 26% harvested for grain. Total sorghum was reported as 32% harvested. Irrigated winter wheat condition was reported as fair to excellent. Dry winter wheat condition was reported as fair to good. Winter wheat condition 55% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Peanuts 88% harvested. Lettuce condition was reported as fair to excellent. Onion conditions 8% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent 99% planted. Pecan conditions were reported as fair to excellent. Cotton 61% harvested. Chile condition 36% poor, 21% fair, 43% good. Red chile 79% harvested. Corn 79% harvested for grain, 100% harvested for silage. Cattle conditions 1% poor, 12% fair, 83% good, 4% excellent. Sheep conditions 5% very poor, 11% poor, 10% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Range, pasture conditions 4% very poor, 11% poor, 22% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Ranchers are working, shipping and moving cattle.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 39% adequate, 61% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 25% poor, 42% fair, 22% good, 10% excellent. Grain corn harvest was 67% complete compared to 64% last year. Corn silage harvest was 98% complete compared with 100% last year. Soybeans were 78% harvested compared to last years 64%. Dry beans were 76% harvested, behind last years 94%. Wet weather last week hampered most field activity; some manure application to high ground, some tillage on well-drained sites. Vegetable harvests were winding down.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.8. Soil 2% short, 58% adequate, 40% surplus. Activities Included: Cutting hay, harvesting cotton, peanuts, sorghum, sweetpotatoes, and soybeans. Activities Included: Planting small grains, preparing for Christmas tree harvest, and tending livestock. Statewide rainfall early in the week limited most farm activities. Precipitation amounts ranged from 1.09 to 3.75 inches.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 6% very short, 31% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 22% very short, 36% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn for grain, sunflower harvest were virtually complete by week's end. Fall tillage, fertilizer applications continued to be the main farm activities, although many operators were wrapping it up for the season. Stockwater supplies 10% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 3.9. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 49% adequate, 51% surplus. Corn 68% harvested for grain, 82% 2005, 83% avg. Soybeans 89% harvested, 95% 2005, 95% avg. Winter wheat 89% planted, 100% 2005, 99% avg.; 70% emerged, 94% 2005, 93% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 41% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Farmers had slightly less than 4 days suitable for fieldwork last week which allowed them to continue the corn and soybean harvest. Activities Included: Planting winter wheat, drying corn, soybeans, spreading fertilizer, hauling grain, and grain system maintenance. Reporters indicate that winter wheat sprouting is behind in the Northeast because of excessive moisture and cool temperatures.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 35% very short, 30% short, 35% adequate. Subsoil 49% very short, 34% short, 17% adequate. Rye condition 5% very poor, 11% poor, 50% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Oats condition 4% very poor, 14% poor, 48% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent; 74% planted this week, 69% last week, 62% last year, 61% avg.; emerged 65% this week, 55% last week, 55% last year, 56% average. Sorghum condition 9% very poor, 21% poor, 29% fair, 29% good, 12% excellent; mature 93% this week, 84% last week, 100% last year, 95% average. Soybeans harvested 77% this week, 73% last week, 87% last year, 82% average. Peanuts dug 92% this week, 86% last week, 99% last year, 92% average. Alfalfa condition 18% very poor, 29% poor, 39% fair, 12% good, 2% excellent; 5th cutting 78% this week, 76% last week, 100% last year, 81% avg.; 6th cutting 18% this week, 15% last week, 63% last year, 21% average. Other hay condition 28% very poor, 36% poor, 26% fair, 8% good, 2% excellent; 2nd cutting 82% this week, 80% last week, 100% last year, 96% average. Livestock condition 8% very poor, 10% poor, 42% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Pasture, range condition 25% very poor, 36% poor, 35% fair, 4% good. Livestock: Livestock conditions remained in mostly good to fair condition. Livestock marketings were average with moderate to light insect activity. Feeder steers under 800 pounds averaged $104.02 per cwt. and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $95.47 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil 4% very short, 20% short, 57% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 32% short, 54% adequate, 8% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 0 % poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent; 82% emerged current, 67% 2005, 70% average. Weather: It was a wet week across the State, with temperatures generally above normal. High temperatures ranged from 78^0 in Hermiston, down to 59^0 in Astoria/Clatsop. Low temperatures ranged from 51degrees in Bandon, down to 12 degrees in Worden. Moisture was reported at all stations this week, with the greatest accumulations along the coast, in the Willamette Valley. Astoria/Clatsop reported 10.37 inches, Tillamook reported 10.01 inches, Florence accumulated 9.54 inches. In the Willamette valley, Detroit Lake reported 8.98 inches of moisture. The rains made field work in many areas impossible, but the fields are at least getting the moisture that they need, especially the fall grains, perennial grass seed fields. Josephine County reports conditions being safe enough now to have open burns. Debris that flowed into the upper Hood River Valley watersheds have caused significant damage to irrigation district water intakes. Jackson County is expecting the rest of their cattle to move down from the high range after this weekend's snow. Field Crops: Statewide, winter wheat planting was complete, emergence progressed to 82 percent complete this past week. Reports indicated that winter wheat conditions were 28 percent fair, 56 percent good, & 16 percent excellent. Soils are getting recharged with recent rains. There was not much field activity reported this past week, but grain already planted looked good & now has adequate moisture. Recent rains, moderate temperatures helped perk up grass seed fields in Marion County. There were a few sugarbeets yet to be harvested in Malheur County. Vegetables: For most of the State, the vegetable harvest is complete. The heavy rains in Jackson County made it a bit too wet to harvest the remaining winter squash. There are a few sugarbeets, some corn yet to harvest in Malheur County. Fruits, Nuts: Fruit season was nearing its end or over for most areas. Southern Oregon walnuts continued to fall. A few late-season apples were harvested in Hood River. Nurseries, Greenhouses: Christmas tree harvest is underway. Greenhouses are working with holiday plants, mainly poinsettias. In addition to prepping for 2007, nurseries are still busy with fall shrubs and getting trees ready for planting. Livestock, Range and Pasture:

Fall precipitation continued to help improve pasture and range conditions. A few range cattle were still in the higher elevation rangeland, but most have now been brought down into winter pasturing areas. Supplemental feeding continued across the State with adequate hay supplies reported. Livestock remained in good condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil 2% short, 44% adequate, 54% surplus. Fall plowing 82% complete, 86% 2005, 80% avg. Corn 75% harvested, 89% 2005, 84% avg. Winter wheat 83% emerged, 79% 2005, 82% avg.; condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans 68% harvested, 82% 2005, 71% avg. Potatoes 95% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Activities Included: Shelling, picking corn; hauling manure; putting machinery away for the winter; fall plowing; and harvesting soybeans, corn and potatoes.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Soil 3% very short, 12% short, 75% adequate, 10% surplus. Soybeans 1% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Cotton 0% very poor, 7% poor, 54% fair, 32% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 75% good, 0% excellent. Barley 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 80% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 46% good, 0% excellent. Rye 0% very poor, 0% poor, 35% fair, 65% good, 0% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 75% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 70% good, 2% excellent. Winter grazings 6% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 66% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans leaves dropped 96%, 93% 2005, 91% avg. Soybeans 84% mature, 79% 2005, 79% avg.; 30% harvested, 45% 2005, 40% avg. Cotton bolls 99% opened, 100% 2005, 99% avg. Winter wheat 35% planted, 41% 2005, 42% avg.; 25% emerged, 31% 2005, 33% avg. Barley 70% planted, 68% 2005, 75% avg.; 50% emerged, 48% 2005, 56% avg. Rye 60% planted, 53% 2005, 66% avg.; 45% emerged, 38% 2005, 50% avg. Oat 60% planted, 56% 2005, 69% avg.; 45% emerged, 40% 2005, 55% avg. Sweetpotatoes 99% harvested, 97% 2005, 98% avg. Apples 100% harvested, 98% 2005, 99% avg. Winter grazings 85% planted, 79% 2005, 82% avg.; 65% emerged, 59% 2005, 67% avg. Most of South Carolina gladly welcomed rainfall at midweek, while a small portion experienced misty days with no significant precipitation. While the rainfall slowed peanut and cotton harvesting, it provided an opportunity for some farmers to prepare their equipment for the soybean harvest. Emergence rates of newly-planted small grains and winter grazings were aided due to the rainfall.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 11% very short, 36% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 24% very short, 34% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Feed supplies 16% very short, 27% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 23% very short, 29% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 17% excellent. Sheep condition 20% fair, 59% good, 21% excellent. Corn, sunflower and sorghum harvest are nearing completion despite some scattered precipitation around the state. Farmers are baling corn stalks and preparing for winter. Some cattle are being sold due to short feed and/or water supplies in the western part of the state.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 79% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 12% short, 79% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat 81% seeded, 88% 2005, 71% avg.; 60% emerged, 51% 2005, 44% avg.; 3% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 19% excellent. Burley tobacco 56% stripped, 63% 2005, 61% average. Pastures 4% very poor, 13% poor, 37% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Despite wet conditions, wheat seeded was almost a week ahead of the normal pace. Activities Included: Stripping burley, tending livestock, and working on machinery. A low pressure system brought showers and thunderstorms during the first half of last week and then a cold front at the end brought more showers. Above average temperatures were experienced statewide last week with a range of 2 to 3 degrees above normal, except across the middle section where they were 6 degrees above normal. Rainfall amounts were also above normal across much of the state last week, but were below normal in the Plateau Region.

TEXAS: South East Texas received the majority of the rainfall with mostly 0.5 to 1.5 inches, as isolated showers brought 2.0 to 3.0 inches to small sections. The remaining Eastern half of the state received mainly 0.1 to 0.25 inches of rainfall with as much as 1.5 inches in sections of the Blacklands and Upper Coast. The western half of the state remained dry. Small Grains: Early-planted wheat was in good condition in the High Plains; however, moisture is still needed due to recent dry conditions. Also, planting neared completion. In the Northern Low Plains, previous rainfall helped the progression of the wheat crop. The Southern Low Plains wasn't as fortunate as dry, hot weather continued and increased wheat stress levels. Producers in the Blacklands were able to finish planting most of their wheat acreage for both winter pasture and grain production. Oats progressed in South Central Texas. Oats and wheat condition was mostly good to fair statewide. Cotton: Improved weather conditions allowed producers in the High Plains to make tremendous strides in their harvest. In the Southern High Plains, many bolls began to open due to recent warm weather after the previous, short freezes. Some producers experienced green cotton in their fields. Bolls began to open at a more steady rate in the Northern Low Plains due to the previous week's harvest aids. Statewide, cotton condition was mostly fair to poor. Sorghum: Harvest was in full swing in the Northern High Plains. Dry weather conditions increased the potential for good yields. Peanuts: In the Southern High Plains, harvest neared completion. Harvest continued in South Texas. Commercial Vegetables and Fruit: Pumpkin harvest was complete in the Northern High Plains. Spinach progressed in South Texas due to cooler conditions along with applications of irrigation water. Pecans: Pecans matured in the Trans-Pecos. Several producers completed harvest, but some of the producers with larger orchards are waiting for a freeze to help the harvest begin. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report: As grain prices continued to rise in the Northern High Plains, producers placed stocker cattle on pastures in order to reduce the feed bill. Pastures were in mostly fair to good condition for this time of the year in the Southern High Plains, although haying and feeding increased. In the Northern Low Plains, warmer weather caused a dramatic increase in the number of mosquitoes and flies on livestock. Livestock water remained a major concern in the Blacklands. Planting of winter pastures continued in North East Texas as the previous light frost damaged some of the warm season pastures. In South Central Texas, pastures began to "green up." Statewide, range and pasture land was mostly fair to poor.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil 0% very short, 10% short, 89% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 0% very short, 7% short, 93% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 100%, 100% 2005, 98% avg.; 97% emerged, 94% 2005, 84% avg.; Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 71% good, 4% excellent. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; harvested (grain) 100%, 44% 2005, 72% avg.; silage, harvested (silage) 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 70% good, 18% excellent; height 100 inches, 100 inches 2005, 100 inches avg. Alfalfa Hay 4th Cutting 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Alfalfa Seed Harvested 100%, 100% 2005, 98% avg. Onions 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Cattle, calves moved From Summer Range 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 67% good, 15% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Range, Pasture 10% very poor, 16% poor, 30% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 92% adequate, 3% surplus. Apples 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 99% avg. Strong winds from 25-35 mph and light snow showers during the day and night have found their way to Utah. Livestock conditions throughout the state continue to do well. Box Elder County continues to wrap up last minute farming activates for the year. Some wheat planting continues to take place on farm land that was used for grain corn in 2006. Some producers are still waiting for the corn crop to dry before harvesting, so they will not have to incur drying expenses. Some producers within Box Elder have begun planting grass in the western part of the county for pasture. Soil temperatures within the county are cool enough that the seed will not sprout until the springtime. Cache and Beaver counties report that farmers continue to spread manure on their fields and repair their machinery. Producers around the state continue to prepare for winter by selling and shipping calves. Box Elder reports that the breeding season is underway for next year's lamb crop.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4.1. Topsoil 1% short, 74% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 5% short, 74% adequate, 20% surplus. This week was rainy and warm for most areas of the Commonwealth. Above-normal precipitation produced an average of 2 inches of rain across the state, with warmer-than-normal temperatures. The average high temperature this week was 77 degrees, and average lows were around 30 degrees. The rain and unseasonably warm temperatures were excellent for fall grazing and small grain development; however, soggy field conditions hindered harvest efforts for yet another week. Farmers continued small grain plantings when the weather permitted. Grain prices have captured producers attention over the last few weeks, perhaps influencing planting decisions. The soybean harvest also continued this week. Yields are reported to be fair to good in many areas. Vegetable producers are picking the last of their tomatoes, disking plant residues, and covering strawberries. Late vegetable harvests continued for greens, winter squash, and broccoli. Activities: Repairing barns, equipment, attending meetings, marketing and weaning calves, breeding sheep, and building fences.

WASHINGTON: Topsoil 1% very short, 11% short, 56% adequate and 32% surplus. Rain throughout the state and flooding in the western area has brought most fieldwork to a halt with 2.6 days suitable. Temperatures continued to decrease with snow in the mountains and passes accompanied by high winds. Winter wheat benefitted from the increased rainfall. Christmas tree harvest was in full swing in spite of the rain, snow and mud. Hay supplies were reported scarce in some areas as producers reported being sold out. CRP participants were busy seeding or tilling CRP land and all producers were busy cleaning up from the storms or preparing for them. Apple harvest was completed and some producers reported damage from freezing weather conditions. Processed carrot harvest was halted due to increased rainfall. Range and pasture conditions were 6% very poor, 11% poor, 13% fair and 70% good. Calves continued to be shipped to the market, and supplemental feeding of hay and grain continued. Cattle were being moved to pastures on higher ground, where flooding would not occur.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil 78% adequate, 22% surplus compared with 3% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, 7% surplus last year. Corn 67% harvested, 85% 2005, 81% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 60% harvested, 79% in 2005, 77% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat conditions 47% fair, 53% good; 94% planted, 96% 2005, 95% 5-yr avg.; 64% emerged, 92% 2005, 82% 5-yr avg. Hay 3rd cutting complete 89%, 92% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Apples 87% harvested, 2005 and 5-yr avg not available. Cattle and calves 1% poor, 15% fair, 76% good, 8% excellent. Sheep, lambs 2% poor, 10% fair, 84% good, 4% excellent. Activities Included: Repairing structures, fences before winter, cutting hay, feeding livestock, and harvesting corn, soybeans, and apples.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 2% very short, 11% short, 75% adequate, 12% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 4 to 8 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures were in the low to mid 50s across the state. Lows averaged in the mid-30s for the week. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.12 inches in Green Bay to 0.80 inches in Milwaukee. Corn: harvested for grain 75%, 83% 2005, 73% avg. Corn yields continued to vary, especially in the northern parts of the state. Soybeans 96% harvested, 97% 2005, 94% avg. All areas of the state have caught up in soybean harvest progress, which should be wrapping up soon. Fall tillage complete 49%, 54% 2005, 47% avg. Many farmers reported good early week tillage progress before Friday's snow. Winter wheat that was planted early looked good. Late-planted wheat was not progressing well due to the wet conditions of the past few weeks. Manure hauling continued at a good pace.

WYOMING: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

November 9 ENSO Update

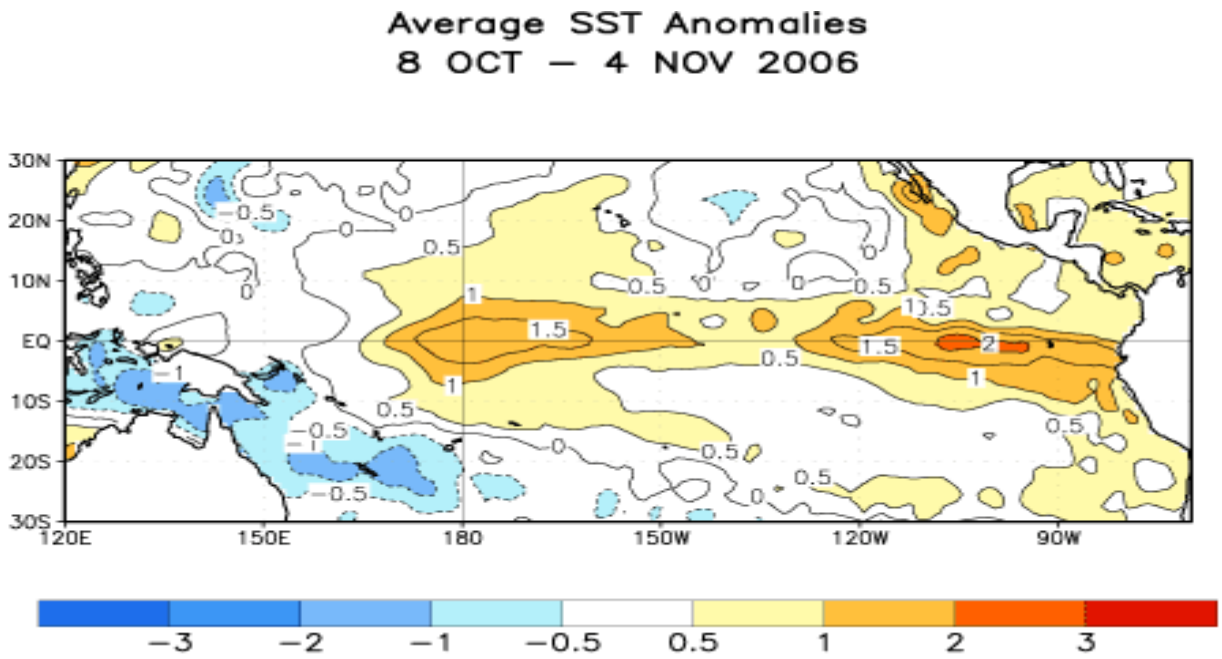


Figure 1. Average SST anomalies (˚C) for the four-week period 8 October – 4 November 2006. The SST anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period means (Smith and Reynolds, 1998, J. Climate, 11, 3320-3323).

Synopsis: El Niño Conditions are likely to continue into early 2007.

Equatorial Pacific SST anomalies greater than +0.5ºC were observed in most of the equatorial Pacific, with anomalies exceeding +1.0ºC between 170ºE and 145ºW and between 130ºW and the South American coast (**Fig. 1)**. The latest SST departures in the Niño regions are all near +1.0. Beginning in February the basin-wide upper ocean heat content increased, and since early April positive anomalies have been observed. Since early July weaker-than-average low-level equatorial easterly winds have been observed across most of the equatorial Pacific. In October the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) was negative for the sixth consecutive month. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies are consistent with the early stages of El Niño in the tropical Pacific.

Over the past several months most of the statistical and coupled model forecasts have trended towards warmer conditions in the tropical Pacific through the Northern Hemisphere winter. The latest NCEP climate forecast system (CFS) predictions indicate El Niño conditions for the remainder of 2006 and into the NH spring (SH fall) 2007. More than two-thirds of the other statistical and coupled model predictions also indicate El Niño conditions during the same period.

Typical El Niño effects are likely to develop over North America during the upcoming winter season, including warmer-than-average temperatures over western and central Canada, and over the western and northern United States, wetter-than-average conditions over portions of the U.S. Gulf Coast and Florida, and drier-than-average conditions in the Ohio Valley and the Pacific Northwest. Global effects that can be expected during November-March include drier-than-average conditions over most of Malaysia, Indonesia, some of the U.S.-affiliated islands in the tropical North Pacific, northern South America and southeastern Africa, and wetter-than-average conditions over equatorial East Africa, central South America (Uruguay, northeastern Argentina, and southern Brazil) and along the coasts of Ecuador and northern Peru.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center website (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 7 December 2006. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 5 - 11, 2006

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Additional rain on the Iberian Peninsula eased or erased long-term moisture deficits, while wet weather across northern and eastern Europe maintained favorable moisture supplies for emerging winter grains.

FSU-WESTERN: Light precipitation in Ukraine and southern Russia continued to provide much-needed moisture for winter wheat and caused only temporary delays in final summer crop harvesting efforts.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Showers returned to Morocco, boosting topsoil moisture for upcoming winter grain planting.

SOUTH AFRICA: Dry weather spurred planting of corn and other summer crops.

SOUTH ASIA: Showers maintained local flooding in southern growing areas, while seasonably dry weather prevailed elsewhere.

AUSTRALIA: Rain continued to improve moisture supplies for summer crops in eastern Australia, while mostly dry weather in southeastern and western Australia favored winter grain harvesting.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers continued across much of the region, although the rainfall intensity diminished from last week's deluge.

EASTERN ASIA: Unseasonably warm, dry weather increased moisture requirements for winter crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Typhoon Chebi crossed the northern Philippines, renewing flooding in a key agricultural area.

BRAZIL: Widespread rain maintained overall favorable moisture levels for soybeans and other crops.

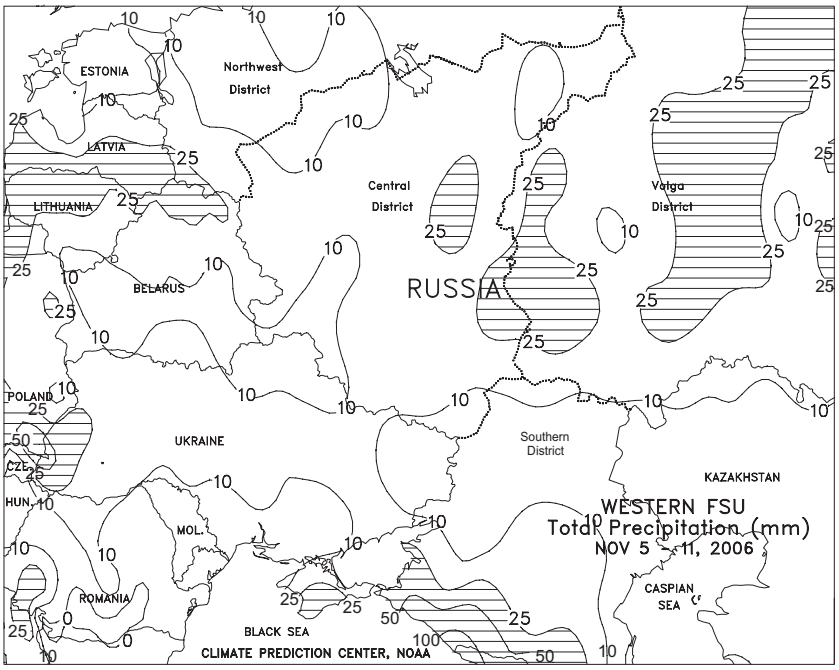
ARGENTINA: Rain continued in northern and eastern agricultural areas, but drier weather returned to the south and west.

EUROPE

Unsettled weather continued across much of Europe, although increasingly dry conditions expanded across southern growing areas. A series of fast-moving cold fronts generated periods of locally heavy rain (25-65 mm) across western and southern Poland as well as neighboring portions of Germany, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic, boosting moisture supplies for emerging winter grains. In northeastern Poland and the Baltics, a band of moderate showers (25-45 mm) eased lingering long-term moisture deficits and maintained generally favorable moisture supplies for winter wheat. Lighter showers (5-20 mm) from England southeastward into central and southern Germany provided adequate topsoil moisture for winter grain emergence and establishment. In contrast, locally heavy rain (25-140 mm) continued across the Iberian Peninsula, continuing a trend of very wet weather which began in mid October; the persistent rain has caused flooding and hampered fieldwork but has eased or erased long-term moisture deficits. Farther east, dry weather continued in Italy, where several weeks of below-normal rainfall has reduced irrigation reserves for winter grain planting and establishment. In the Balkans, favorable showers (5-40 mm) in Hungary, northern Serbia, and western Romania contrasted with mainly dry weather in the lower Danube River Valley. Meanwhile, a pocket of very cold air (-14 to -10 degrees C) settled briefly into eastern portions of Poland and the Baltics, halting crop growth and ushering some winter grains into dormancy. However, milder weather (weekly average temperatures 2-4 degrees C above normal) returned to much of central and western Europe after last week's hard freeze.

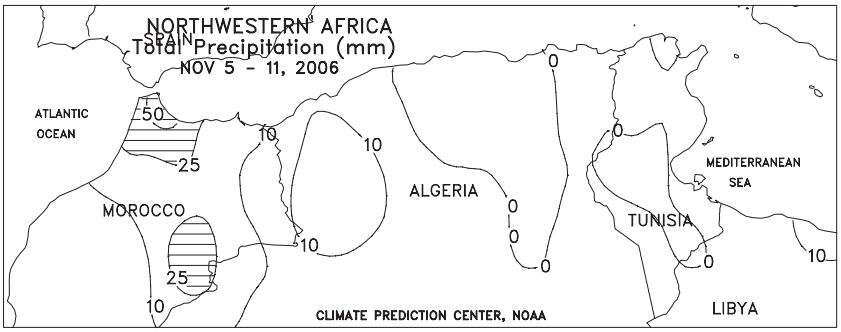
FSU-WESTERN

Periods of light rain and snow (around 10 mm of liquid equivalent) in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia continued to provide much-needed moisture for winter wheat and caused only temporary delays in final summer crop harvesting efforts. Unseasonably cold weather prevented winter wheat from adding on additional growth in most of Ukraine, while crops in the southern half of the Southern District in Russia continued to grow. Elsewhere, a mixture of rain and snow (10-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) fell across winter grain areas from Belarus through northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts). By week's end, a light to moderate snow cover existed over winter grain areas in the Central District, while snow cover was patchy in the Volga District. Winter grain areas in Ukraine and the Southern District were snow free. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C below normal in Ukraine, Belarus, and the Central Region in Russia and 1 to 5 degrees C above normal in the Volga and Southern Districts in Russia. Extreme minimum temperatures ranged from -16 to -10 degrees C in Belarus, -10 to -5 degrees C in Ukraine and northern Russia, and 4 to 0 degrees C in the Southern District. Winter grains in northern Russia and Belarus continued to enter dormancy, while crops farther south were cold hardening.



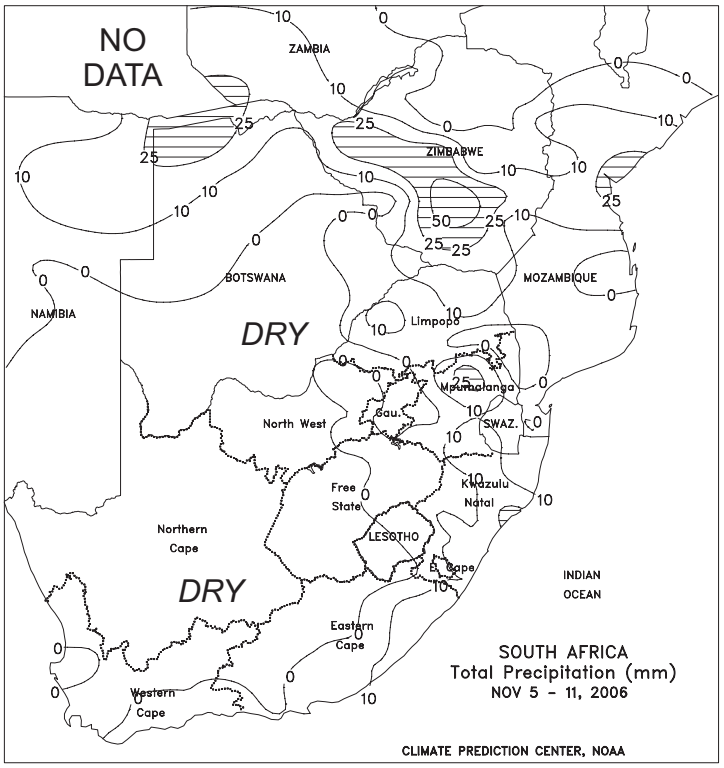
NORTHWEST AFRICA

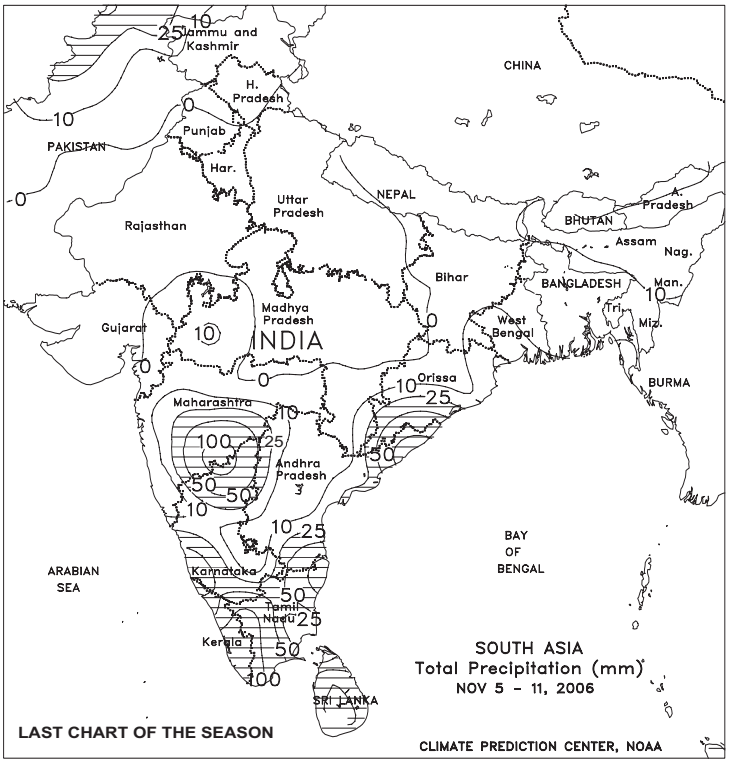
Showers in western growing areas contrasted with dry weather in the east. A weak upper-air disturbance triggered showers and thunderstorms (4-50 mm) across Morocco and western Algeria, increasing topsoil moisture for upcoming winter grain planting. Dry weather in eastern Algeria and Tunisia favored fieldwork but reduced moisture reserves for winter crop establishment. Despite the recent rain, season-to-date precipitation (since September 1) remains between 50 and 75 percent of normal across most of northwestern Africa.



SOUTH AFRICA

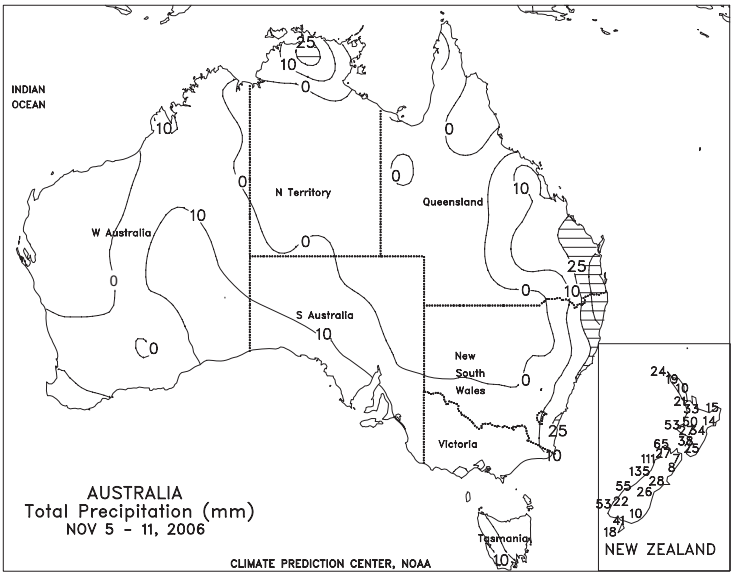
Dry, unseasonably mild weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C below normal) dominated the corn belt, promoting summer crop planting after last week's beneficial rain. By week's end, warmer weather (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) aided germination. Elsewhere, light showers (less than 25 mm) fell in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. Dry, warmer-than-normal weather (up to 4 degrees C above normal) in Western Cape increased irrigation demands of fruit and vegetables.





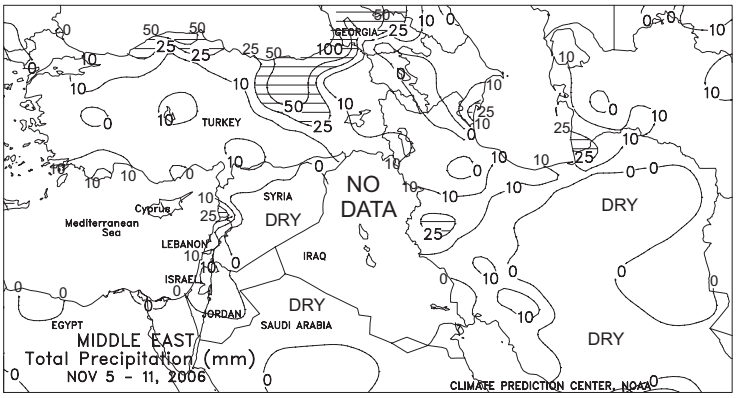
SOUTH ASIA

Locally heavy showers continued across southern growing areas, while dry weather favored summer crop harvesting in central and northern India. A persistent fetch of tropical moisture triggered locally heavy showers (25-130 mm) in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, maintaining saturated fields and hampering summer crop harvesting. In contrast, generally dry weather across central and northern India promoted summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting. *(This is the final summary of the season. Coverage will resume in May, with the commencement of spring planting.)*



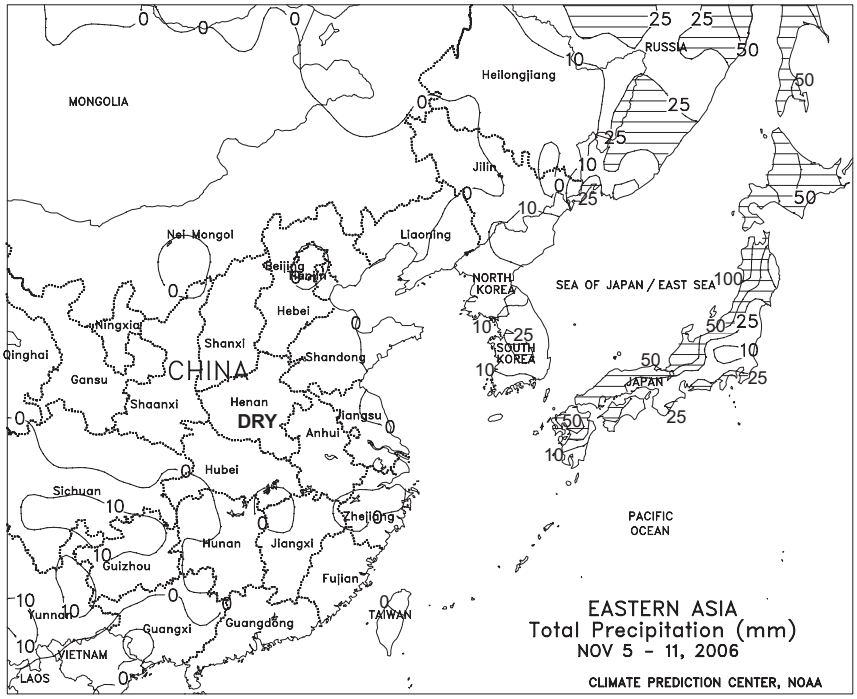
AUSTRALIA

Rain (5-15 mm) fell across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales for the second consecutive week, improving moisture supplies for cotton, sorghum, and other summer crops. The rain aided germination and emergence of dryland crops and reduced watering requirements for irrigated crops, but persistent, soaking rains are needed over an extended period of time to eliminate the long-term drought plaguing this region. Farther south, mostly dry weather spurred uninterrupted winter grain harvesting in southern New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. In Western Australia, scattered showers (2-7 mm) may have caused temporary delays in winter wheat and barley harvesting, but the rain provided little relief from long-term drought. Temperatures in Western Australia averaged about 3 degrees C above normal, but temperatures averaged within 2 degrees C of normal in southern and eastern Australia.



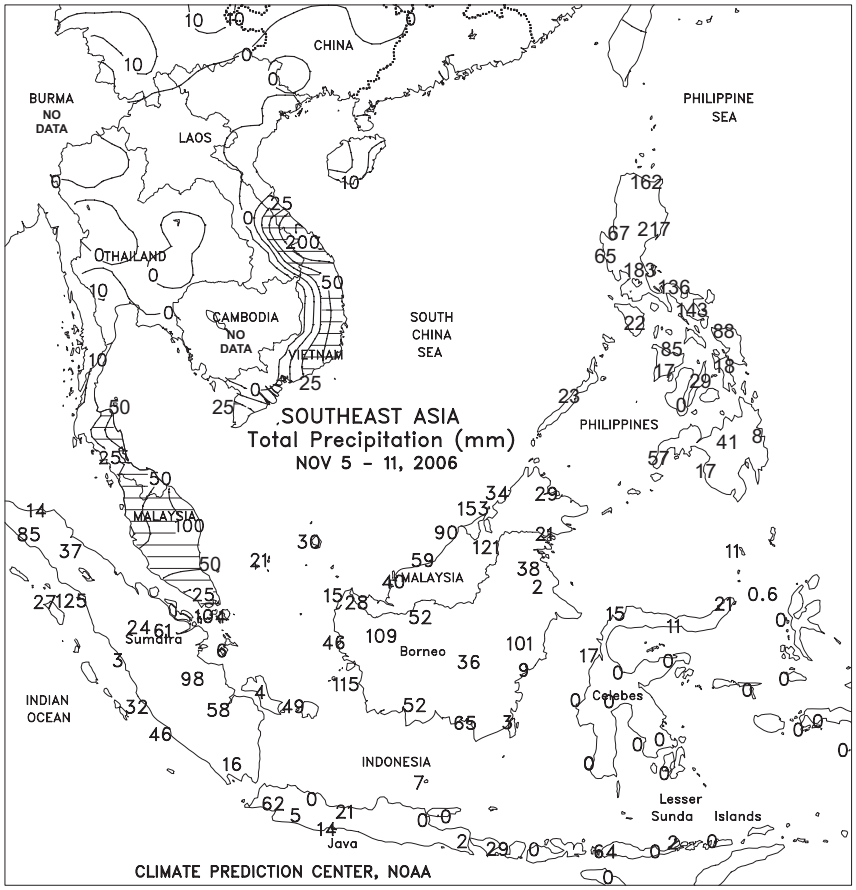
MIDDLE EAST

Showers continued across much of the region, although the rainfall intensity diminished from last week's deluge. A cold front triggered showers (5-75 mm) across northern and eastern Turkey, providing an additional boost to irrigation reserves but hampering late cotton harvesting and winter grain planting. Drier weather (less than 10 mm) returned to southern Turkey, allowing flood recovery efforts to begin in wake of last week's excessive rain. Showers lingered, however, along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, slowing fieldwork and maintaining saturated fields. Meanwhile, early-week showers and thunderstorms (5-35 mm) in northern Iraq (as detected in satellite imagery) and western Iran provided favorable conditions for emerging winter wheat and barley. Temperatures up to 6 degrees C below normal in western growing areas contrasted with warmer-than-normal conditions (1-6 degrees C above normal) in Iran.



EASTERN ASIA

Unseasonably dry, warm weather continued to dominate China. On the North China Plain rainfall in autumn is typically light (about 90 mm between September 1 and November 11), however, only 25 mm of rainfall has occurred so far. For winter wheat areas this was the sixth consecutive week of little or no rainfall and temperatures 1 to 5 degrees above normal. Weather conditions have been unfavorable for rain-fed winter. The dryness has delayed planting of rain-fed winter wheat while increasing moisture demands of the irrigated crop. Cooler weather would be welcomed to ease winter crops into dormancy and thus reduce moisture demands.

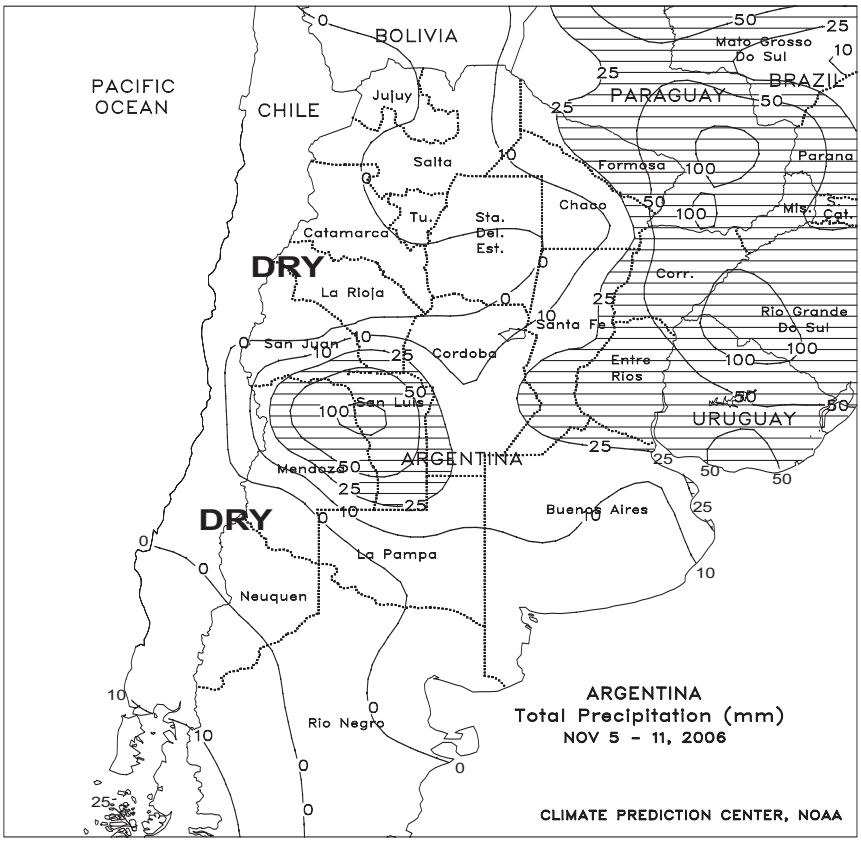


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Typhoon Chebi passed through the northern Philippines on November 10 bringing winds in excess of 115 knots and rainfall between 50 and 200 mm. The storm is the second category four or higher typhoon to strike Luzon in two weeks. More flooding resumed throughout most of Luzon and the central Visayas, likely causing some damage to rice and corn. In central Vietnam, seasonally heavy rain (50-100 mm, locally over 200 mm) slowed coffee harvesting with some flooding likely. Monsoon showers continued to push south into Indonesia, with the heaviest amounts (25-100 mm) occurring in oil palm areas of Sumatra. Showers remained unseasonably light (10-25 mm) in rice areas of Java. Monsoon showers were seasonable (50-100 mm) in Malaysia, maintaining moisture supplies for oil palm.

BRAZIL

Widespread, locally heavy rain continued throughout Brazil's main agricultural areas, hampering seasonal fieldwork but maintaining overall favorable moisture levels for summer crop development. In the south (Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul), moderate to heavy rain (15-50 mm or more) increased moisture for newly planted soybeans but hampered winter wheat harvesting. Lighter rain (less than 25 mm) covered coffee and citrus areas of northern Parana and Sao Paulo but moderate showers (25-50 mm or more) continued in key soybean areas of Mato Grosso do Sul and coffee areas of southern Minas Gerais. Heavy rain (100 mm or greater) covered a large area stretching from Mato Grosso to Esperito Santo, providing abundant moisture for soybean establishment and the development of recently flowered coffee. In the northeast, scattered showers (25-50 mm) maintained favorable early season moisture for soybeans in the main production areas of Tocantins and western Bahia, as well as sugarcane and coffee in coastal production areas of southern Bahia. Dry weather continued in sugarcane and citrus areas of Brazil's northeastern tip.



ARGENTINA

Moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) continued in Argentina's northeastern agricultural areas, including key summer crop areas of Santa Fe and Entre Rios. The rain also covered cotton producing areas of Formosa, but drier weather dominated most other northern crop areas, promoting cotton planting and dry down and harvesting of winter wheat. Farther south, scattered, mostly light showers (5-25 mm) lingered across Cordoba and northern Buenos Aires, maintaining topsoil moisture for germinating summer grains and oilseeds. Mostly dry weather dominated La Pampa and southwestern Buenos Aires. Temperatures averaged near to below normal for much of the week throughout the main growing areas of central and northern Argentina, but by week's end, warmer weather (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) was returning to the region. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 64 percent planted as of November 9, compared with 71 percent last year. Corn was 65 percent planted, still slightly behind last year's pace. In Cordoba, corn was 56 percent planted, down 8 points from last season while in Buenos Aires, corn planting was nearing completion (93 percent planted versus 94 last year).

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