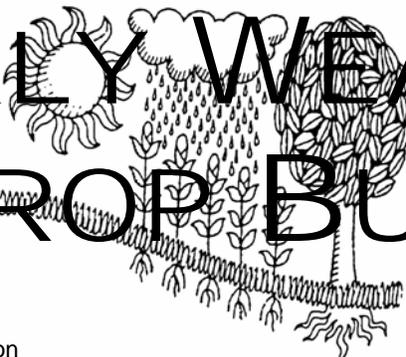
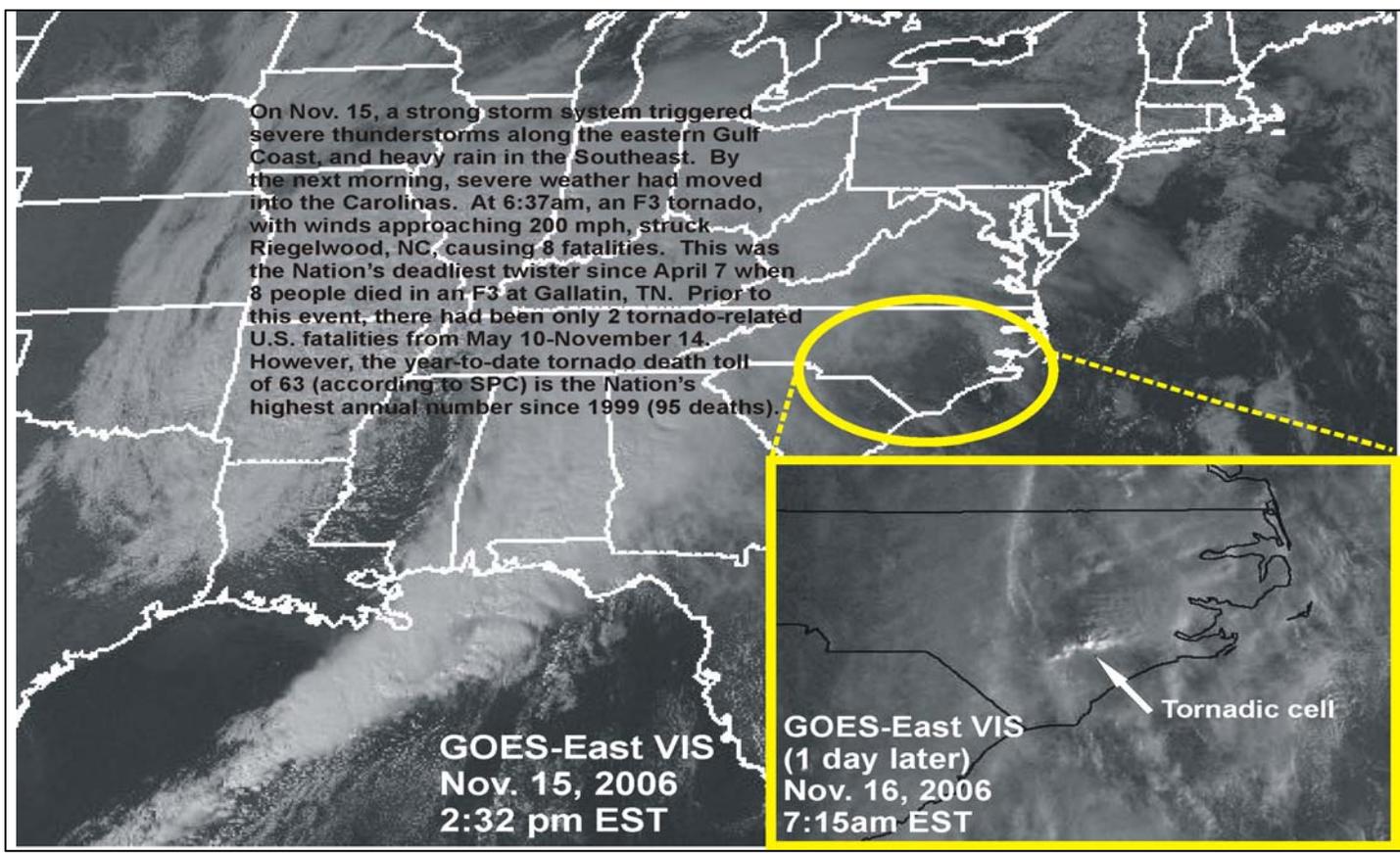


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 12 - 18, 2006

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A powerful, slow-moving storm edged across the **South and East** from November 14-16, spawning as many as three dozen tornadoes and disrupting fieldwork due to heavy rain. Storm-total rainfall topped 4 inches in many locations from the **central Gulf Coast northeastward into New England**. Although **Southeastern** harvests of soybeans, peanuts, and cotton slowed under the storm's influence, heavy rain again bypassed drought-affected areas in the **southern Atlantic region**. Meanwhile in the **Midwest**, corn and soybean harvesting neared completion in the **western Corn Belt**, but fieldwork was further delayed by another round of rain from the

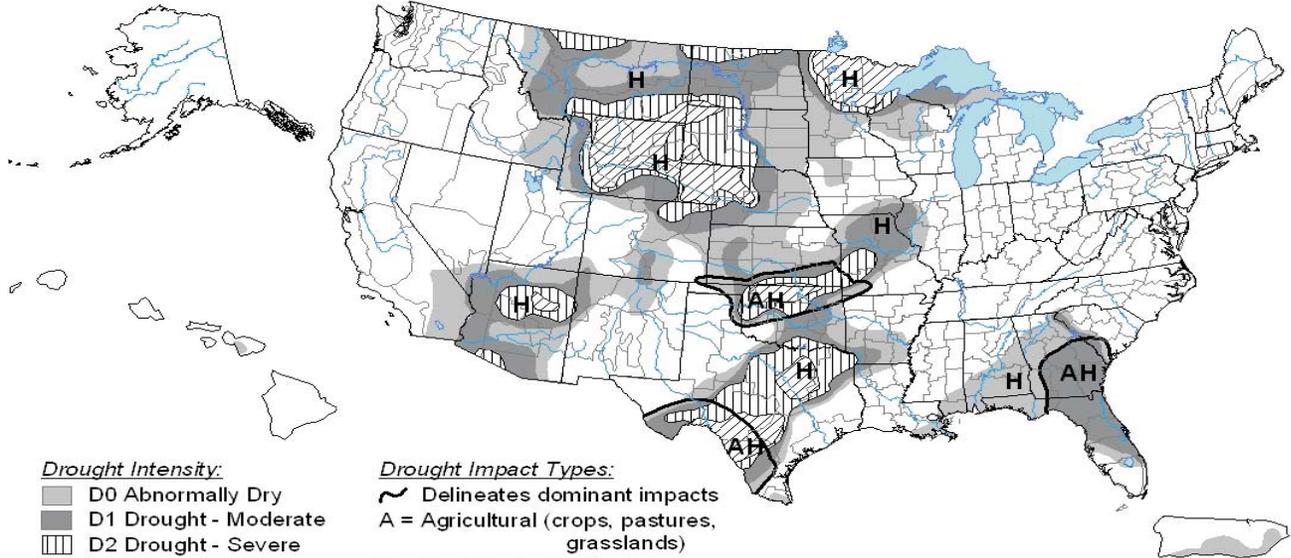
Contents

November 14 Drought Monitor & U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook	2
National Weather Data for Selected Cities.....	3
Total Precipitation & Temperature Departure Maps.....	6
Extreme Maximum Temperature Map	7
Crop Progress and Condition Tables	8
Extreme Minimum Temperature Map	9
National Agricultural Summary	10
State Agricultural Summaries.....	11
International Weather and Crop Summary & October Temperature/Precipitation Maps	17
Subscription Information.....	36

(Continued on page 7)

U.S. Drought Monitor

November 14, 2006
Valid 7 a.m. EST



- Drought Intensity:**
- D0 Abnormally Dry
 - D1 Drought - Moderate
 - ▨ D2 Drought - Severe
 - ▩ D3 Drought - Extreme
 - ▧ D4 Drought - Exceptional

- Drought Impact Types:**
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
 - A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
 - H = Hydrological (water)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



Released Thursday, November 16, 2006

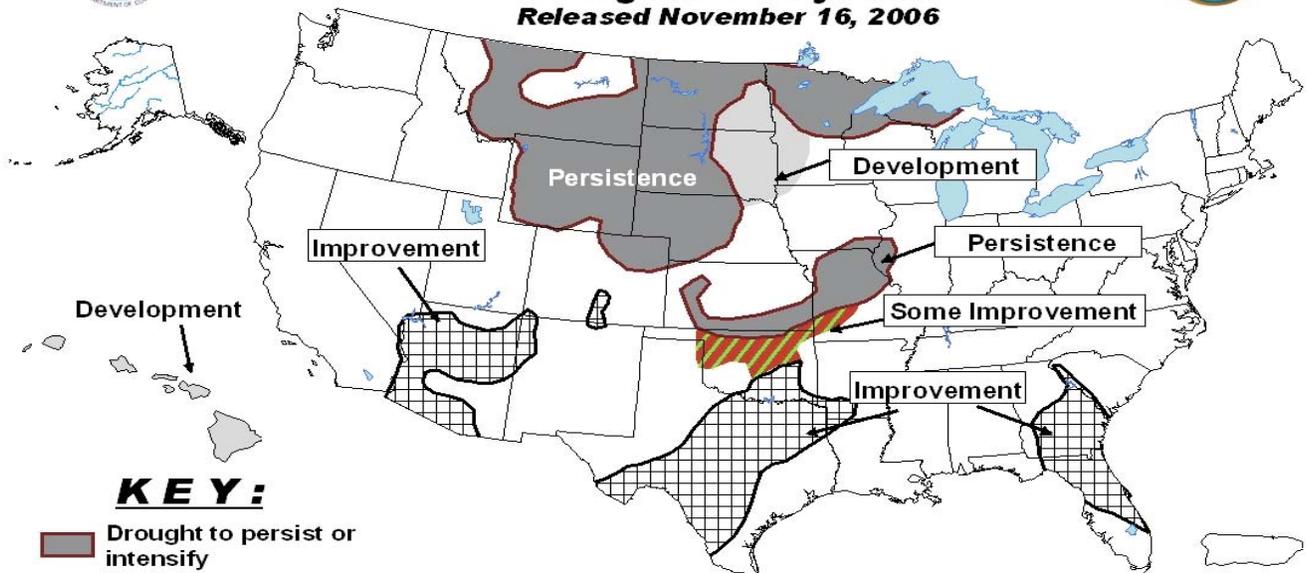
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

Author: Ned Guttman/Liz Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC



U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Through February 2007

Released November 16, 2006



KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- ▨ Drought ongoing, some improvement
- ▩ Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 18, 2006

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	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	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	61	40	67	33	51	-2	1.09	-0.03	1.01	11.24	113	53.47	112	90	47	0	0	3	1
HUNTSVILLE	58	37	65	28	48	-3	2.74	1.50	2.31	12.00	112	38.41	77	94	69	0	2	3	1
MOBILE	66	40	73	33	53	-6	0.34	-0.99	0.31	12.47	101	40.01	67	88	49	0	0	2	0
MONTGOMERY	63	38	69	30	51	-5	4.32	3.24	3.81	12.55	137	41.37	87	94	49	0	2	2	2
AK ANCHORAGE	16	5	20	-2	11	-11	0.01	-0.21	0.01	5.62	100	17.94	123	62	44	0	7	1	0
BARROW	10	-1	19	-9	5	6	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.98	85	3.91	99	90	71	0	7	2	0
FAIRBANKS	-11	-24	-4	-28	-17	-19	0.02	-0.12	0.02	1.14	47	8.04	86	78	70	0	7	1	0
JUNEAU	27	19	31	18	23	-10	1.57	0.36	0.55	26.71	139	63.44	125	90	81	0	7	6	1
KODIAK	29	21	37	12	25	-9	0.05	-1.45	0.04	13.20	65	52.24	80	64	56	0	7	2	0
NOME	22	6	31	0	14	-3	0.21	-0.08	0.11	7.13	147	16.96	113	77	63	0	7	3	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	56	23	63	19	39	3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.79	74	16.17	80	73	21	0	7	0	0
PHOENIX	79	54	83	52	67	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.00	52	5.11	73	34	18	0	0	0	0
TUCSON	79	46	84	41	63	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.87	62	11.21	103	38	18	0	0	0	0
YUMA	81	56	85	54	69	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	71	0.63	25	33	19	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	63	40	71	34	52	1	1.31	0.16	1.13	14.03	135	42.78	111	82	41	0	0	4	1
LITTLE ROCK	61	40	65	31	50	-2	4.07	2.70	3.91	12.16	108	40.89	93	90	47	0	1	4	1
CA BAKERSFIELD	69	48	73	43	58	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.29	38	5.54	102	82	64	0	0	0	0
FRESNO	66	50	73	45	58	5	0.16	-0.09	0.13	0.25	16	12.55	133	90	74	0	0	2	0
LOS ANGELES	72	55	77	53	63	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	8.32	77	87	51	0	0	0	0
REDDING	61	46	70	40	53	2	2.30	1.34	1.17	3.78	76	29.99	110	91	72	0	0	4	1
SACRAMENTO	64	48	69	40	56	3	0.44	-0.08	0.32	1.30	53	14.79	102	96	62	0	0	2	0
SAN DIEGO	71	56	76	53	63	1	0.05	-0.20	0.04	0.85	69	5.38	60	86	54	0	0	2	0
SAN FRANCISCO	63	49	67	43	56	1	0.85	0.26	0.71	1.99	75	17.25	107	87	71	0	0	3	1
STOCKTON	65	47	73	37	56	3	0.56	0.15	0.49	1.25	58	13.15	117	90	75	0	0	5	0
CO ALAMOSA	49	13	57	7	31	2	0.03	-0.07	0.03	2.24	122	7.71	115	77	42	0	7	1	0
CO SPRINGS	55	26	66	21	40	4	0.01	-0.09	0.01	3.09	127	13.01	77	81	22	0	7	1	0
DENVER INTL	52	26	66	22	39	2	0.09	-0.04	0.09	1.96	86	7.18	55	73	30	0	7	1	0
GRAND JUNCTION	48	28	55	22	38	0	0.19	0.04	0.19	4.51	192	9.30	113	77	51	0	7	1	0
PUEBLO	58	23	68	17	41	3	0.01	-0.12	0.01	3.65	197	13.11	111	78	42	0	7	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	61	51	68	42	56	11	1.11	0.26	0.53	11.51	124	53.41	136	88	74	0	0	4	1
HARTFORD	61	49	70	37	55	13	1.14	0.18	0.84	11.19	106	47.24	115	92	72	0	0	5	1
DC WASHINGTON	61	47	69	38	54	5	2.06	1.35	1.02	15.51	176	45.19	129	90	69	0	0	3	2
DE WILMINGTON	60	49	68	38	55	9	0.79	0.05	0.74	12.53	141	43.98	116	95	72	0	0	2	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	74	48	85	44	61	-6	0.22	-0.48	0.16	6.45	50	28.00	62	88	39	0	0	2	0
JACKSONVILLE	71	41	82	34	56	-6	0.07	-0.46	0.03	6.53	50	34.97	72	91	39	0	0	3	0
KEY WEST	79	69	84	66	74	-2	0.30	-0.30	0.30	10.59	93	32.43	91	83	62	0	0	1	0
MIAMI	82	68	85	60	75	0	0.94	0.17	0.94	19.84	118	60.89	110	79	52	0	0	1	1
ORLANDO	75	51	85	46	63	-6	0.64	0.10	0.40	7.45	76	32.63	72	82	44	0	0	2	0
PENSACOLA	67	44	74	38	56	-5	2.05	0.98	2.05	16.67	133	40.15	69	85	48	0	0	1	1
TALLAHASSEE	69	41	75	34	55	-6	1.40	0.49	1.40	8.16	78	40.92	71	92	46	0	0	1	1
TAMPA	74	56	81	49	65	-4	1.86	1.51	1.58	16.13	168	53.57	129	83	46	0	0	5	1
GA WEST PALM BEACH	81	64	85	54	72	-1	0.22	-1.14	0.18	12.29	72	42.62	76	87	58	0	0	3	0
ATHENS	64	40	72	31	52	-1	2.30	1.42	2.23	8.68	94	34.99	82	84	47	0	1	3	1
ATLANTA	62	40	67	33	51	-3	3.08	2.10	2.93	10.37	109	45.01	101	82	49	0	0	3	1
AUGUSTA	69	40	76	31	54	0	1.59	0.98	1.30	6.98	83	34.50	85	83	38	0	1	2	1
COLUMBUS	65	43	69	34	54	-3	3.25	2.31	2.88	10.37	137	35.06	83	87	44	0	0	3	1
MACON	66	39	71	30	53	-2	1.92	1.17	1.82	6.59	89	28.49	72	89	39	0	1	3	1
SAVANNAH	69	41	77	35	55	-4	0.84	0.30	0.70	7.42	77	30.82	67	91	44	0	0	2	1
HI HILO	83	68	85	65	76	2	0.43	-3.41	0.19	17.91	64	112.30	103	86	73	0	0	3	0
HONOLULU	85	73	87	69	79	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.69	135	29.01	200	79	72	0	0	0	0
KAHULUI	86	68	88	62	77	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	7.20	275	13.98	95	84	75	0	0	0	0
LIHUE	82	72	84	69	77	1	0.98	-0.12	0.75	6.66	68	64.71	197	92	85	0	0	5	1
ID BOISE	51	35	57	28	43	3	0.38	0.06	0.24	1.71	76	10.15	100	81	56	0	1	5	0
LEWISTON	51	36	56	28	43	3	0.06	-0.22	0.02	2.51	102	10.56	95	72	57	0	2	4	0
POCATELLO	45	27	49	21	36	1	0.82	0.57	0.53	3.78	152	11.69	106	85	64	0	7	7	1
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	44	35	47	30	40	0	0.02	-0.68	0.02	11.32	146	36.58	112	85	71	0	1	1	0
MOLINE	45	31	47	24	38	-1	0.13	-0.50	0.04	4.33	57	32.81	94	89	68	0	4	4	0
PEORIA	45	33	48	26	39	-1	0.64	-0.06	0.39	5.32	70	26.41	82	90	70	0	4	4	0
ROCKFORD	44	33	47	24	38	1	0.01	-0.60	0.01	7.22	95	33.43	100	85	70	0	3	1	0
SPRINGFIELD	46	34	48	26	40	-2	1.17	0.51	0.80	6.51	91	27.17	85	93	68	0	4	4	1
IN EVANSVILLE	48	35	51	30	42	-4	1.95	0.95	1.04	17.73	218	60.18	155	91	76	0	4	3	2
FORT WAYNE	41	36	44	33	39	-2	0.79	0.10	0.46	9.24	129	37.12	114	87	73	0	0	3	0
INDIANAPOLIS	44	35	48	29	39	-4	1.31	0.46	0.77	11.57	149	44.14	121	92	75	0	4	3	2
SOUTH BEND	43	35	48	32	39	-1	1.24	0.46	1.02	9.83	109	39.91	113	89	73	0	1	4	1
IA BURLINGTON	46	32	51	27	39	-2	0.08	-0.55	0.06	4.38	54	24.51	71	88	65	0	4	3	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	42	27	47	21	34	-3	0.16	-0.36	0.15	5.39	79	26.89	87	99	69	0	7	2	0
DES MOINES	46	32	51	28	39	1	0.24	-0.24	0.16	6.08	86								

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 18, 2006

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	55	35	67	27	45	1	0.15	-0.27	0.13	1.81	28	27.36	97	79	57	0	3	2	0
KY JACKSON	50	37	57	32	43	-5	0.77	-0.21	0.40	14.06	151	43.35	100	95	61	0	1	2	0
KY LEXINGTON	50	37	57	31	44	-2	1.25	0.45	1.14	18.39	239	49.62	123	86	67	0	1	2	1
KY LOUISVILLE	51	38	56	34	45	-3	1.30	0.40	0.91	16.39	205	53.10	136	86	63	0	0	3	1
LA PADUCAH	52	34	54	28	43	-4	1.92	0.86	1.05	20.18	212	60.29	141	96	64	0	4	5	2
LA BATON ROUGE	67	42	74	37	55	-4	1.85	0.73	1.39	16.03	141	41.10	74	92	47	0	0	2	1
LA LAKE CHARLES	70	45	79	37	57	-3	0.31	-0.80	0.16	15.25	121	51.01	101	97	50	0	0	3	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	66	46	76	41	56	-5	1.57	0.35	1.57	10.31	90	35.45	62	84	59	0	0	1	1
LA SHREVEPORT	69	42	81	32	56	0	0.05	-1.02	0.03	9.23	89	36.01	80	85	41	0	1	2	0
ME CARIBOU	51	41	64	35	47	16	3.39	2.67	2.21	13.04	161	38.15	116	94	83	0	0	6	1
ME PORTLAND	56	45	60	33	51	12	2.10	0.99	0.74	16.67	157	56.72	143	96	78	0	0	5	3
MD BALTIMORE	61	47	68	37	54	8	2.84	2.12	2.35	18.17	203	39.98	107	88	70	0	0	4	1
MA BOSTON	61	49	69	43	55	10	1.96	1.03	0.60	9.82	102	48.79	131	93	75	0	0	5	1
MA WORCESTER	57	46	66	37	52	12	2.28	1.26	1.05	11.56	99	44.04	101	96	77	0	0	5	2
MI ALPENA	39	32	43	28	36	1	0.30	-0.18	0.17	8.03	126	29.14	113	93	78	0	3	5	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	41	34	46	28	37	-2	0.26	-0.54	0.17	11.74	131	39.17	119	90	72	0	2	3	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	37	31	41	27	34	-1	0.14	-0.36	0.05	8.95	135	30.23	117	91	81	0	5	4	0
MI LANSING	40	32	45	27	36	-2	1.69	1.06	1.55	8.55	117	32.67	116	91	77	0	4	3	1
MI MUSKOGON	43	34	45	25	38	-1	0.03	-0.74	0.02	9.85	120	35.59	123	89	69	0	2	2	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	39	33	44	26	36	-1	0.10	-0.51	0.06	10.19	126	26.36	89	93	72	0	3	2	0
MN DULUTH	33	25	37	18	29	1	0.24	-0.27	0.12	5.15	65	22.62	77	90	78	0	7	2	0
MN INT'L FALLS	34	24	41	12	29	4	0.18	-0.13	0.13	3.12	53	16.52	73	91	70	0	7	3	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	39	28	40	23	34	1	0.08	-0.38	0.06	2.99	49	24.66	89	82	68	0	6	2	0
MN ROCHESTER	35	29	38	26	32	0	0.63	0.15	0.43	5.44	83	28.70	97	86	79	0	7	2	0
MN ST. CLOUD	39	24	47	14	32	3	0.09	-0.26	0.09	6.33	102	22.09	85	93	62	0	7	1	0
MS JACKSON	63	36	72	31	50	-5	0.57	-0.62	0.30	12.04	126	45.47	94	95	49	0	1	2	0
MS MERIDIAN	64	35	72	29	49	-7	0.56	-0.62	0.46	8.52	88	43.35	85	95	54	0	3	3	0
MS TUPELO	59	39	70	32	49	-2	2.12	0.95	1.20	15.64	166	42.70	90	89	62	0	1	4	2
MO COLUMBIA	49	34	56	26	41	-2	0.38	-0.45	0.13	6.15	71	27.08	74	89	61	0	3	4	0
MO KANSAS CITY	50	33	57	26	42	-1	0.09	-0.43	0.09	5.73	61	26.61	75	88	52	0	3	1	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	48	34	55	26	41	-4	1.64	0.75	1.43	7.00	89	24.69	72	90	73	0	4	4	1
MO SPRINGFIELD	51	33	60	28	42	-4	1.47	0.40	1.22	6.84	63	33.17	83	84	71	0	4	4	1
MT BILLINGS	51	30	61	24	41	7	0.03	-0.13	0.03	5.69	187	12.51	91	65	32	0	5	1	0
MT BUTTE	42	20	45	13	31	4	0.01	-0.12	0.01	2.63	118	11.87	99	78	34	0	7	1	0
MT CUT BANK	46	25	53	17	35	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.64	34	3.76	31	70	32	0	7	0	0
MT GLASGOW	49	22	62	14	35	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	3.72	194	9.99	93	74	49	0	6	0	0
MT GREAT FALLS	48	27	53	21	37	5	0.00	-0.12	0.00	3.30	131	17.52	125	67	29	0	6	0	0
MT HAVRE	50	21	58	15	36	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.91	103	8.35	78	65	37	0	6	0	0
MT MISSOULA	44	28	48	24	36	4	0.56	0.34	0.35	4.55	187	15.23	125	84	65	0	6	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	47	24	53	16	36	0	0.21	-0.12	0.12	6.13	127	22.21	90	90	63	0	6	3	0
NE LINCOLN	49	29	55	16	39	1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	4.87	83	21.58	80	79	55	0	5	0	0
NE NORFOLK	46	25	52	16	36	1	0.18	-0.16	0.08	6.99	143	24.12	95	88	61	0	5	3	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	49	16	55	11	33	-1	0.02	-0.15	0.01	3.61	118	17.66	93	87	35	0	7	2	0
NE OMAHA	46	30	53	20	38	0	0.03	-0.40	0.03	5.31	82	26.73	93	84	66	0	5	1	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	53	22	62	12	37	3	0.08	-0.09	0.04	1.25	46	10.62	69	74	38	0	6	4	0
NE VALENTINE	46	17	54	11	32	-1	0.09	-0.07	0.08	2.34	71	13.51	71	87	62	0	7	2	0
NV ELY	53	20	59	8	36	3	0.24	0.11	0.22	1.71	73	8.88	96	76	40	0	7	2	0
NV LAS VEGAS	68	47	74	44	58	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.07	155	1.59	41	29	15	0	0	0	0
NV RENO	60	34	66	23	47	6	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.67	52	6.76	109	74	51	0	2	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	55	26	61	13	41	4	0.06	-0.11	0.04	1.05	65	8.49	119	80	53	0	5	3	0
NH CONCORD	58	44	67	34	51	13	1.53	0.69	0.57	13.02	148	50.72	153	93	76	0	0	4	1
NJ NEWARK	62	51	67	43	57	10	0.85	-0.08	0.49	15.67	166	46.56	113	86	71	0	0	4	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	58	33	64	29	46	2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.80	114	11.54	132	48	22	0	3	0	0
NY ALBANY	58	44	71	40	51	12	1.03	0.26	0.43	10.83	127	43.46	127	90	74	0	0	6	0
NY BINGHAMTON	51	40	63	35	46	8	2.96	2.18	2.35	12.27	144	46.92	137	91	85	0	0	6	1
NY BUFFALO	48	40	65	35	44	3	1.03	0.11	0.39	16.92	182	40.32	115	96	77	0	0	5	0
NY ROCHESTER	51	43	65	38	47	7	1.74	1.08	0.92	12.38	161	37.18	124	91	80	0	0	6	1
NY SYRACUSE	52	42	68	37	47	7	1.42	0.52	0.59	11.87	125	42.95	122	94	79	0	0	7	2
NC ASHEVILLE	57	35	68	28	46	0	1.93	1.02	1.75	13.73	150	42.13	100	85	64	0	2	2	1
NC CHARLOTTE	64	39	71	33	52	0	1.44	0.65	0.89	11.69	123	39.26	101	86	44	0	0	2	2
NC GREENSBORO	63	42	70	38	53	4	2.23	1.54	2.01	13.28	143	45.85	118	88	46	0	0	3	1
NC HATTERAS	67	53	75	48	60	2	2.13	0.96	1.61	16.00	114	44.11	86	89	66	0	0	2	2
NC RALEIGH	66	45	73	37	55	4	3.84	3.15	2.36	18.29	199	47.95	124	90	53	0	0	2	2
NC WILMINGTON	68	47	75	41	58	1	0.73	-0.03	0.71	12.07	103	54.27	105	91	52	0	0	3	1
ND BISMARCK	41	16	47	8	29	1	0.01	-0.14	0.01	2.86	86	10.19	63	83	58	0	7	1	0
ND DICKINSON	47	21	53	12	34	5	0.02	-0.10	0.02	2.92	87	11.27	71	80	34	0	7	1	0
ND FARGO	42	23	51	12	33	6	0.02	-0.22	0.01	4.89	100	15.98	79	78	55	0	6	2	0
ND GRAND FORKS	40	22	48	14	31	5	0.03	-0.19	0.02	3.58	83	14.44	77	83	56	0	7	2	0
ND JAMESTOWN	38	15	45	11	27	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	4.08	113	14.43	81	91	53	0	7	0	0
ND WILLISTON	44	18	55	9	31	5	0.04	-0.10	0.04	2.23	87	11.33	85	79	58	0	6	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	47	35	63	30	41	0	1.48	0.77	0.90	9.86	129	40.48	119	91	74	0	1	3	2
OH CINCINNATI	49	36	55	32	42	-3	1.04	0.24	0.66	12.43	159	42.69	113	88	70	0	1	2	1
OH CLEVELAND	47	36	62	31	41	-1	1.17	0.37	0.78	10.55	125	35.31	104	87	67	0	1	3	1
OH COLUMBUS	47	38	60	36	43	-1	1.43	0.67	0.92	13.83	197	40.14	117	82	70	0	0	3	2
OH DAYTON	47	34	56	31	40	-2	1.16	0.39	0.67	11.24	154	40.06	114	95	74	0	2	3	1
OH MANSFIELD	45	33	61	29	39	-2	1.23	0.34	0.72	8.24	99	38.20	100	95	75	0	2	3	1

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 18, 2006

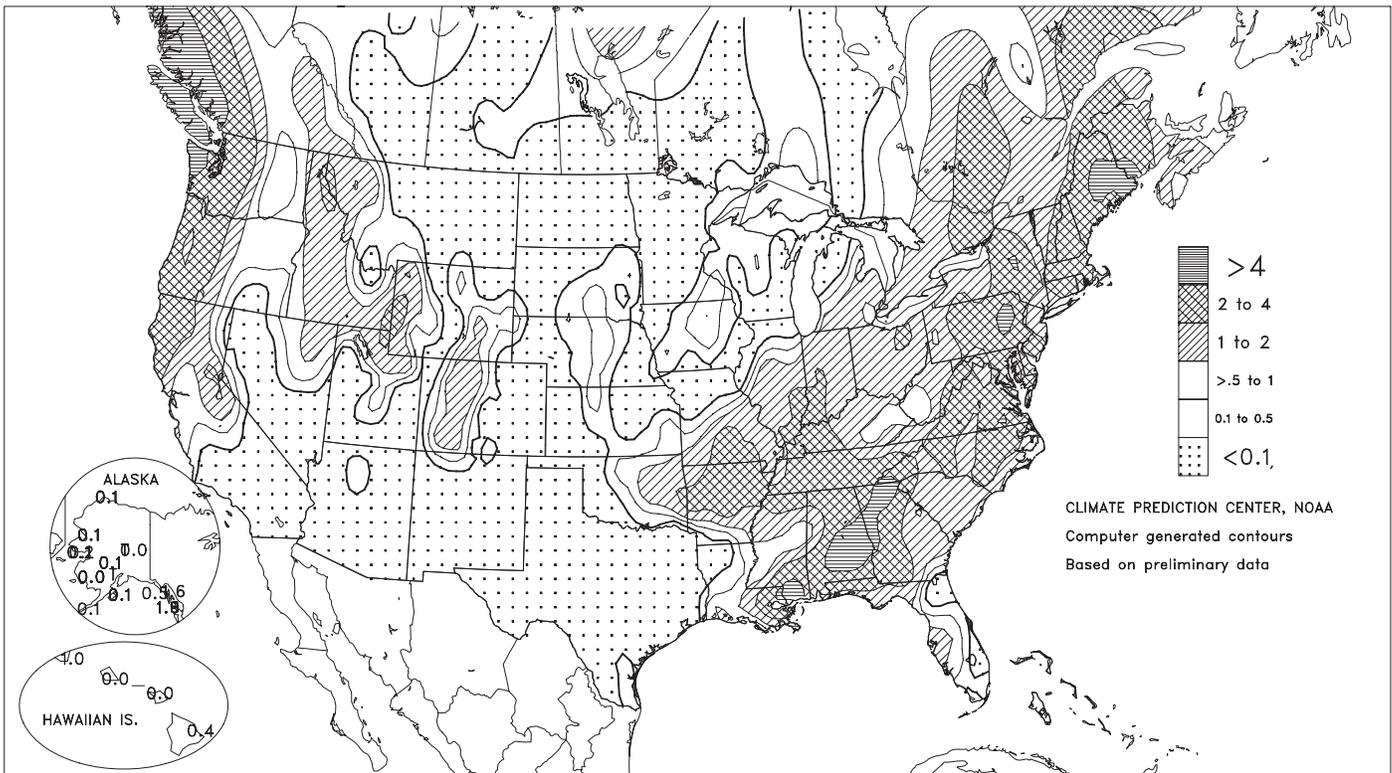
STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	43	33	47	31	38	-3	0.99	0.35	0.67	8.59	127	39.24	134	90	73	0	4	2	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	47	36	64	27	42	1	1.40	0.68	0.53	14.41	179	44.77	133	93	78	0	1	5	2
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	61	37	71	30	49	0	0.25	-0.22	0.16	6.06	68	25.13	76	79	38	0	1	2	0
OR TULSA	58	34	66	27	46	-4	0.83	0.01	0.79	4.21	39	31.27	81	84	60	0	3	3	1
OR ASTORIA	54	40	56	34	47	0	1.85	-0.65	1.01	20.48	144	64.77	124	92	77	0	0	5	2
OR BURNS	47	28	53	21	38	5	0.32	0.07	0.17	2.17	120	10.83	124	82	71	0	6	4	0
OR EUGENE	51	38	58	33	45	0	1.18	-0.86	0.48	10.46	109	36.60	94	95	85	0	0	3	0
OR MEDFORD	49	38	55	32	44	0	1.06	0.37	0.60	3.43	93	16.27	115	95	76	0	1	4	1
OR PENDLETON	54	35	63	29	45	4	0.21	-0.18	0.13	1.86	73	11.14	105	82	59	0	3	3	0
OR PORTLAND	54	41	59	35	48	2	0.81	-0.53	0.46	11.06	144	34.08	118	89	74	0	0	5	0
OR SALEM	52	40	59	34	46	1	1.32	-0.20	0.73	10.73	134	36.45	119	92	81	0	0	3	1
PA ALLENTOWN	60	47	70	34	54	12	1.29	0.41	1.10	12.66	128	45.89	114	84	70	0	0	4	1
PA ERIE	48	39	63	34	44	1	1.21	0.29	0.56	15.56	142	38.94	104	91	75	0	0	4	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	58	47	67	39	52	7	2.61	1.78	1.89	15.36	182	43.13	121	89	69	0	0	4	2
PA PHILADELPHIA	63	50	72	41	57	10	1.94	1.20	0.77	16.72	199	45.51	122	85	70	0	0	3	3
PA PITTSBURGH	48	38	65	32	43	1	0.87	0.16	0.46	9.41	132	32.81	97	91	69	0	1	4	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	57	45	68	39	51	9	3.67	2.93	3.00	14.47	166	43.12	128	87	74	0	0	4	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	55	44	67	37	50	9	2.20	1.35	1.56	14.26	154	44.95	121	87	73	0	0	5	1
RI PROVIDENCE	62	51	67	40	56	12	2.03	0.98	0.98	13.76	137	47.67	118	91	78	0	0	5	1
SC BEAUFORT	69	45	75	41	57	-2	0.84	0.25	0.52	7.34	74	33.74	74	92	43	0	0	4	1
SC CHARLESTON	70	45	77	40	58	0	0.80	0.19	0.76	8.79	83	44.88	95	89	44	0	0	2	1
SC COLUMBIA	66	41	75	34	54	-1	2.34	1.68	2.13	8.37	98	37.24	85	85	41	0	0	3	1
SC GREENVILLE	62	39	71	33	51	0	1.13	0.25	0.79	11.18	111	36.58	82	85	40	0	0	2	1
SD ABERDEEN	42	14	49	4	28	-1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	2.85	72	15.02	77	89	59	0	6	0	0
SD HURON	42	21	50	12	32	1	0.29	0.09	0.20	5.05	127	16.36	81	92	59	0	6	3	0
SD RAPID CITY	50	25	61	21	38	5	0.03	-0.09	0.01	3.10	107	12.06	75	76	38	0	7	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	43	25	53	16	34	3	0.28	-0.04	0.12	4.53	84	24.13	102	91	67	0	5	3	0
TN BRISTOL	56	36	65	31	46	0	0.44	-0.28	0.44	8.65	122	36.58	100	94	56	0	2	1	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	60	38	64	33	49	-1	2.27	1.09	2.12	13.14	127	43.14	91	87	56	0	0	3	1
TN KNOXVILLE	57	38	65	32	47	-2	1.17	0.23	0.94	13.42	171	45.61	109	93	56	0	1	4	1
TN MEMPHIS	58	39	70	33	49	-3	1.14	-0.23	0.42	6.84	70	35.04	76	89	57	0	0	4	0
TN NASHVILLE	56	39	63	32	47	-2	2.24	1.18	2.08	10.66	120	41.94	101	84	56	0	1	4	1
TX ABILENE	68	39	82	28	54	0	0.00	-0.26	0.00	4.63	69	19.57	89	50	29	0	2	0	0
TX AMARILLO	62	32	74	26	47	2	0.01	-0.12	0.01	3.83	100	19.06	101	68	26	0	4	1	0
TX AUSTIN	74	43	82	28	59	-1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	7.75	90	29.62	98	64	36	0	1	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	70	46	81	36	58	-3	0.24	-0.87	0.23	20.98	155	58.57	111	94	49	0	0	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	81	57	89	43	69	1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	9.67	95	19.48	75	89	53	0	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	78	52	87	36	65	0	0.00	-0.36	0.00	9.44	94	31.83	107	79	53	0	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	76	44	86	35	60	0	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.93	63	9.26	54	54	30	0	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	70	42	74	34	56	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	5.91	229	17.40	207	42	18	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	69	42	78	36	56	1	0.01	-0.55	0.01	8.13	100	25.03	80	76	34	0	0	1	0
TX GALVESTON	71	55	80	46	63	-3	0.00	-0.87	0.00	18.39	162	45.56	118	85	51	0	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	73	48	84	36	61	0	0.00	-0.98	0.00	18.13	159	55.25	130	81	48	0	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	67	34	77	24	51	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	6.19	132	13.81	78	62	29	0	3	0	0
TX MIDLAND	69	35	79	27	52	0	0.00	-0.12	0.00	2.72	61	14.46	104	54	28	0	2	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	72	38	85	28	55	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	4.83	78	16.88	86	58	25	0	2	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	75	47	80	35	61	1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	8.15	95	18.75	62	74	34	0	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	75	48	82	36	62	-1	0.02	-0.57	0.01	10.97	101	37.20	102	82	45	0	0	2	0
TX WACO	72	41	84	33	56	-1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	5.91	73	20.61	70	76	43	0	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	65	39	77	33	52	0	0.01	-0.34	0.01	9.66	131	19.15	72	71	42	0	0	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	50	30	54	26	40	0	0.45	0.13	0.34	3.88	104	15.05	102	86	40	0	6	3	0
VT BURLINGTON	55	42	70	36	49	12	1.26	0.54	0.56	11.25	128	42.31	130	91	74	0	0	6	1
VA LYNCHBURG	60	40	69	31	50	3	1.11	0.37	1.11	15.60	171	38.98	101	89	53	0	1	1	1
VA NORFOLK	64	51	76	48	58	6	19.56	18.87	12.08	42.73	457	68.19	164	89	51	0	0	5	4
VA RICHMOND	65	48	73	42	57	8	3.60	2.90	2.05	20.25	215	48.66	123	81	63	0	0	2	2
VA ROANOKE	60	42	71	35	51	4	2.29	1.55	1.96	11.72	132	34.43	90	75	54	0	0	3	1
WA WASH/DULLES	59	45	69	34	52	7	2.22	1.45	1.17	16.35	178	43.34	116	89	67	0	0	3	2
WA OLYMPIA	51	37	54	30	44	2	2.03	0.09	1.23	16.96	156	45.77	116	86	76	0	2	3	2
WA QUILLAYUTE	50	42	54	34	46	2	5.46	2.45	2.33	22.03	100	78.45	97	94	82	0	0	6	4
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	40	56	36	45	0	1.77	0.36	0.97	14.61	178	37.13	128	81	67	0	0	4	1
WA SPOKANE	45	31	49	25	38	3	0.45	-0.08	0.35	3.88	128	16.99	127	85	61	0	4	3	0
WA YAKIMA	51	27	57	21	39	2	0.32	0.09	0.20	1.54	106	6.59	104	82	63	0	6	3	0
WV BECKLEY	48	33	66	28	41	-2	0.44	-0.23	0.27	10.30	137	42.94	115	93	71	0	2	4	0
WV CHARLESTON	52	38	66	34	45	-1	0.51	-0.36	0.23	10.16	124	40.58	104	89	59	0	0	4	0
WV ELKINS	51	37	68	30	44	3	0.83	0.03	0.72	7.65	89	35.99	87	96	66	0	1	3	1
WV HUNTINGTON	49	37	57	34	43	-3	1.11	0.34	0.50	15.76	212	46.61	124	89	66	0	0	5	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	37	29	39	25	33	1	0.68	0.22	0.41	6.64	93	25.91	85	90	72	0	7	2	0
WI GREEN BAY	42	34	47	29	38	4	0.03	-0.51	0.03	6.65	100	26.75	99	85	68	0	1	1	0
WI LA CROSSE	41	30	45	28	36	0	0.15	-0.35	0.15	4.88	71	26.67	88	90	65	0	6	1	0
WI MADISON	41	30	44	24	35	-1	0.04	-0.51	0.04	7.00	105	33.93	112	91	75	0	6	1	0
WI MILWAUKEE	43	35	47	32	39	0	0.02	-0.61	0.01	7.69	104	33.13	105	82	69	0	2	2	0
WY CASPER	43	24	51	17	34	2	0.70	0.52	0.40	3.45	133	10.52	87	77	55	0	6	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	47	25	55	18	36	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.60	63	10.52	72	61	32	0	6	0	0
WY LANDER	46	22	54	15	34	4	0.40	0.18	0.19	3.73	120	7.29	59	83	35	0	7	3	0
WY SHERIDAN	53	24	63	18	39	8	0.30	0.13	0.16	4.98	151	9.54	69	70	39	0	7	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

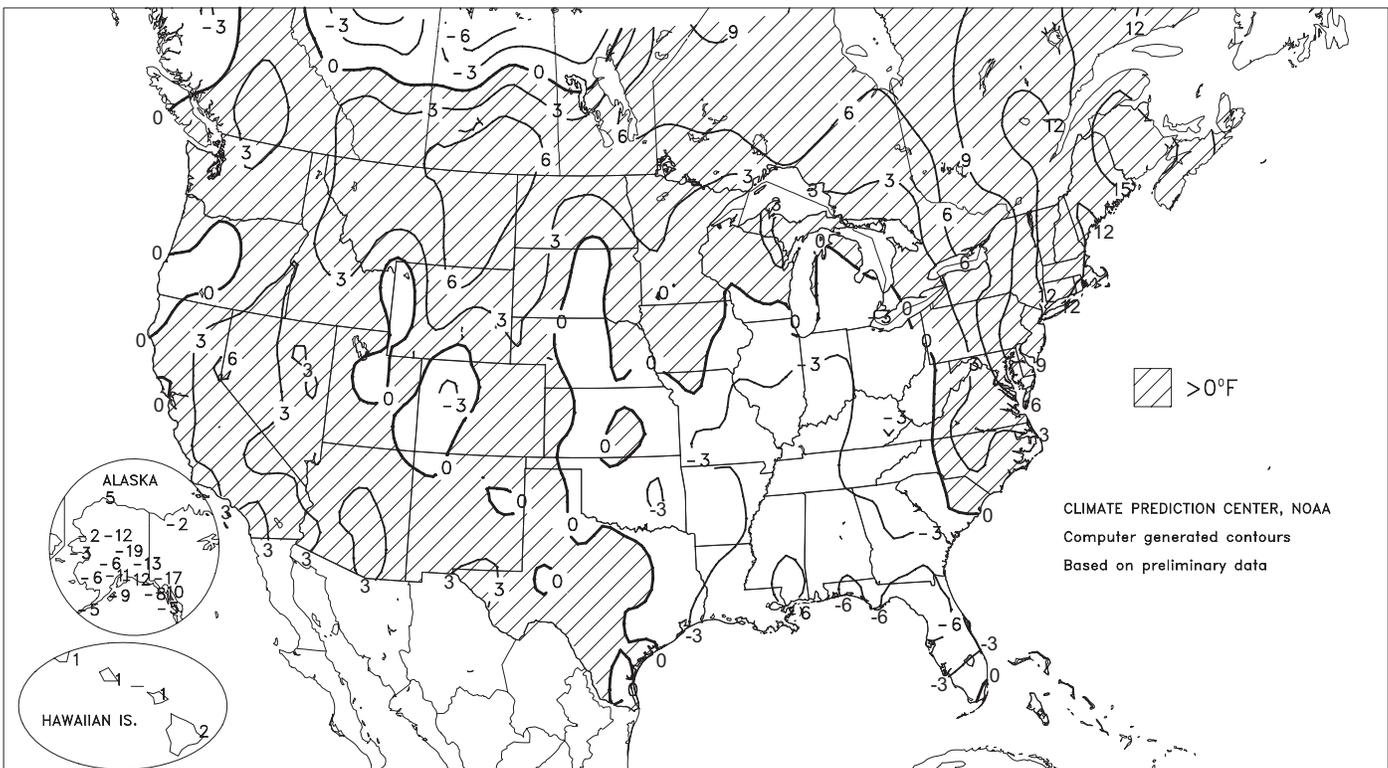
Total Precipitation (Inches)

NOV 12 - 18, 2006



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

NOV 12 - 18, 2006



(Continued from front cover)

Ohio Valley into the lower Great Lakes region.

In addition, cool, wet conditions across the **eastern Corn Belt** continued to hamper winter wheat emergence and establishment. Farther west, scattered showers dotted the **Plains** at mid-week, followed by a period of windy, mild weather. Despite a net loss of topsoil moisture, the **Plains'** warmth promoted late-season wheat growth, except in drought-affected areas across **northern Oklahoma** and the **southern tier of Kansas**. Elsewhere, above-normal temperatures prevailed from the **Rockies westward**, although dry conditions in **southern California** and the **Southwest** contrasted with showery weather farther north. In particular, heavy precipitation maintained very soggy conditions in recently flooded areas of the **Pacific Northwest** and the **northern Rockies**. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F below normal in parts of the **Southeast**, but were at least 5°F above normal on the **northern High Plains**. Even milder weather was observed in **New England**, where weekly readings generally ranged from 10 to 15°F above normal.

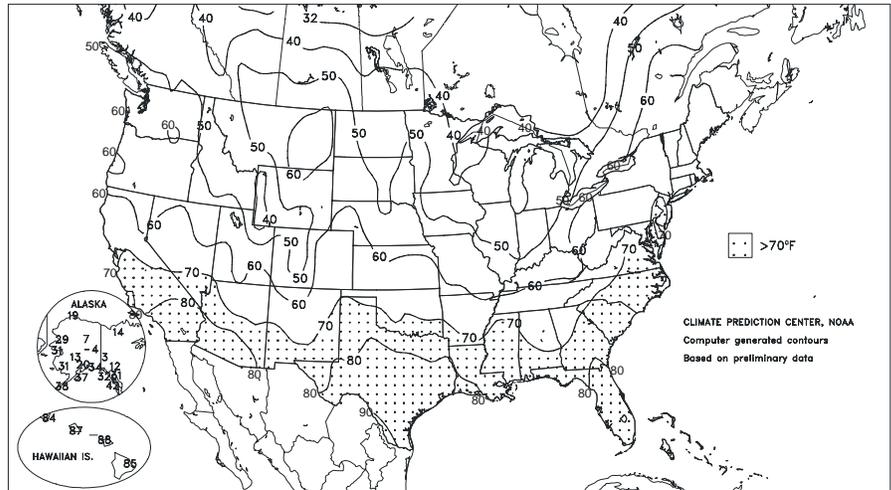
Early in the week, effects from a coastal storm lingered near the **Atlantic Seaboard**, where daily-record rainfall totals for November 12 included 2.77 inches in **Salisbury, MD**, and 2.18 inches in **Richmond, VA**. Another 1.55 inches of rain fell in **Richmond** on November 16, boosting its season-to-date (September 1 - November 18) total to 20.63 inches (219 percent of normal). During the 136-year period of record, **Richmond's** previous wettest autumn (September to November) occurred in 1999, when 19.86 inches fell. Farther north, rain from the early-week system lingered into November 14 across **Maine**, where daily-record totals included 2.22 inches in **Caribou** and 2.01 inches in **Millinocket**.

Farther west, two more **Pacific Northwestern** storms moved ashore prior to mid-week, followed by a brief lull. In **western Washington**, **Seattle's** month-to-date rainfall climbed to 11.63 inches (342 percent of normal), the sixth-highest monthly total there during the last 116 years. The 11.63-inch total also surpassed **Seattle's** former November record of 11.62 inches, set in 1998. Near the **Oregon coast**, wind gusts included 102 m.p.h. (on November 12) at **Cape Blanco** and 107 m.p.h. (on November 15) at **Rockaway Beach**. Meanwhile in the **northern Rockies**, as much as 2 to 3 feet of snow blanketed **northern Idaho** and **western Montana** from November 12-14. In **Utah's Wasatch Range**, November 12-14 snowfall topped 1 foot in locations such as **Alta** and **Snowbird**. Meanwhile, November 14 wind gusts in **Utah** were clocked to 89 m.p.h. on **Ogden Peak** and 66 m.p.h. in **Wendover**. On November 14-15, high winds reached the **Plains**, where northwesterly gusts reached 61 m.p.h. in **Cheyenne, WY**, **Guymon, OK**, and **Wichita Falls, TX**. A gust to 71 m.p.h. was reported in **Boise City, OK**. During the mid-to late-week period, record warmth returned to parts of **California**. Consecutive daily-record highs were established on November 16-17 in **southern California** locations such as **Mt. Palomar** (74 and 72°F) and **Lancaster** (83 and 81°F). On November 18, daily records topped 90°F in **Riverside** (94°F) and **Woodland Hills, CA** (92°F).

Showers and thunderstorms erupted across the **South**, resulting in daily-record totals for November 15 in locations such as **Mobile, AL**

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

NOV 12 - 18, 2006



(5.70 inches), and **Little Rock, AR** (3.91 inches). A day later, record totals for November 16 included 2.36 inches in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, and 2.13 inches in **Mt. Pocono, PA**. Unusual warmth accompanied the slow-moving system into the Northeast, where consecutive daily-record highs were set on November 16-17 in both **St. Johnsbury** (69 and 69°F) and **Montpelier, VT** (66 and 66°F). In **Albany, NY**, a daily-record high of 71°F on November 16 represented its warmest day since October 9, when the high was 77°F. Farther south, a significant severe weather outbreak struck areas from the **central Gulf Coast to the Carolinas**. Early on November 15, a tornado killed an individual near **Montpelier, St. Helena Parish, LA**, followed the next morning by a deadly F3 twister (winds estimated at 158 to 206 m.p.h.) in **Riegelwood, Columbus County, NC**. The **Riegelwood** tornado, which claimed eight lives, was the nation's deadliest since April 7, when eight people died in an F3 twister at **Gallatin, TN**. It was also the first deadly tornado of 2006 in the Eastern Time Zone. In addition, there had been only two U.S. tornado-related fatalities (both in **Minnesota**) from May 10 - November 14, a span of 189 days. However, the year-to-date tornado death toll reached 63, according to the Storm Prediction Center, the nation's highest annual number since 1999, when there were 95 tornado-related deaths.

Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, although a few isolated locations received heavy showers. On the **Big Island**, **Kapapala Ranch** netted 2.54 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on November 13-14, followed by a daily-record high of 85°F in **Hilo** on November 15. Farther west, weekly rainfall in **Kokee, Kauai**, totaled 1.70 inches, the majority of which fell in a 24-hour period on November 13-14. Meanwhile, a second consecutive week of cold, mostly dry weather affected **mainland Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 20°F below normal. November 1-18 **Alaskan** precipitation totals were as low as 0.02 inch (3 percent of normal) in **Anchorage** and 0.08 inch (9 percent) in **McGrath**. Cold weather also prevailed in **southeastern Alaska**, accompanied by occasionally heavy snow. **Juneau's** month-to-date (November 1-18) snowfall climbed to 36.9 inches (559 percent of normal), aided by a daily-record total of 11.5 inches on November 13. The last time more than 3 feet of snow fell in **Juneau** during November was 1994, when 69.8 inches fell.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 19, 2006

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

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Nov 19 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	93	81	94	90
IL	97	95	100	98
IN	85	79	99	96
IA	96	93	98	97
KS	98	97	99	99
KY	99	99	100	100
MI	70	65	96	87
MN	99	99	99	96
MO	98	97	98	98
NE	93	87	98	94
NC	100	100	100	99
ND	100	98	97	90
OH	78	68	89	91
PA	83	75	95	88
SD	97	91	99	93
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	100	100	99	100
WI	86	75	89	84
18 Sts	94	90	98	95
These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Nov 19 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	77	67	82	71
CA	30	15	24	29
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	99	96	88	91
IL	90	85	98	96
IN	86	73	99	95
KS	98	94	98	95
MI	71	67	100	97
MO	79	71	89	80
MT	95	89	95	93
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	56	36	45	44
OH	77	70	97	97
OK	90	85	96	93
OR	83	82	73	80
SD	100	100	97	98
TX	85	81	75	81
WA	98	97	94	96
18 Sts	92	87	91	91
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Nov 19 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	70	55	98	87
IL	97	96	99	97
KS	92	81	96	90
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	98	97	99	96
NE	96	92	100	96
NM	53	32	35	53
OK	75	*51	79	82
SD	98	94	100	98
TX	85	79	85	85
11 Sts	89	*79	91	88
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Nov 19 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	78	74	99	97
FL	99	96	100	99
GA	92	88	98	98
NC	99	97	100	98
OK	93	*82	97	86
SC	99	93	100	99
TX	94	85	93	80
VA	98	94	100	98
8 Sts	92	87	98	95
These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Nov 19 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	94	91	99	92
IL	99	98	100	99
IN	94	91	100	99
IA	100	100	100	100
KS	98	96	99	95
KY	77	72	96	92
LA	100	100	100	95
MI	92	87	100	98
MN	100	100	99	99
MS	100	100	100	97
MO	92	88	99	93
NE	100	98	100	100
NC	45	34	62	52
ND	100	100	100	99
OH	95	89	97	97
SD	100	100	100	100
TN	92	90	100	86
WI	100	96	100	98
18 Sts	96	94	99	97
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Nov 19 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	89	86	86	80
AZ	66	60	72	72
AR	91	88	100	94
CA	95	87	88	92
GA	83	77	80	76
KS	50	30	65	43
LA	99	97	100	96
MS	100	100	100	96
MO	72	71	100	92
NC	77	70	85	78
OK	80	*64	65	62
SC	71	58	79	72
TN	89	86	99	89
TX	60	48	59	58
VA	80	70	86	80
15 Sts	76	*68	78	74
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sunflower Percent Harvested				
	Nov 19 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	95	86	95	93
KS	92	82	96	92
ND	100	96	95	93
SD	96	89	99	95
4 Sts	97	91	96	93
These 4 States harvested 82% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 19, 2006

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	28	57	10
CA	0	0	17	72	11
CO	2	4	20	34	40
ID	0	0	4	82	14
IL	1	10	36	50	3
IN	2	11	43	40	4
KS	2	5	38	46	9
MI	11	19	34	32	4
MO	0	8	45	44	3
MT	0	4	34	46	16
NE	0	3	38	52	7
NC	0	5	5	80	10
OH	5	17	44	31	3
OK	10	11	34	35	10
OR	0	0	24	65	11
SD	1	3	34	52	10
TX	2	8	42	38	10
WA	1	5	25	66	3
18 Sts	3	6	34	46	11
Prev Wk	2	6	33	46	13
Prev Yr	4	8	33	46	9

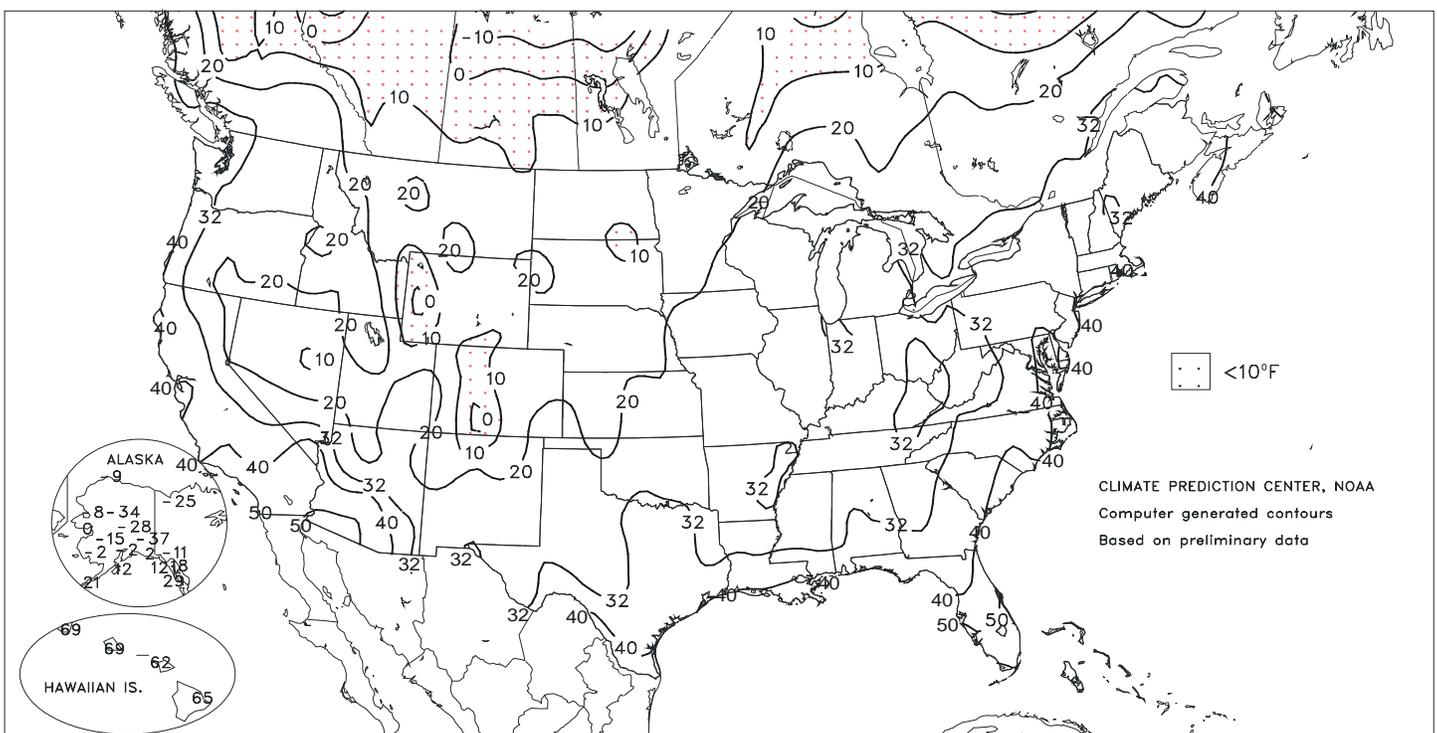
VP - Very Poor;
P - Poor;
F - Fair;
G - Good;
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;
*** Revised**

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

Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

NOV 12 - 18, 2006



National Agricultural Summary

November 13 - 19, 2006

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures averaged below normal in the eastern Corn Belt, Southeast, Mississippi Delta, and parts of the Great Plains, while above-normal temperatures prevailed elsewhere. Persistent precipitation in the eastern Corn Belt further delayed harvest of summer crops, while winter wheat emergence lagged well behind normal due to the slow planting pace. Heavy rainfall also

further delayed the peanut harvest in Alabama and Georgia, as well as cotton picking in the Missouri Bootheel. Moderate precipitation in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains improved winter wheat condition. In the Great Plains, however, mostly dry conditions caused winter wheat condition to decline.

Corn: Growers had harvested 94 percent of their acreage, 4 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. Harvest was nearing completion close to the normal pace from the central Corn Belt westward to the Great Plains. However, with frequent precipitation limiting fieldwork, harvest remained well behind normal in the eastern Corn Belt. Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania producers were all over a week behind their normal harvest pace.

Soybeans: Harvest advanced to 96 percent complete, compared with 99 percent last year and 97 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was complete or nearly complete in most States but lagged normal in the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio River Valley. Kentucky growers, with just 77 percent of their acreage harvested, were 15 points behind normal.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-two percent of the acreage had emerged, 1 point ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Emergence was ahead of normal across the Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, but trailed normal in the Corn Belt. The crop emerged over a week behind normal in Illinois and Indiana, while emergence in Ohio and Michigan trailed the normal pace by 2 and 3 weeks, respectively.

Cotton: Growers had harvested 76 percent of their acreage, 2 points behind last year but 2 points ahead of normal. Harvest progressed rapidly in the Great

Plains under mostly dry conditions, advancing 20 points in Kansas, 16 points in Oklahoma, and 12 points in Texas. In Missouri, producers only harvested 1 percent of their crop during the week and were nearly 3 weeks behind their normal pace.

Sorghum: Harvest advanced to 89 percent complete, compared with 91 percent last year and 88 percent for the 5-year average. With another week of rapid progress, New Mexico growers caught up to their normal harvest pace of 53 percent. Progress was slightly ahead of normal in Kansas and Missouri but a week behind normal in Oklahoma and nearly 2 weeks behind in Colorado.

Other Crops: Ninety-two percent of the Nation's peanut crop had been harvested, 6 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Harvest advanced 11 points in Oklahoma and 9 points in Texas, but elsewhere, progress was limited to 6 points or less. Heavy rainfall in Georgia and Alabama further delayed harvest, with progress at 2 weeks and nearly 4 weeks behind normal, respectively.

Sunflower growers had harvested 97 percent of their acreage, compared with 96 percent last year and 93 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was complete or nearly complete and ahead of the normal pace in all States, except Kansas. In Kansas, 92 percent of the acreage had been harvested, the same as the 5-year average.

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 4.0. Topsoil 2% very short, 14% short, 65% adequate, 19% surplus. Soybeans 91% harvested, 90% 2005, 67% avg. Alabama experienced a severe storm system on Wednesday that brought with it strong winds and several inches of rain for most of the state. Temperatures for the week were as many as 9 degrees below normal.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were mostly above normal for the week. No precipitation was reported at any of the 22 reporting stations. Currently, Yuma and Winslow at 39 and 37 percent of normal precipitation respectively, are the lowest for the reporting stations. Cotton harvesting is complete on sixty-six 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 2% very short, 11% short, 56% adequate, 31% surplus. Rainfall and cloudy conditions continued to hamper cotton and soybean harvest. Cotton harvest fell behind the normal pace while producers progressed soybean harvest to just ahead of 5-year average. With the forecast of dry weather, farmers are still hopeful in getting the last of their crops harvested. Wet soil conditions have put a halt on winter wheat seeding in many areas, and have prevented some farmers from planting their intended acreage. Arkansas livestock were in good condition, as livestock producers continued working cattle and selling calves.

CALIFORNIA: The burning of rice stubble ended for the year because of the wet conditions. Some fields were flooded to assist decomposition. The planting of oats, barley, forage crops and wheat was ongoing and in many fields crops were emerging. Corn silage harvesting was finished in some areas. The final cutting of alfalfa continued; most was green chopped but some baling occurred. A number of growers were preparing for more alfalfa planting. Cotton harvest was nearing completion with growers shredding and plowing down harvested acreage. Blackeye bean harvest was essentially complete. Dry lima bean harvest was almost complete. Fall sugar beets were irrigated, cultivated, side-dressed and sprayed to control insects and diseases. Grape vineyards were cultivated, irrigated, fertilized and pruned. Christmas Rose, Rose Ito, Crimson, Emperor, Thompson and Red Globe table and juice grape varieties were still being harvested. Stone fruit harvest was complete and cultural activities such as irrigating, pruning, fertilizing, the application of herbicides and the pushing out of old orchards for replanting were still underway. Pomegranate harvest continued at a slow rate. Kiwi harvest was complete in some areas. Hachiya, Fuyu, and Giant Fuyu persimmons were being harvested. The

harvest of apples continued. Asian pear harvest continued. Valencia orange harvest was almost complete. Navel orange harvest was ongoing with reports of good color and maturity. Herbicide applications were taking place in citrus groves. The picking of lemons was underway in some districts. Tangerine harvest continued with Owari and Dobashi Beni varieties being picked. Almond harvest was complete. Some almond growers were pruning, shredding, irrigating and applying herbicides in orchards. Walnut and pistachio harvests were almost complete. Some walnut trees were being shaken for the second time. Cucumber harvest has been completed in some areas. Lettuce harvest was progressing well. A minimal amount of asparagus was still being harvested. Cooler weather has slowed down the harvests of fresh market tomatoes and sweet corn. Fall broccoli and lettuce fields were in various stages of growth and some fields continued to be harvested. Amaranth, basil, cilantro, long beans, fava beans, green and wax beans, eggplant, mustard greens, summer squash, spinach, various hot and sweet peppers, parsley and other Asian vegetables were also harvested. Cattle continued to move onto foothill winter pastures. New grass growth had a good start in areas that had ample soil moisture, mainly in northern California. Some central California areas were in need of rain to further germinate grass growth. Most ranches had ample dry grass available from last season. Cattle were being fed protein supplements in many areas. Hay was being fed to cattle on a few foothill ranches with short dry grass. Fall calving of beef cows was winding down. Sheep were being grazed on alfalfa fields and retired farm land in the central area. Fall lambing continued. Most feeder lambs had arrived for the winter pasture season in the southern desert. Milk production was being boosted by mild temperatures and dry corrals. Turkeys have been moving to market for the upcoming holidays. Bees were being over-wintered at various locations.

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. Harvest of late season crops continued under favorable conditions. Sugarbeets 97% harvested, 100% 2005, 99% avg. Dry beans 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% avg.

DELAWARE: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

FLORIDA: Topsoil 36% very short, 35% short, 27% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 32% very short, 42% short, 26% adequate. Peanuts 99% harvested, previous yr.: 100%, 99% 5-yr. avg. Some cotton growers, Santa Rosa County completed over 70% harvesting. Jackson County rains halted peanut, cotton harvesting until fields dry. Peanut harvesting expected, finish once fields dry out; most

fields already harvested, Jackson County. Peanut, cotton harvesting delayed, Washington County due to rains. Growers plan marketing light shipments of strawberries within next week, cooler temperatures aiding berry development. Tomato picking, Quincy virtually complete; cool temperatures delaying harvesting. Central, southern Peninsula: tomato picking increasing. Producers picked: snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes. Cool front, rainfall brought over 1.00 in. rain to center of State; dropping nighttime temperatures to mid to low 40s. East coast very dry, receiving least rainfall at less than 0.10 in. Daytime highs in mid-80s. Dry weather caused growers, caretakers to continue regular irrigation. Grove maintenance: ditch mowing, irrigation repair, some applications of supplemental miticide. Fruit quality on early oranges, tangerines good; grapefruit very good. Large majority of colored grapefruit picked for fresh market, white grapefruit picked equally for fresh, processed. Pickers moving more heavily into Sunburst tangerines; wrapping up Fallglo tangerines, Ambersweet oranges. Other varieties picked: early, midseason oranges; Navels, tangelos. Several packinghouses open; about a dozen processing plants open, beginning field run operations. Panhandle: pasture very poor to good, most fair. Last of small grains for grazing being planted. Stock ponds low despite recent rain. Cold weather, little rain limiting forage growth. Recent rain kept winter grazing alive. Cattle is mostly good. Some ranchers feeding hay first time in several years, almost all livestock receiving hay, supplements. North: pasture mostly fair due to frost. Cattle fair to good. Central: pasture very poor to good, most poor. Cold weather, recent rains too late for pastures to recover from dry fall. Most cattle, fair condition. Southwest: pasture mostly fair. Statewide: cattle very poor to excellent, most fair. Pasture Feed: 15% very poor, 20% poor, 50% fair, 15% good. Cattle Condition: 5% very poor, 10% poor, 55% fair, 25% good, 5% excellent.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil 3% very short, 14% short, 69% adequate, 14% surplus. Range and pasture 11% very poor, 24% poor, 39% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Onions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 95% good, 0% excellent. Pecans 16% very poor, 38% poor, 31% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum harvested for grain 79%, 68% 2005, 80% avg. Winter wheat planted 43%, 38% 2005, 39% avg. Apples harvested 95%, 100% 2005, 98% avg. Onions transplanted 27%, 21% 2005, 18% avg. Pecans harvested 37%, 42% 2005, 45% avg. Rye harvested for all purposes 80%, 69% 2005, 76% avg. Other small grains planted 72%, 61% 2005, 67% avg. A cold front moved through the State on Wednesday, bringing significant rainfall, colder temperatures, and improved soil moisture conditions. The week began with sunshine and highs near 70. A cold front moved across the state on Wednesday, dropping more than three inches of rain in many areas. High temperatures fell into the 50's for the remainder of the week. Average lows varied throughout the week, ranging from the lower 30's to near 50. While rainfall totals were significant, the State remains behind on total rainfall. For many, the rainfall and cooler temperatures have been a relief. Producers continued planting small grains and winter grazing. With improved soil moisture conditions, many agents expect planting to finish soon. The rainfall

helped fall vegetables, emerging wheat, and other small grains. The low temperatures, however, were not good for winter grazing. Killing frosts have finished pastures in some areas. Short hay supplies and lack of grazing have been a major stress for livestock producers this fall. Many have been feeding winter hay. Most are bracing for a difficult winter feeding period. The cotton and peanut harvests were nearing completion. Cotton producers were mowing cotton stalks and harrowing fields this week. Peanut producers need drier conditions to complete digging and harvesting. Other activities included transplanting onions and routine care of poultry and livestock.

HAWAII: Weather conditions were fair to good for agriculture during the week. Two shower-bearing areas brought light to moderate rainfall to the northern and southern ends of the State during the first half of the week. The rest of the State experienced a combination of partly cloudy skies and a few passing showers. Skies are generally sunny throughout the State during the second half of the week. Vegetable crops made fair to good progress with regular irrigation. Cooler temperatures were also beneficial for crop development. Harvesting will be steady for most crops. Sweet corn harvest will be moderate in anticipation of Thanksgiving Day. Banana plantings were in fair to good condition. Papaya fields were in mostly fair to good condition. Harvesting will be lower in some areas due to previous fruit set gaps. Pasture conditions improved due to added rainfall and the advent of lower temperatures.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil 0% very short, 9% short, 79% adequate, 12% surplus. Field corn 93% harvested for grain, 86% 2005, 82% average. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 50% good, 45% excellent. Scattered rains and snow last week prevented growers from working soils and spreading manure. Livestock are in good condition, grazing on winter pastures.

ILLINOIS: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.4. Topsoil 45% adequate, 55% surplus. Subsoil 1% short, 60% adequate, 39% surplus. Corn 85% harvested, 99% 2005, 96% avg. Soybeans 94% harvested, 100% 2005, 99% avg. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% 2005, 99% avg.; 86% emerged, 99% 2005, 95% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent. Pastures and feedlots across the state remain very muddy. Some livestock operations have begun to feed hay. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition. Average temperatures ranged from 2E to 6E below normal with a high of 56E and a low of 27E. Precipitation averaged from .29 to 2.97 inches. Continued rainfall and very saturated soils have further delayed harvest. Standing water can be seen in many fields across the state after last weeks rain. Some farmers feel that they will have to wait until the ground freezes before they will be able to finish harvest. Winter wheat condition continues to decline due to the excessive moisture and cool temperatures. Major activities during the week included: cleaning and repairing harvest equipment, harvesting corn and soybeans, drying grain, hauling grain to market, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 3% very short, 14% short, 78% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 25% short, 64% adequate, 4% surplus. Seasonal weather allowed harvest to nearly reach completion. Activities: dry and anhydrous fertilizer applications, fall tillage, baling corn/soybean stalks, and moving cattle to stubble fields.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 12% very short, 42% short, and 46% adequate. Subsoil 27% very short, 44% short, and 29% adequate. The State received very little rain over the week with areas receiving precipitation concentrated in the southeast. Row crop harvesting is wrapping up or complete in most areas. Winter wheat 8% pastured. Cotton condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent. Range, pasture condition 18% very poor, 32% poor, 36% fair, 12% good, 2% excellent. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 13% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 14% very short, 34% short, 49% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 21% very short, 30% short, and 49% adequate.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil 1% short, 48% adequate, 51% surplus. Subsoil 3% short, 64% adequate, 33% surplus. Above normal rainfall and below normal temperatures prevailed. Precipitation totaled 1.34 in. statewide, 0.42 in. above normal. Scattered showers were received statewide and ranged from 0.50 in Eastern Kentucky to 2.29 in Western Kentucky. Temperatures averaged 44 degrees across the state, 2 degrees below normal. Temperatures varied from a low of 27 to a high of 62 and averaged in the mid to low 40's. Farmers continued to actively harvest corn and soybeans and sow winter wheat as soil conditions permitted. Farmers actively stripped tobacco as moisture levels improved.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Soil 1% very short, 6% short, 41% adequate, 52% surplus. Wheat 21% planted, 68% in 2005, 61% avg.; 8% emerged, 30% in 2005, 41% avg. Sweet Potatoes 91% harvested, 100% in 2005, 94% avg. Sugarcane 40% harvested, 49% in 2005, 54% avg.; 8% poor, 47% fair, 31% good, 14% excellent. Pecans 50% harvested, 66% 2005, 60% avg. Vegetable 6% very poor, 40% poor, 30% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Range, pasture 3% very poor, 30% poor, 44% fair, 23% good. Livestock 1% very poor, 10% poor, 51% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 31% adequate, 69% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 57% adequate, 40% surplus. Winter Wheat 94% planted, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Sugarbeets 96% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Hay 4th cutting 95%, 100% 2005, 99% avg. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.06 inches west central Lower Peninsula to 0.97 inches south central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below normal southwest Lower Peninsula to 1 degree above normal Upper Peninsula. Farmers harvested crops when field

conditions permitted. Corn and soybean harvest continued, but behind normal. Sugarbeet harvest neared completion. Winter wheat emergence behind average due to cold and wet conditions. Harvest of most vegetable crops completed for year. Some growers began fall tillage and equipment storage for winter.

MINNESOTA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Soil 0% very short, 3% short, 51% adequate, 46% surplus. Cotton 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 96% avg. Peanuts 97% harvested, NA 2005, NA avg. Soybeans 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 97% avg. Winter Wheat 74% planted, 97% 2005, 88% avg.; 60% emerged, 62% 2005, 65% avg.; 5% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 14% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 95% harvested, 100% 2005, 98% avg. Cattle 14% very poor, 16% poor, 25% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent.

MISSOURI: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MONTANA: Days were suitable for field work 5.6. Topsoil 1% very short, 8% last year, 20% short, 27% last year, 74% adequate, 63% last year, 5% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil 10% very short, 19% last year, 39% short, 39% last year, 49% adequate, 40% last year, 2% surplus, 2% last year. Winter wheat 95% emerged, 95% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% last year, 4% poor, 1% last year, 34% fair, 50% last year, 46% good, 37% last year, 16% excellent, 12% last year. Range, pasture feed condition 13% very poor, 8% last year, 20% poor, 15% last year, 45% fair, 40% last year, 19% good, 30% last year, 3% excellent, 7% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges is 89%, 90% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer pasture is 93%, 93% last year. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 29% of cattle and calves, 26% last year, and 30% of sheep and lambs, 23% last year. Montana received light precipitation last week. Normal temperatures for this period in the state are highs in the mid 20s to the upper 30s and lows ranging from 5 degrees to the lower 20s. Winter wheat condition is better than last year and little field activity is occurring. Cattle are being shipped to feedlots in the Midwest as calves are being weaned. Range and pasture feed conditions are down from this time last year but are similar to the previous week.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 11% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 20% very short, 38% short, 42% adequate, and 0% surplus. The Central Districts averaged over a quarter inch of precipitation, while the other five districts received only traces of moisture. Producers remain busy with fall field work, other winter preparations. Cattle continue to graze corn stalks. Temperatures ranged from 5 degrees below to 3 degrees above normal. Wheat conditions have declined due to dry weather and depleting soil moisture profiles.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 4.6. Topsoil 68% adequate and 32% surplus. Subsoil 78% adequate and 22% surplus. Pasture condition 9% poor,

44% fair, 40% good, and 7% excellent. Field Corn 99% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island and good/fair elsewhere. Hay 3rd Crop 90% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; condition good. Massachusetts Cranberries 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; Fruit Size average; condition good/excellent. Wet and warmer weather was the norm for the work week. Daytime highs stayed in the mid to upper 50s early in the week, and reached the upper 60s in all six states on Thursday and Friday. Overnight lows remained well above freezing until the weekend. Rain which began the previous Sunday continued through early Friday morning in most areas, flooding small rivers and streams for the third time since the end of October, and halting field work for most of the week. The sun finally peeked through on Friday afternoon and into Saturday, but most fields remained too wet to access. Temperatures dropped significantly on Sunday, with highs ranging only from the 30s in the north to the 40s in the south. Farmers who had been looking forward to a relaxing end to a long frustrating season are now concerned about debris in fields and gully erosion. Soybeans, corn for grain, and the final cut of hay remain unharvested in northern states and may be abandoned if drier conditions do not arrive. Manure spreading was not possible in many areas due to oversaturated soils. In Maine, the State Department of Agriculture is taking individual requests to extend the spreading deadline. Farmers continued to spread lime on fields as conditions permitted, test soil for next season, and clean and put away farm equipment. Cranberry harvest in Massachusetts wrapped up this week after a late start and larger than normal crop extended harvest two weeks longer than expected. Orchardists were busy this week marketing their crop, picking unused bins from orchards; however the weather was too wet to spread bait to control mice and voles.

NEW JERSEY: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil 11% very short, 45% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Another mild and dry week was recorded across much of New Mexico. Precipitation was scant and limited to a few showers along the far northern border. Overall most areas had average weekly temperatures within a few degrees of normal readings, but high temperatures fluctuated as much as 20 degree on several days as cool air moved over the state and quickly retreated. Wind damage 14% light, 5% moderate, 2% severe. Freeze damage 27% light, 14% moderate, 4% severe. Hail damage 1% light, 1% moderate. Farmers spent the week harvesting various crops and irrigating wheat. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 40% good, 30% excellent, 80% of the seventh cutting complete. Irrigated sorghum 70% harvested for grain. Dry sorghum 44% harvested for grain. Sorghum 53% harvested. Irrigated winter wheat condition was reported as mostly fair to excellent. Dry winter wheat condition was reported as mostly fair to good. Winter wheat condition was reported as 5% poor, 50% fair, 39% good, 6% excellent. Peanuts 91% harvested. Onion conditions 15% fair, 60% good, 25% excellent; 100% planted. Pecan conditions were reported as fair to excellent. Cotton 64% harvested. Chile condition was reported as 5% very poor, 36% poor,

34% fair and 25% good. Red chile was reported as 80% harvested. Corn 91% harvested for grain. Cattle conditions were reported at 2% poor, 16% fair, 73% good, 9% excellent. Sheep conditions 10% very poor, 21% poor, 23% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Range, pasture conditions were reported as 4% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent. Ranchers are working, shipping and moving cattle.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil 40% adequate, 60% surplus. Pasture condition 20% poor, 50% fair, 20% good, 10% excellent. Grain corn harvest was 75% complete. Corn silage harvest was 100% complete compared. Soybeans were 85% harvested. Dry beans were 85% harvested. Wet conditions left room for very little activity in the fields. Soybeans and grain corn continue to be harvested. Vegetable harvest were winding down, growers were occupied with clean-up activities. Apple, potato and onion growers moved crops from storage, graded and marketed them.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.5. Soil 1% short, 59% adequate, 40% surplus. Activities Included: Cutting hay, harvesting cotton, sorghum, and soybeans. Other Activities Included: Planting small grains, preparing for Christmas tree harvest, and tending livestock. Severe weather was experienced across parts of North Carolina. The southeastern part of the State received some harsh damage due to a tornado during the latter part of the week.

NORTH DAKOTA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 2.3. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 21% adequate, 79% surplus. Corn 78% harvested for grain, 89% 2005, 91% avg. Soybeans 95% harvested, 97% 2005, 97% avg. Winter wheat 95% planted, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 77% emerged, 97% 2005, 97% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 17% poor, 44% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Farmers had slightly more than 2 days suitable for fieldwork last week which allowed some to continue the corn and soybean harvest. This year's fall has been very wet throughout the State, many operators have been unable to get into their fields with machinery to harvest and plant winter wheat. Activities Included: Planting winter wheat, drying corn and soybeans, spreading fertilizer, hauling grain, and grain system maintenance.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 32% very short, 37% short, 31% adequate. Subsoil 48% very short, 38% short, 14% adequate. Rye condition 6% very poor, 14% poor, 47% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Oats condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 55% fair, 35% good, 2% excellent; 77 planted% this week, 74% last week, 65% last year, 64% avg.; 72% emerged this week, 65% last week, 60% last year, 60% average. Sorghum 96% mature this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 97% average. Soybeans 94% harvested this week, 77% last week, 93% last year, 87% average. Peanuts 98% dug this week, 92% last week, 100% last year, 96% average. Alfalfa condition 20% very poor, 30% poor, 34% fair, 13% good, 3% excellent; 5th cutting 80% this week, 78% last week, 100% last year, 83% avg.; 6th cutting 20% this week, 18% last

week, 67% last year, 22% average. Other hay condition 32% very poor, 34% poor, 24% fair, 8% good, 2% excellent; 2nd cutting 83% this week, 82% last week, 100% last year, 97% average. Livestock condition 8% very poor, 10% poor, 42% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Pasture, range condition 26% very poor, 37% poor, 32% fair, 5% good. Livestock: Livestock remained in mostly good to fair condition. Livestock marketings were average with moderate to light insect activity. Feeder steers under 800 pounds averaged \$102.09 per cwt. and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$94.63 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil 5% very short, 14% short, 66% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 25% short, 60% adequate, 9% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 24% fair, 65% good, 11% excellent. Winter Wheat emerged 83% current, 73% 2005, 80% average. Weather: It was another wet week across the State, although we did not see nearly the precipitation we experienced the previous week. High temperatures ranged from 68 degrees in Bandon, down to 51 degrees in Baker City & Bend. Low temperatures ranged from 47 degrees in Bandon, down to 18 degrees in Christmas Valley. Moisture was recorded at all stations this week, with everyone reporting at least two days of precipitation. The wet areas were generally along the coast, although Detroit Lake reported the largest accumulation of 4.87 inches. Echo reported the smallest accumulation, with 0.09 inches of moisture. Flooding along the coast continued, with some fields being ruined & dairies losing cattle. Most lowland soils in Curry County are saturated to flooded, & rivers are stable to falling slightly. Gilliam County reported strong winds, with a gust of 63 miles per hour recorded at the airport. The winds have dried the soil out some. Winds in Wallowa County damaged trees & farm buildings. Snow at the beginning of the week in Lake County caused poor driving conditions. Field Crops: Statewide, winter wheat emergence progressed to 83 percent complete this past week. Reports indicated that winter wheat conditions were 24 percent fair, 65 percent good, & 11 percent excellent. A big push is on in Malheur County to get sugarbeets out & to harvest the field corn. The sugarbeets should be finished by Thanksgiving. Vegetables: For most of the State, the vegetable harvest is complete. The broccoli fields in Washington County were flooded over the past week. The winter squash harvest is very near completion as the heavy rains made it a bit too wet to finish a week ago. Fruits & Nuts: Fruit season is nearing its end for most of the State. Apples, hazelnuts, & walnuts are mostly done. Some pruning of fruit & nut trees is still taking place in Yamhill County. Orchard cleanup is taking place in most areas. Nurseries & Greenhouses: Christmas trees are being cut & prepared to sell as soon as Thanksgiving is over. Digging, balling, & shipping of arborvitae & small shrubs were still taking place. Greenhouses & nurseries are prepping for 2007. Livestock, Range & Pasture: Pastures that were not irrigated during the summer have greened up nicely. Livestock are off of soaked pasture & are being fed supplemental feed in Washington County. Calf deliveries from late summer & video auctions are continuing in Harney County.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Soil 32% adequate, 68% surplus. Fall plowing 84% complete, 89% 2005, 83% avg. Corn 83% harvested, 95% 2005, 88% avg. Winter wheat 89% emerged, 84% 2005, 89% avg.; condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 48% good, 29% excellent. Soybeans 77% harvested, 90% 2005, 79% avg. Activities Included: Shelling corn; putting machinery away for the winter; repairing machinery, and harvesting soybeans and corn.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Soil 0% very short, 7% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Soybeans 0% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 79% good, 1% excellent. Barley 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 80% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Rye 0% very poor, 0% poor, 42% fair, 58% good, 0% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 0% poor, 39% fair, 61% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 69% good, 1% excellent. Winter grazings 0% very poor, 0% poor, 37% fair, 63% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 99% leaves dropped, 99% 2005, 97% avg.; 97% mature, 95% 2005, 89% avg.; 49% harvested, 56% 2005, 52% avg.; 43% planted, 45% 2005, 48% avg.; 28% emerged, 35% 2005, 37% avg. Barley 88% planted, 79% 2005, 84% avg.; 51% emerged, 59% 2005, 66% avg. Rye 68% planted, 63% 2005, 73% avg.; 53% emerged, 48% 2005, 59% avg. Oats 71% planted, 68% 2005, 79% avg.; 60% emerged, 50% 2005, 64% avg. Sweetpotatoes 99% harvested, 99% 2005, 99% avg. Winter grazings 90% planted, 87% 2005, 88% avg.; 80% emerged, 69% 2005, 74% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 10% very short, 33% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 23% very short, 35% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed supplies 11% very short, 25% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 22% very short, 28% short, 50% adequate. Cattle condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Sheep condition 19% fair, 60% good, 21% excellent. Corn, sorghum and sunflower harvest is nearly complete. The western part of the state continues to be short of moisture. Farmers and ranchers are preparing livestock and equipment for winter.

TENNESSEE: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: The Coastal Bend, South East Texas received the majority of the rainfall in the state last week, as isolated showers brought 0.25 to 0.50 inches to small sections. The North-Eastern half of the state received mainly traces of rainfall although small sections experienced as much as 0.10 inches. The Northern High Plains only received a trace of rainfall. The remaining areas of the state remained dry. Small Grains: Early-planted wheat remained in good condition in the High Plains; however, some of the newly emerged wheat was damaged by recent high winds. Planting continued to progress in the Northern Low Plains. Oats and wheat condition was mostly good to fair statewide. Cotton: As harvest conditions continued to improve in the High Plains, harvest progressed despite the few days of high winds that temporarily slowed

activities. Statewide, cotton condition was mostly fair to poor. Sorghum: In the High Plains, dry weather conditions allowed the sorghum harvest to continue although recent winds were a factor in limiting harvesting acres. Peanuts: In the Southern High Plains, harvest was virtually complete. Harvest continued in South Texas. Commercial Vegetables and Fruit: Fall-seeded onions in the Trans-Pecos were in poor condition due to rain and hail damage during germination. Spinach production under irrigation made good progress in South Texas. Green beans and cabbage continued to be harvested. Pecans: Some of the producers with larger orchards in the Trans-Pecos that were previously waiting for a freeze expect harvest to commence in around a week. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report: Producers continued feeding cattle on pastures in the Northern High Plains. Some pastures in the Southern High Plains turned brown due to freezes. In the Northern Low Plains, range conditions began to go dormant. Rainfall is needed for the progression of cool season grasses. Livestock water remained a major concern in the Blacklands and many winter pastures are now being utilized for grazing purposes. In North East Texas, producers continued to plant winter pastures and look for hay. Cattle prices dropped considerably, and producers continued supplemental feeding for all species of livestock in South Central Texas. Range and pasture conditions continued to decrease in South Texas due to a lack of rainfall; the development of cool season forages was slowed due to this same factor. Statewide, range and pasture land was mostly fair to poor.

UTAH: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 3.1. Topsoil 0% short, 64% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 66% adequate, 32% surplus. Rainy weather conditions and mild temperatures continued this week throughout most areas of the Commonwealth. Most areas experienced above-normal precipitation and warmer-than-normal temperatures. The state received an average of 1.8 inches of rainfall this week. The average high temperature was 70 degrees, with average lows just above freezing. Heavy rainfall and flooding filled many water sources to full capacity, which caused some fence damage, and washed away some recently seeded small grain fields. However, reporters in most areas say pastures, hay fields, and small grain crops look very good. Rains continued to delay harvest efforts and other field work this week. Some producers continued to make hay as the weather allowed to help with feed supplies for the winter months. In areas where pastures are depleting, cattle producers are moving stock to feeding areas and have begun supplemental feeding. Overall, livestock are reported to be in good

condition. Farm meetings are scheduled to begin in the coming weeks. Some reporters fear that the delayed harvest and planting efforts will affect meeting attendance, as well as result in declining crop quality and yield potential if rains continue. Activities: Soil sampling, lime applications, scouting for aphids, weeds, tidying fields, repairing fences, and hunting activities.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.4. Topsoil 11% short, 51% adequate, 38% surplus. Rain and snow continued across the state with high winds reported in western Washington. Winter wheat emerged was in mostly fair to good condition and field corn harvest is almost finished. Christmas tree producers were busy harvesting despite the rain, snow and mud. Producers continued clean activities up from the storms. Range, pasture conditions 2% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 57% good. Cattle producers were busy marketing calves, and supplemental feeding of hay and grain continued.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 2.0. Topsoil 52% adequate, 48% surplus compared with 14% short, 78% adequate, 8% surplus last year. Corn 76% harvested, 86% 2005, 86% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 67% harvested, 80% 2005, 83% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat conditions 48% fair, 52% good; 72% emerged, 93% 2005, 86% 5-yr avg. Hay 3rd cutting complete 94%, 2005 & 5-yr avg not available. Apples 97% harvested, 2005 and 5-yr avg not available. Cattle and calves 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 69% good, 8% excellent. Sheep and lambs 3% poor, 13% fair, 79% good, 5% excellent. Activities Included: Making preparations for winter, fence repairs, feeding livestock, cutting hay, and harvesting soybeans, corn, and apples. Excessive rainfall throughout the state has slowed field work.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 2% very short, 9% short, 67% adequate, 22% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 1 degree below to 4 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures were in the high 30s to low 40s across the state. Lows averaged in the high 20s to mid-30s for the week. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.02 inches in Milwaukee to 0.68 inches in Eau Claire. Corn: harvested for grain 86%, 89% 2005, 84% avg. Yields in most southern counties look excellent. Soybeans 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 94% avg. Fall tillage complete 56%, 66% 2005, 58% avg. Muddy fields in the southern part of the state hindered progress last week. Rye looks good, and late-planted winter wheat has started to emerge.

WYOMING: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 12 - 18, 2006

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Winter grains began easing into dormancy in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia.

EUROPE: Abnormally warm, wet weather maintained favorable moisture supplies for emerging winter grains.

EASTERN ASIA: Mild weather continued to aid crop development, while light showers eased short-term dryness in some areas.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: The northeast monsoon brought seasonal showers to the Philippines and Indonesia, while leaving Indochina seasonally dry.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers maintained adequate to abundant topsoil moisture across much of the region.

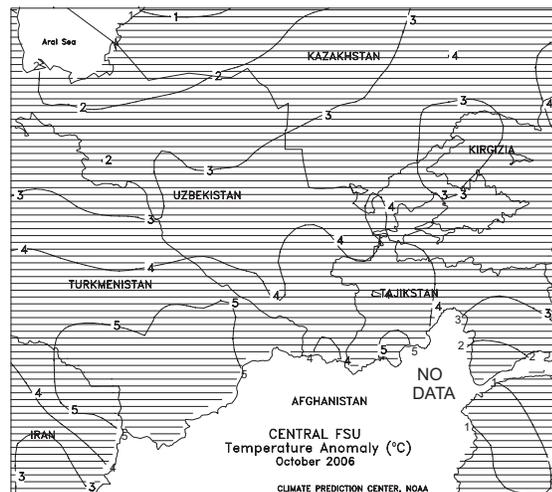
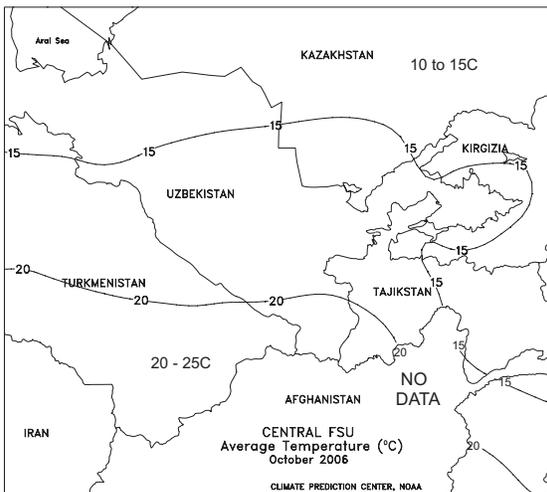
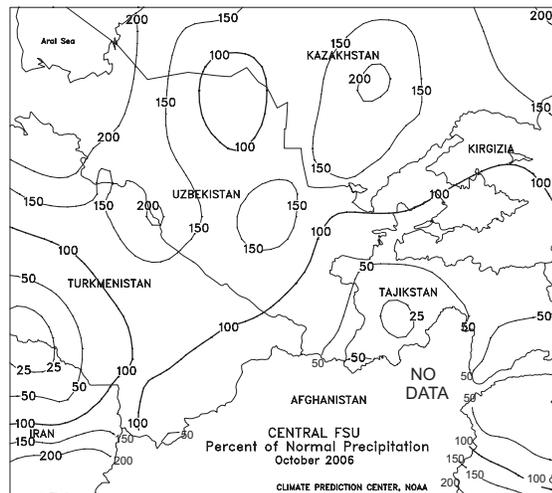
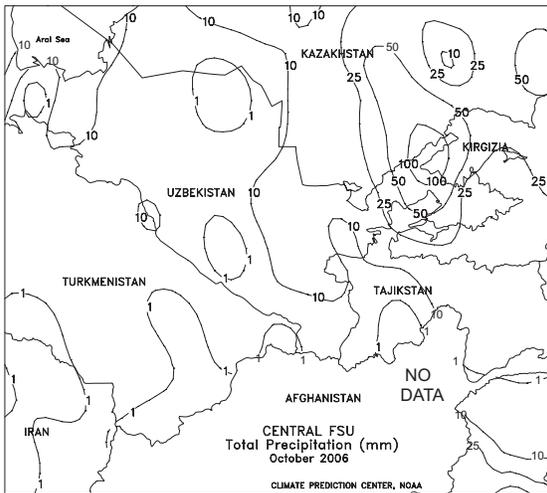
SOUTH AFRICA: Beneficial rain improved summer crop prospects in the eastern corn belt.

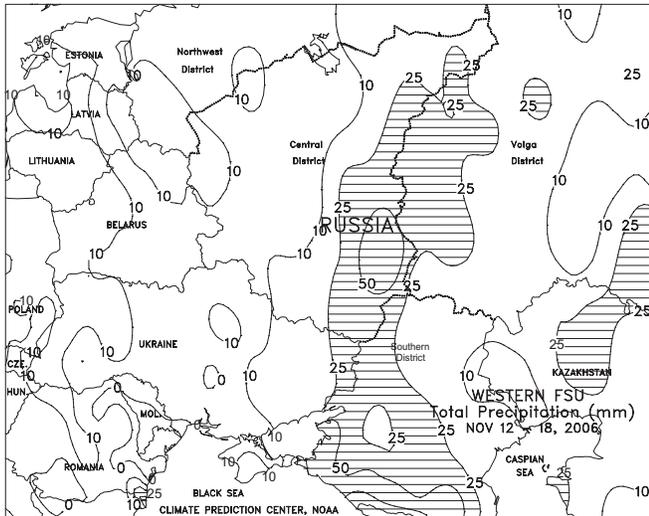
NORTHWEST AFRICA: Dry weather reduced moisture reserves for winter grain planting and establishment.

AUSTRALIA: Showers in eastern Australia provided little additional moisture for vegetative summer crops and caused only temporary disruptions in winter grain harvesting.

BRAZIL: Dry weather promoted soybean planting in major growing areas of the center-west region.

ARGENTINA: Beneficial rain covered Cordoba, increasing moisture for summer crop germination.

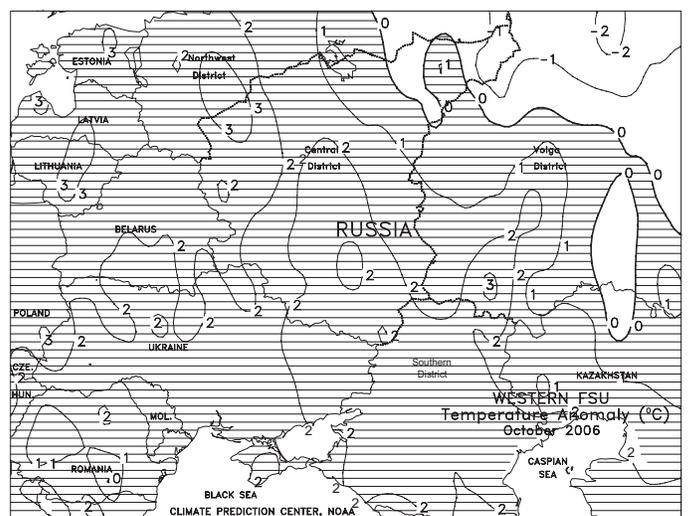
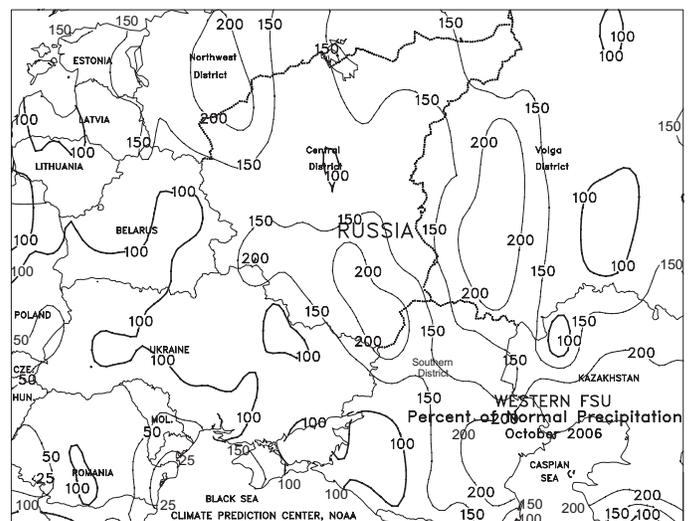
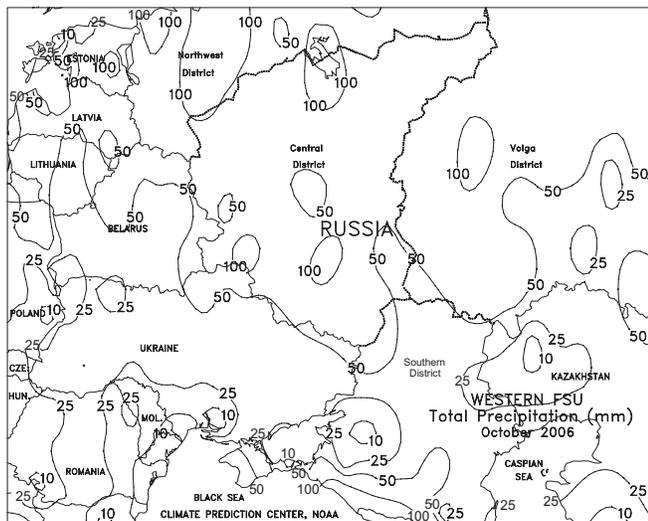


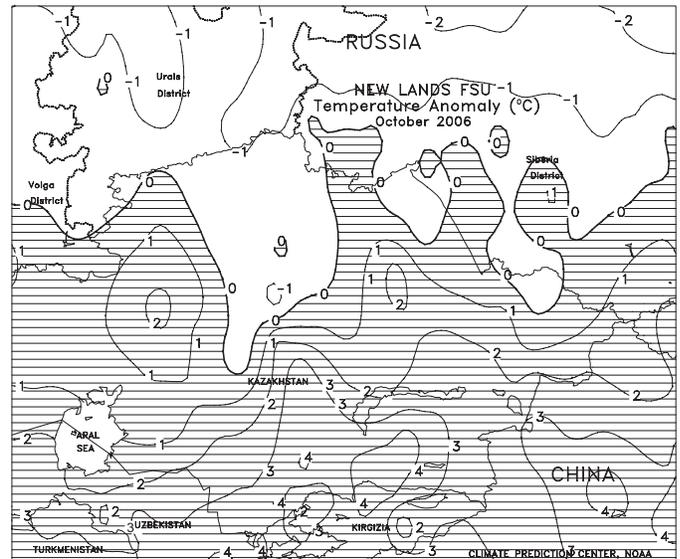
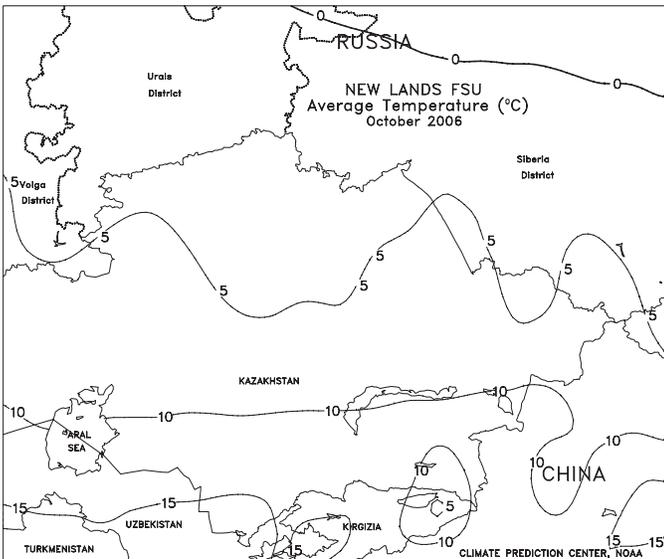
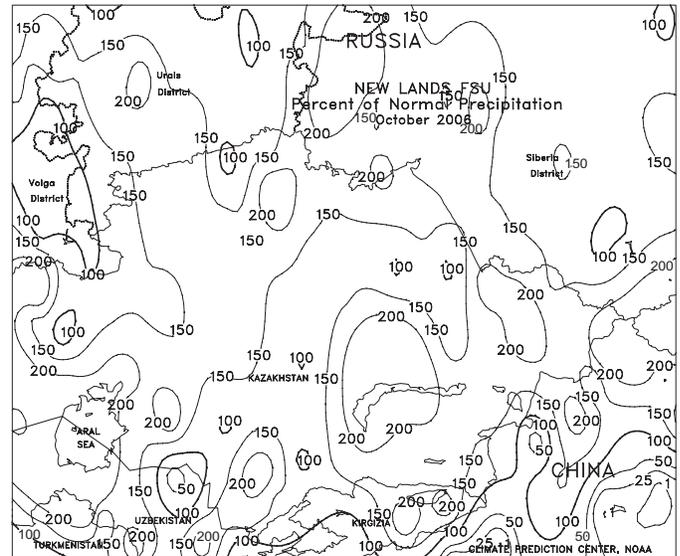
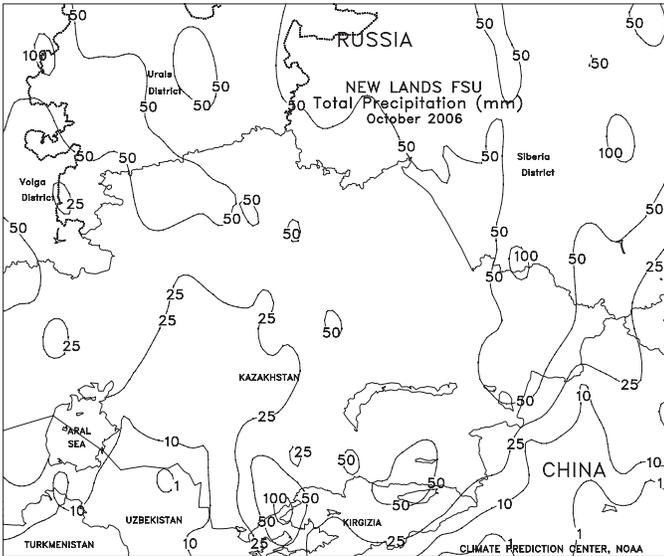


FSU-WESTERN

Widespread precipitation (3-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) and above-normal temperatures favored winter grains across most of the region. The greatest amounts of precipitation (25-50 mm of liquid equivalent) were observed in a narrow band from the western portion of the Southern District northward through winter grain areas along the border between the Central and Volga Districts. The precipitation across northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts) fell mainly as snow, while a mixture of rain and snow fell across winter wheat areas in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in northern Russia and 2 to 5 degrees C above normal in Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia. Winter grains remained dormant in northern Russia, where weekly temperatures averaged 1 degree C or lower. Across northern Ukraine and the northern portion of the Southern District, weekly temperatures averaged at or below 5 degrees C for the second consecutive week, prompting winter wheat to begin easing into dormancy.

In October, unseasonably mild weather was accompanied by near- to above-normal precipitation in northern Russia, fostering later-than-usual winter grain growth. In Ukraine and southern Russia, unseasonably warm, dry weather during the first half of the month favored rapid summer crop harvesting but limited topsoil moisture for winter wheat development. However, showers during the second half of the month boosted soil moisture for winter wheat establishment in these areas.



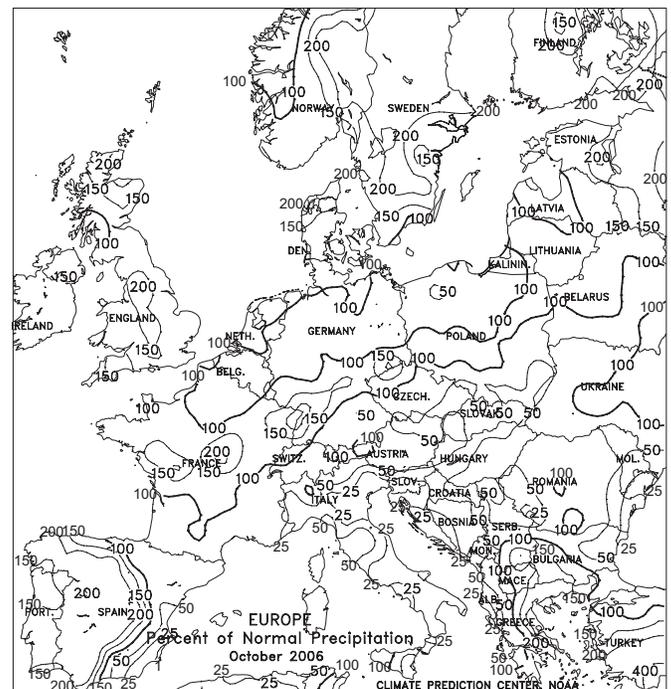


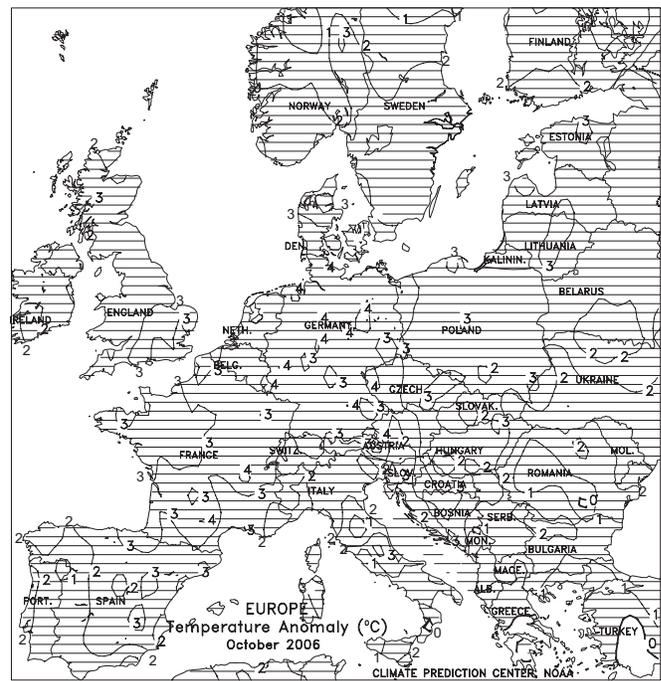
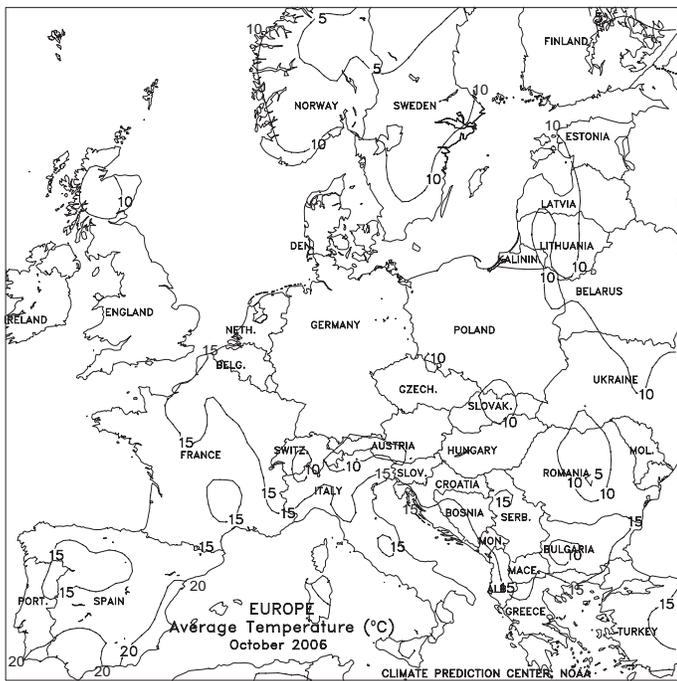


EUROPE

Abnormally warm, wet weather prevailed across much of Europe, although localized dryness continued in southern growing areas. A pair of cold fronts triggered widespread light to moderate showers (4-40 mm) throughout most of central and northern Europe, maintaining adequate moisture supplies for emerging winter grains and rapeseed. In addition, locally heavy rain (25-80 mm) continued on the Iberian Peninsula, further easing long-term moisture deficits. As of November 19, total reservoir capacity in Spain stood at 47.7 percent, 5.5 percentage points higher than last year but still behind the 10-year average of 53.1 percent. In southeastern France, a line of stationary showers and thunderstorms generated 50 to 120 mm of rainfall, causing local flooding and halting fieldwork. Meanwhile, dry weather continued in Italy, reducing moisture reserves for winter grain planting and establishment; winter grains in northern Italy's Po Valley are highly dependent on irrigation, with western portions of the region up to 100 percent irrigated. In the Balkans, light showers (5-20 mm) in Hungary, Serbia, and northern Romania contrasted with a second consecutive week of dry weather in the lower Danube River Valley. Warmer-than-normal conditions (6-8 degrees C above normal) prevailed across most of Europe, with daytime high temperatures in excess of 15 degrees C accelerating winter grain and rapeseed emergence and growth.

During October, near-normal rainfall in central Europe provided adequate soil moisture for winter grain and oilseed establishment. Wetter-than-normal conditions across much of western Europe slowed summer crop harvesting but provided much-needed drought relief to the Iberian Peninsula. Mostly dry weather in eastern growing areas favored summer crop harvesting but limited topsoil moisture for winter crop development. However, flooding in Greece reduced cotton prospects and hampered summer crop harvesting.

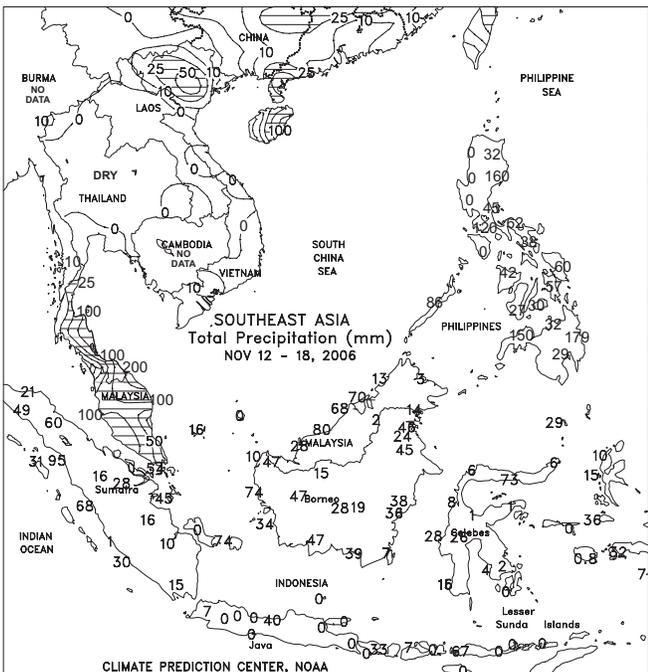
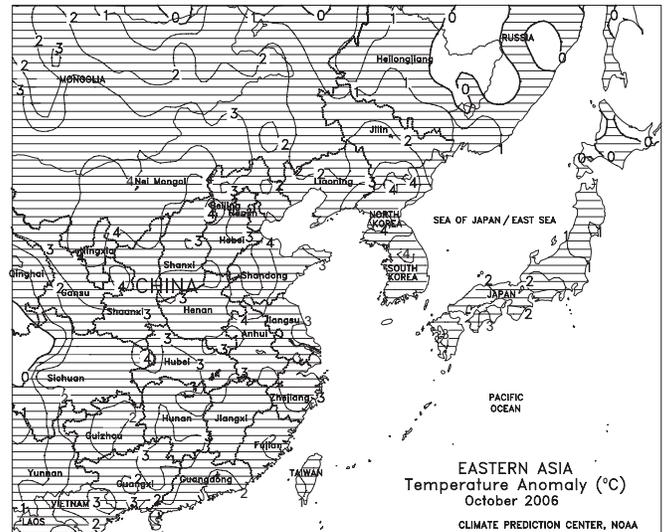
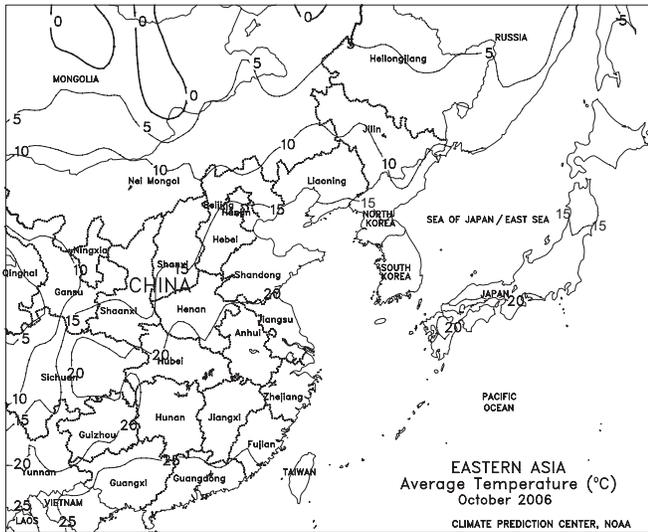
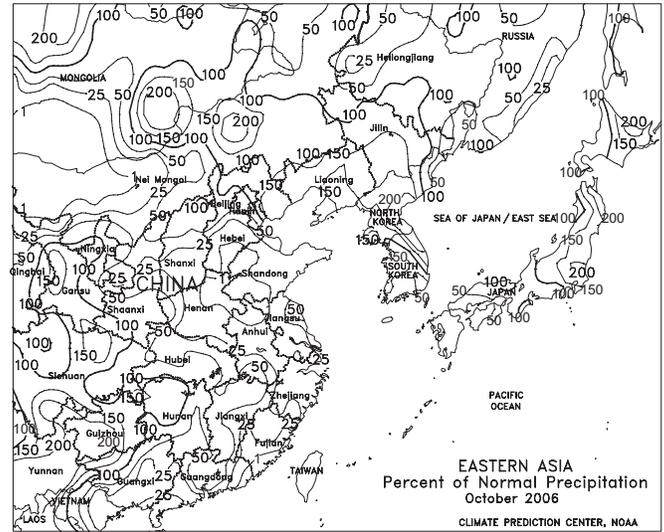
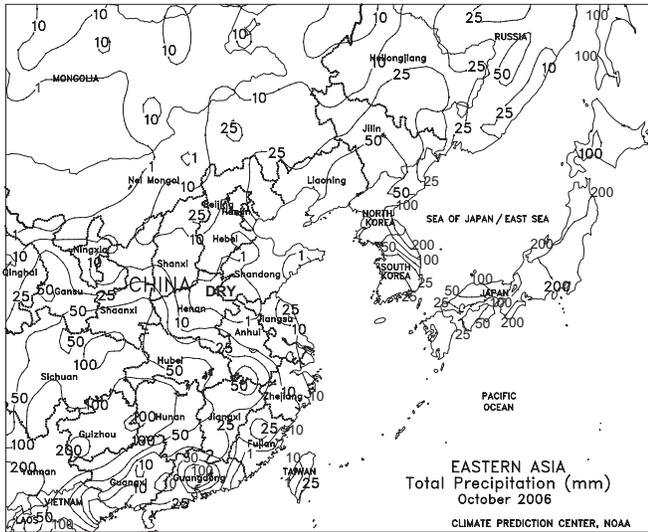




EASTERN ASIA

Warm weather continued throughout China, while showers eased dryness from the Yangtze Valley to the southern coast. On the North China Plain, light showers (1-25 mm) brought some needed moisture to winter wheat in Henan, Anhui, and Jiangsu. Dryness persisted, though, in Shandong and Hebei. Heavier showers (10-50 mm) aided irrigation supplies for winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley. The mild weather (temperatures 1-3 degrees C above normal) was aiding winter crop development but preventing dormancy onset. Minimum temperatures at the freezing mark were, however, contributing to cold hardening of winter wheat in localized areas of the North China Plain.

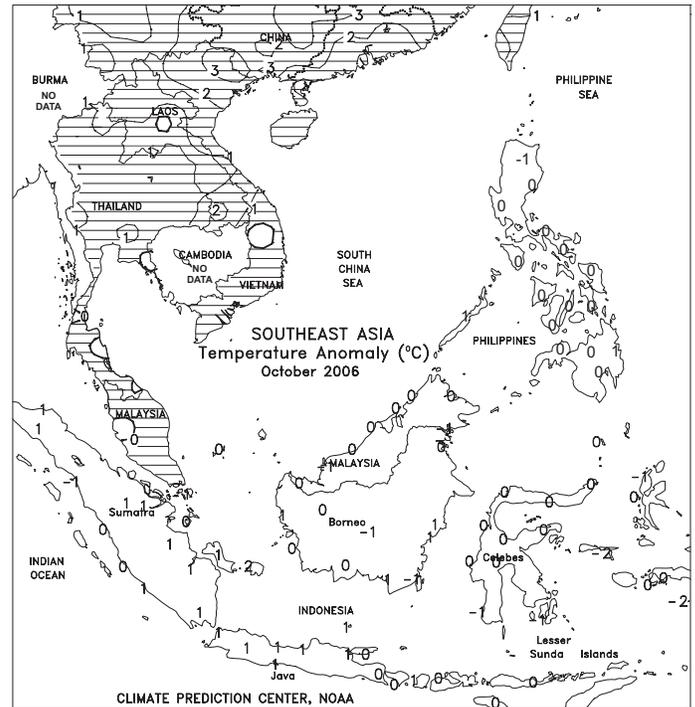
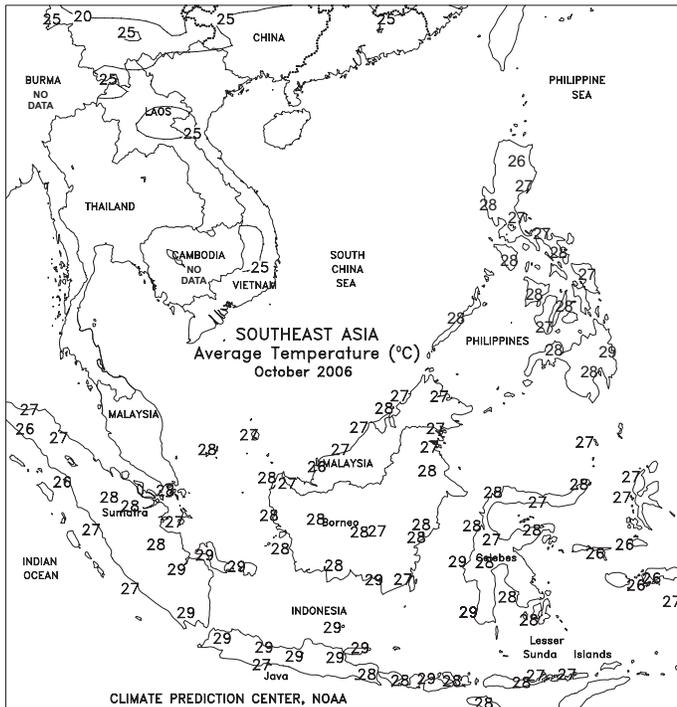
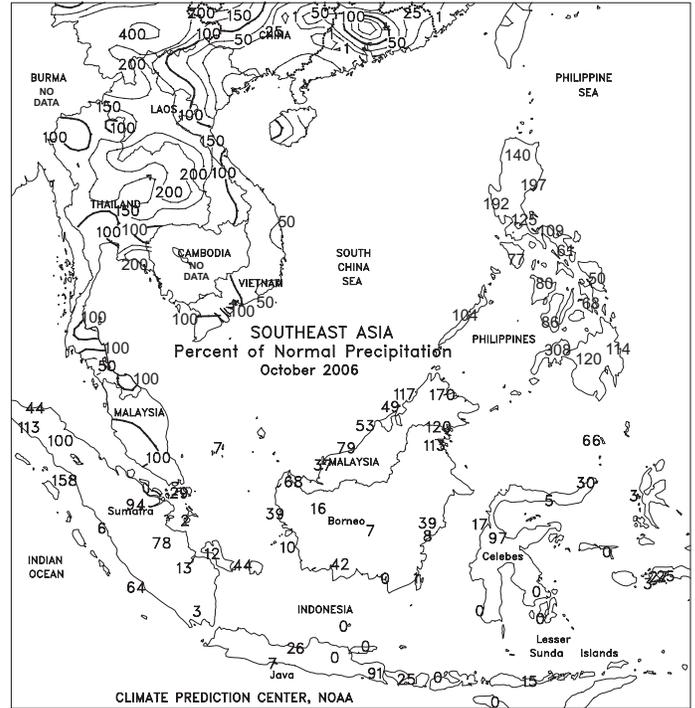
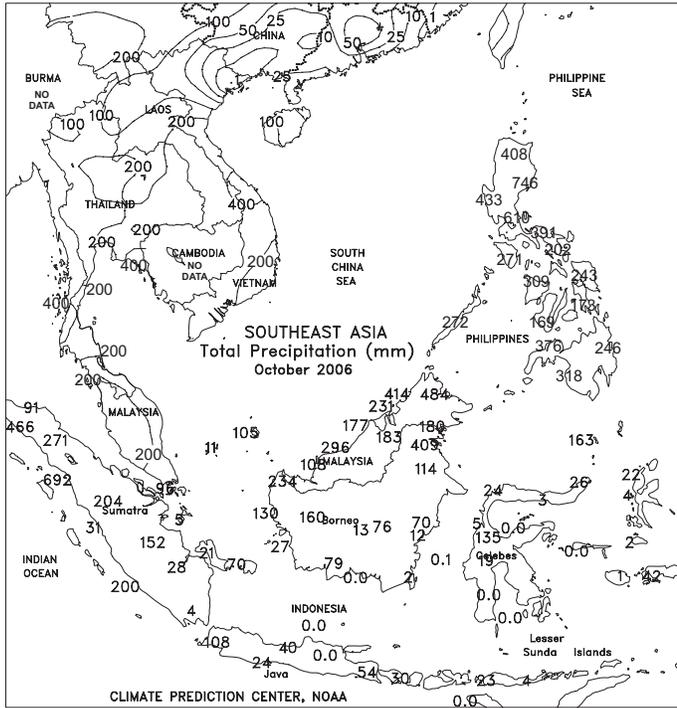
In October, warm, dry weather provided favorable conditions for cotton harvesting in Xinjiang and on the North China Plain. Weather conditions also favored winter wheat and winter rapeseed planting but increased the need for supplemental irrigation. A freeze early in the month ended the growing season in Manchuria, aiding dry down and harvesting of corn and soybeans.

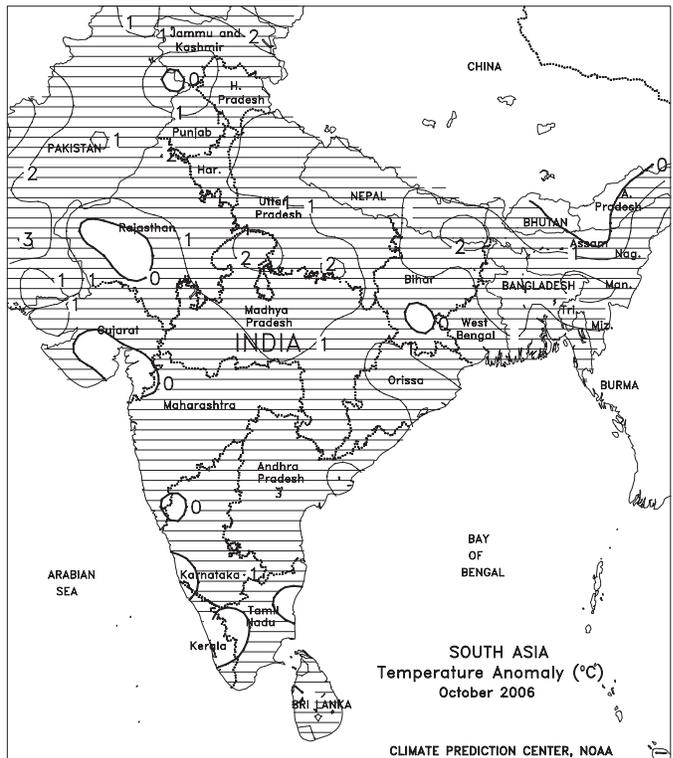
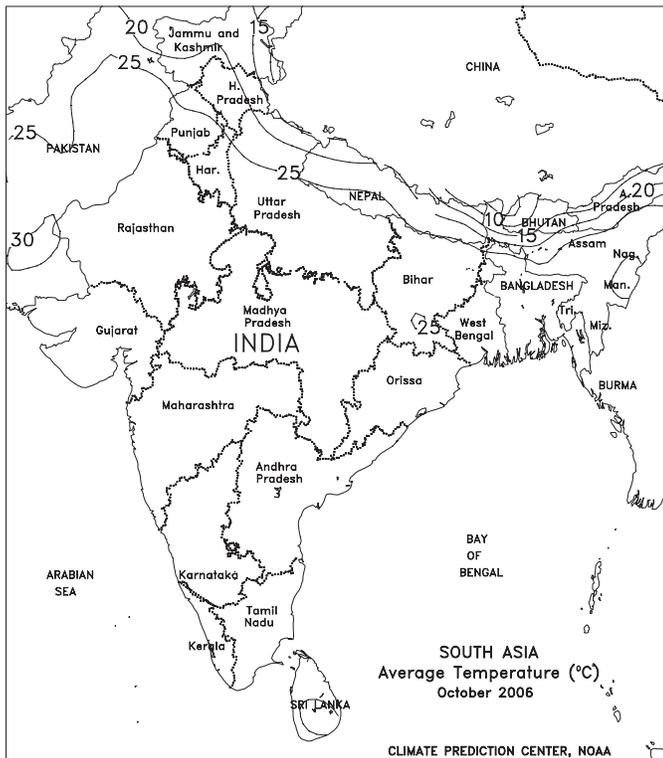
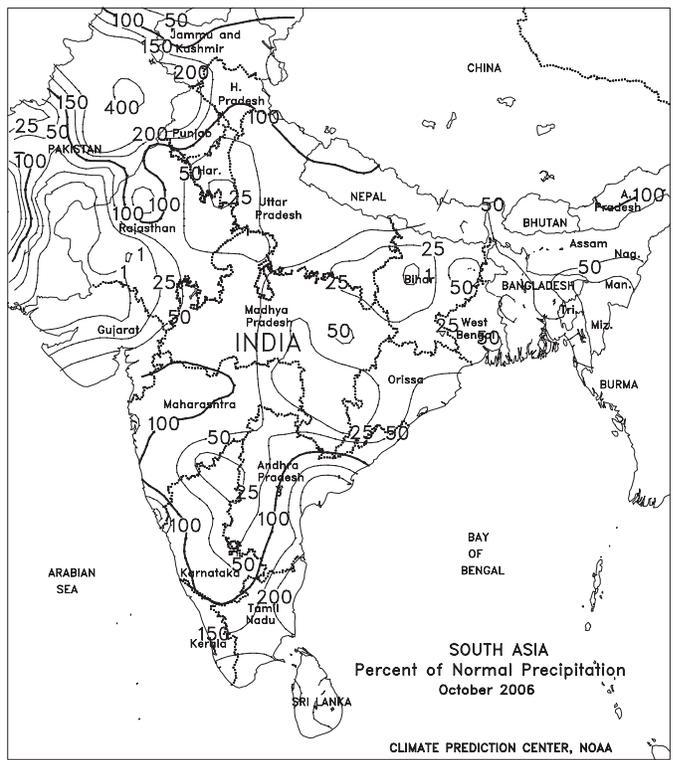
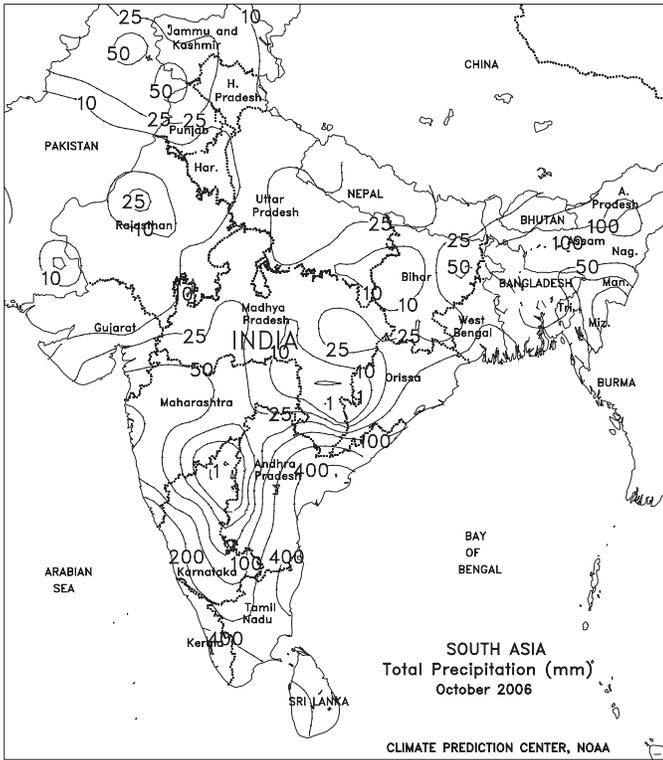


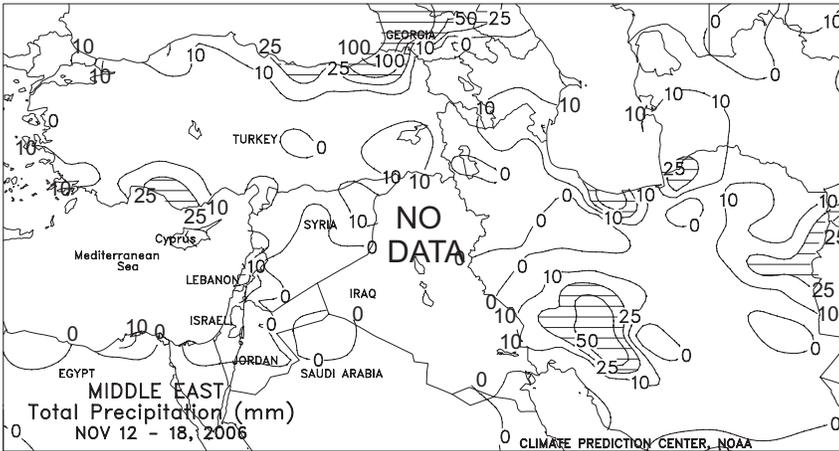
SOUTHEAST ASIA

After a welcomed break from recent tropical cyclone activity, more seasonable weather returned to much of the region. Seasonably dry weather prevailed in Indochina, while monsoon showers (25-100 mm) occurred in the second-season rice areas of peninsular Thailand. The easterly monsoon winds brought showers (25-100 mm) to most of the Philippines, with the exception of far western areas sheltered by mountains. In Indonesia, heavy showers continued (25-100 mm) in oil palm areas of northern Sumatra. However, mostly dry weather persisted in southern Sumatra and Java. More rain is necessary in Java to ensure normal development of the main rice crop. Currently, though, an El Niño in the central Pacific has begun disrupting rainfall patterns. El Niño is linked to lower than normal rainfall for parts of Indonesia.

In October, early-month heavy rainfall in Thailand caused some flooding but boosted reservoir levels. Mostly dry weather in Vietnam aided rice and coffee harvesting. In the Philippines, heavy monsoon showers and Typhoon Cimaron caused flooding in key northern rice and corn areas. By the end of the month, monsoon showers began moving into Malaysia and northern Indonesia, boosting moisture supplies for oil palm



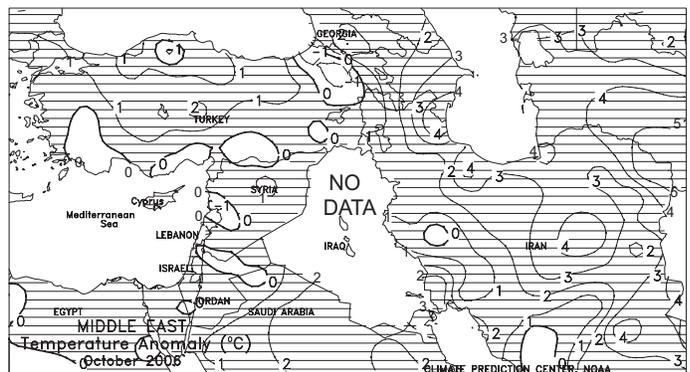
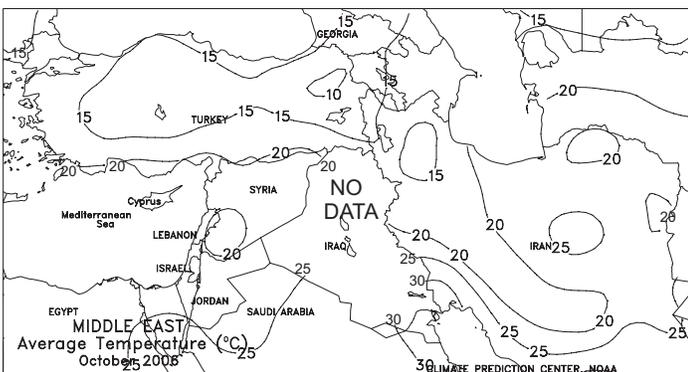
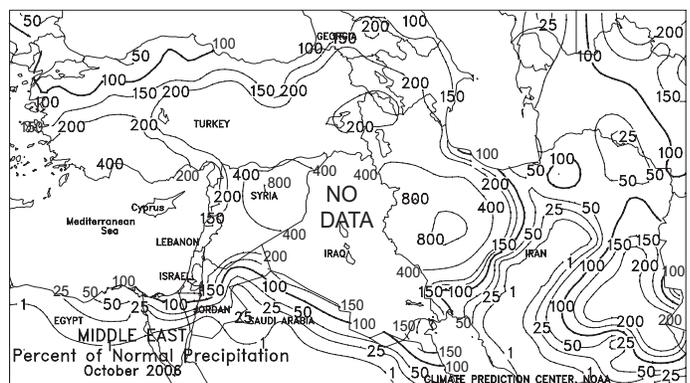
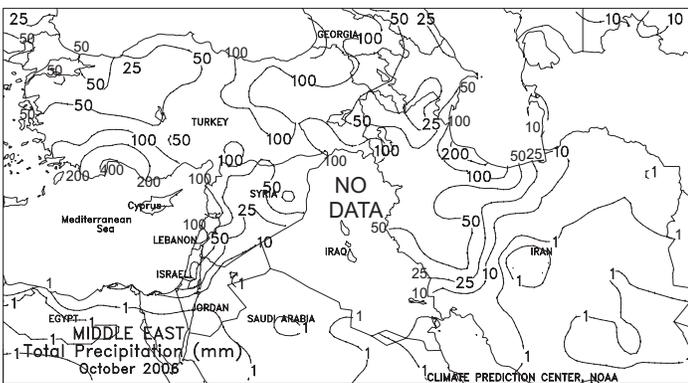


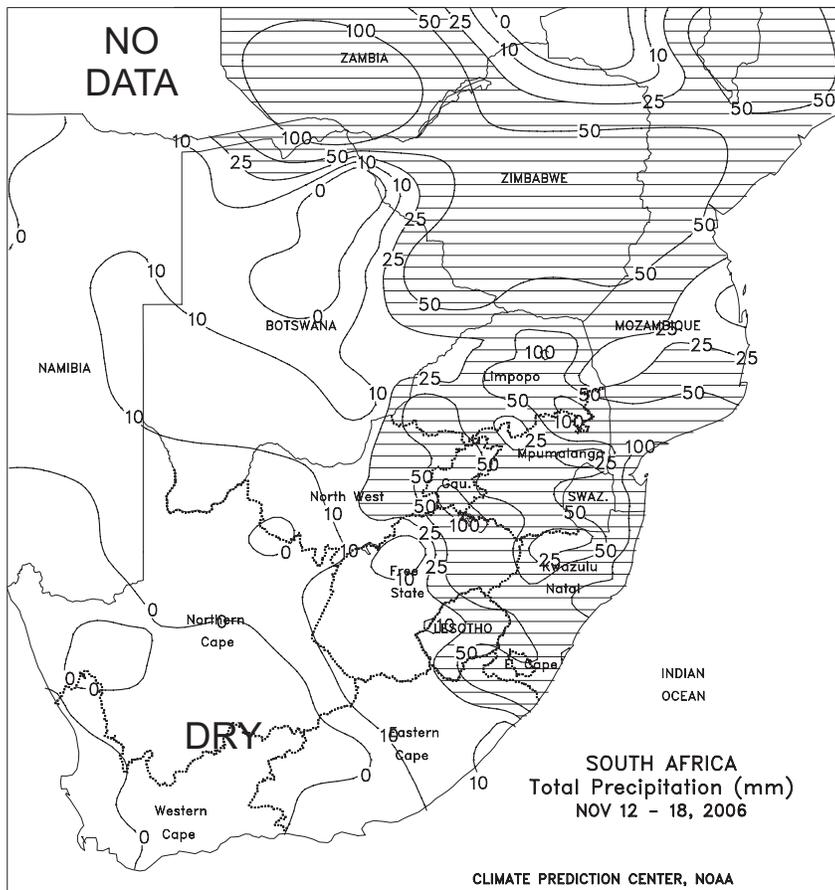


MIDDLE EAST

Unsettled weather continued across much of the region, although drier conditions returned during the latter half of the week. A cold front triggered showers (2-20 mm) in Turkey and northeastern Syria, maintaining adequate to abundant topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and emergence. Heavier showers (20-40 mm) fell along Turkey's south coast, further delaying late cotton harvesting and hindering field dry down operations. However, dry weather returned to much of Turkey during the latter half of the week, allowing fieldwork to resume. Showers lingered along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, slowing fieldwork but favoring emerging winter wheat and barley. Farther east, mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) returned to northwestern Iran and northern Iraq, while locally heavy showers (25-60 mm) in west-central Iran maintained sufficient moisture reserves for winter grains.

In October, an early start to the rainy season boosted irrigation reserves but slowed winter grain planting across much of the region. However, locally excessive rainfall in southern and western Turkey adversely impacted open-boll cotton and caused widespread flooding. The flooding was reportedly the worst in almost 70 years in southern portions of Turkey and northern Syria. Despite damaging infrastructure and inundating fields, the rain was generally favorable for emerging winter grains.

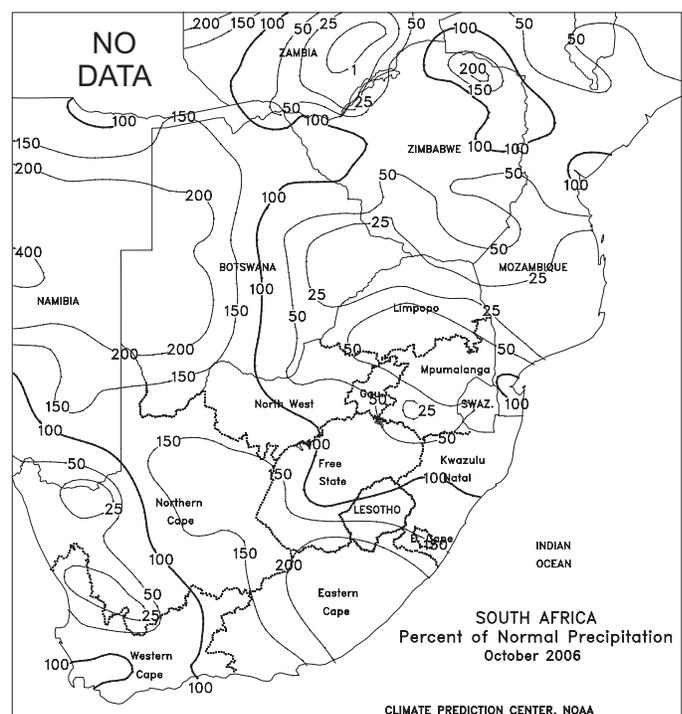
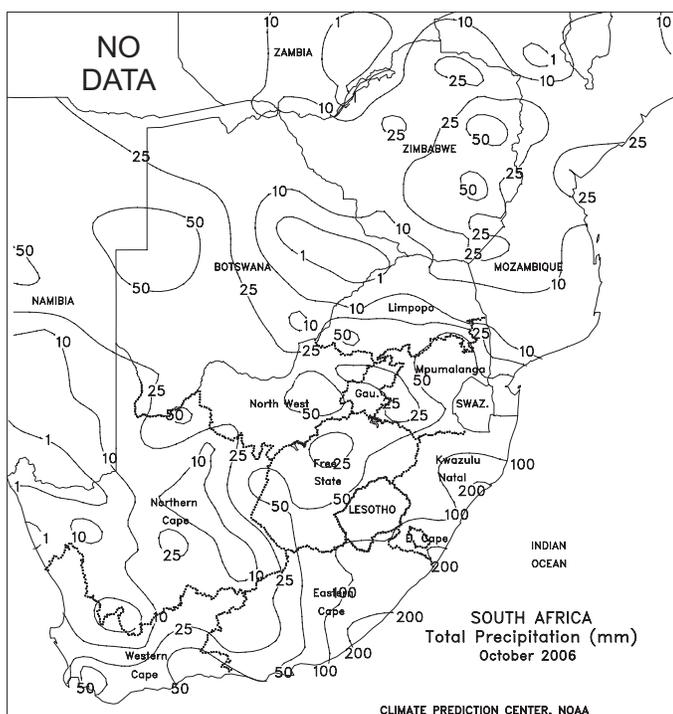


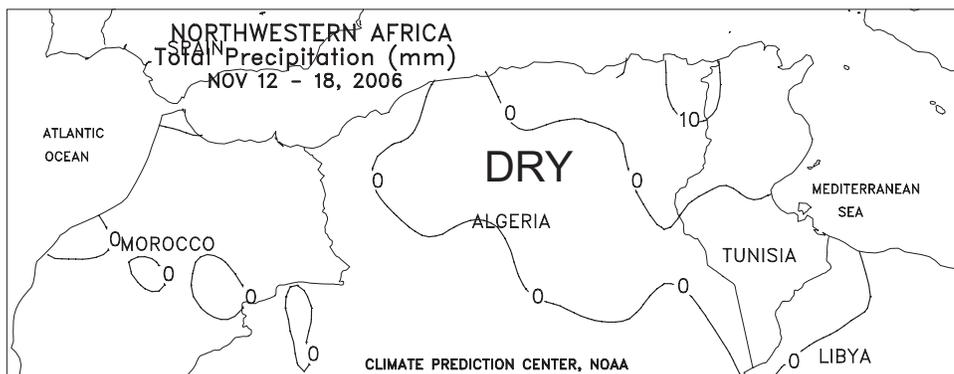
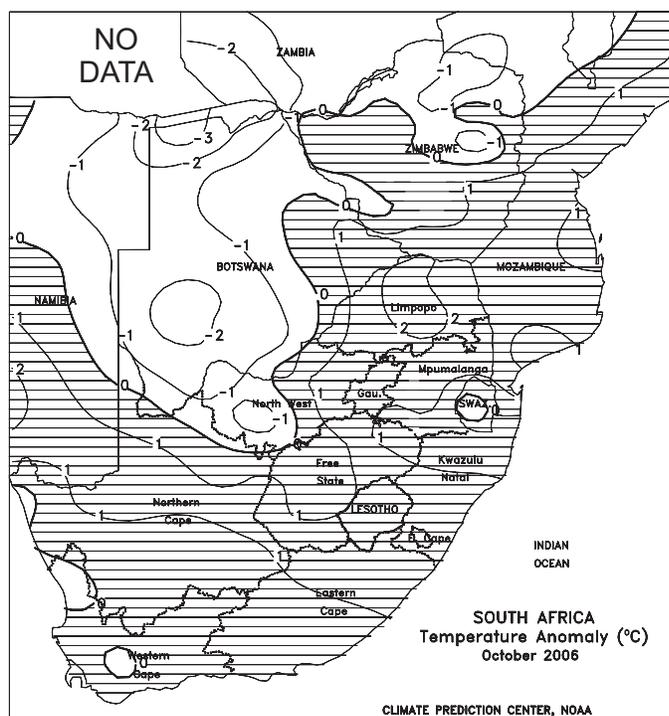
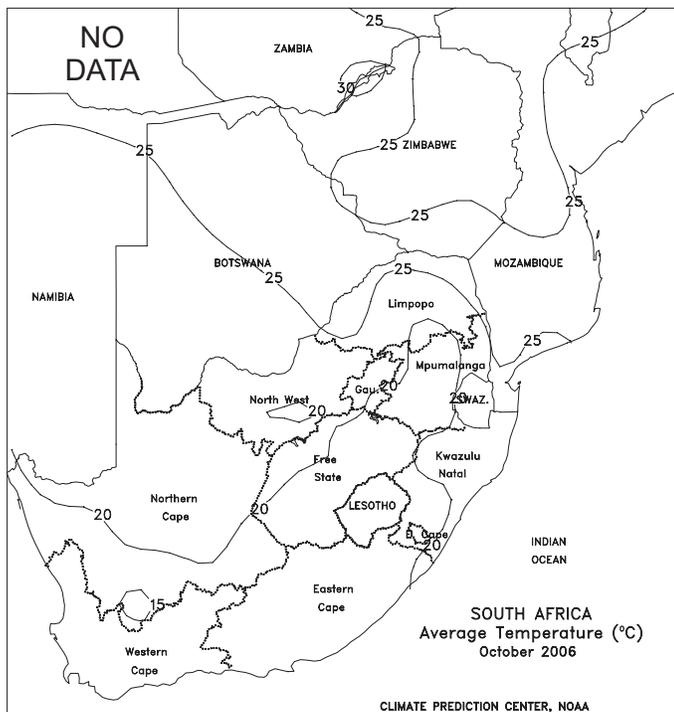


SOUTH AFRICA

Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) covered the eastern half of the corn belt, increasing moisture for summer crop germination and establishment. Abundant rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) also fell throughout the main sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, as well as in outlying agricultural areas of Limpopo. Farther west, lighter rain (10-25 mm or more) helped to condition fields for planting in the western corn belt and in minor crop production areas of Eastern Cape. In Western Cape, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather maintained high irrigation demands requirements for vineyards and other agriculture.

During October, below-normal rainfall likely resulted in some planting delays in the eastern corn belt. Showers in the western corn belt, while coming too early for planting of most summer crops, was timely for immature winter wheat. Elsewhere, seasonal rains favored most eastern sugarcane areas while in the far west, conditions were generally favorable for maturing winter wheat.

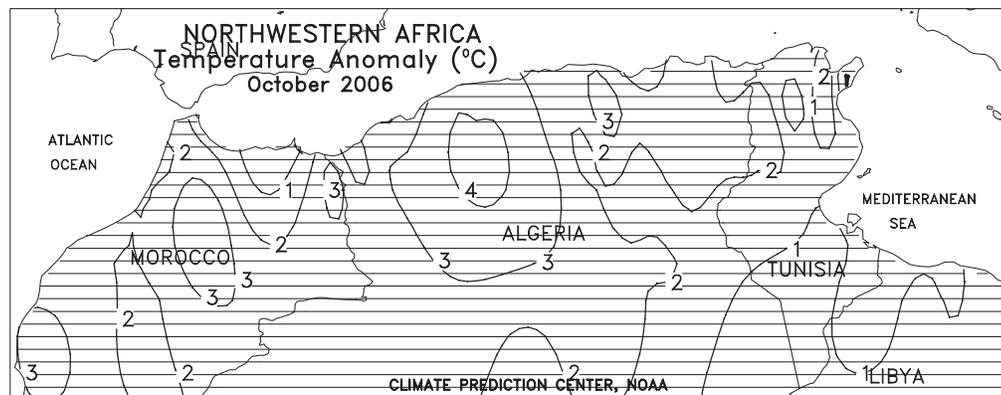
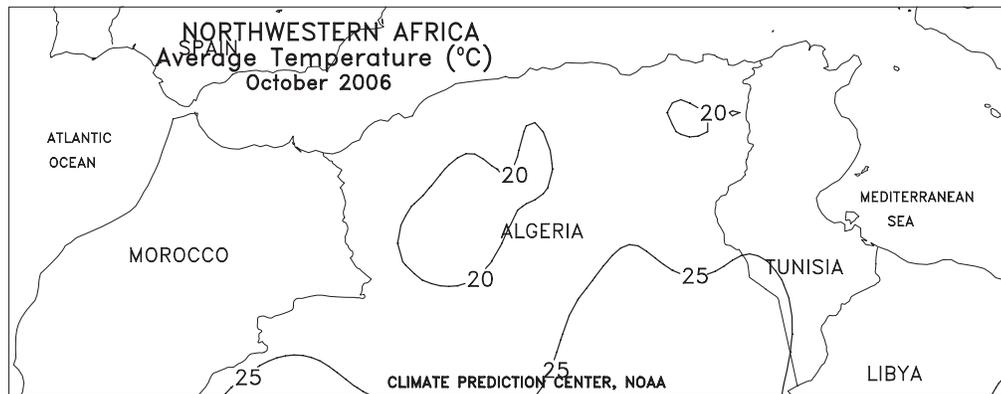
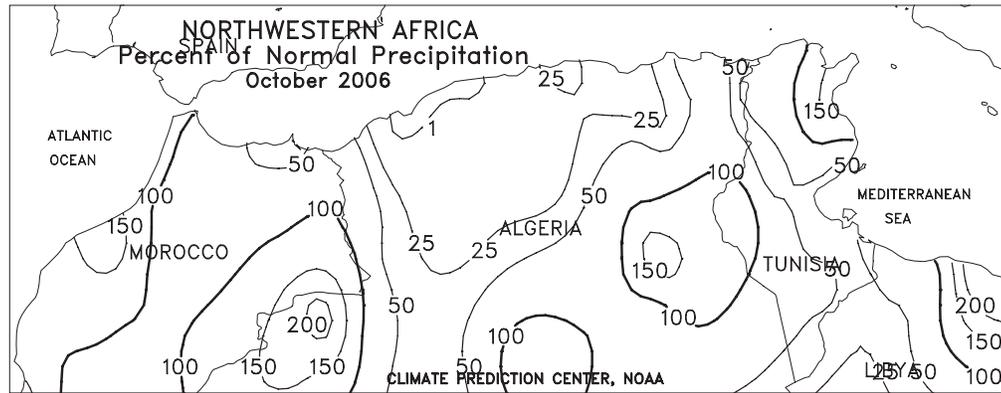
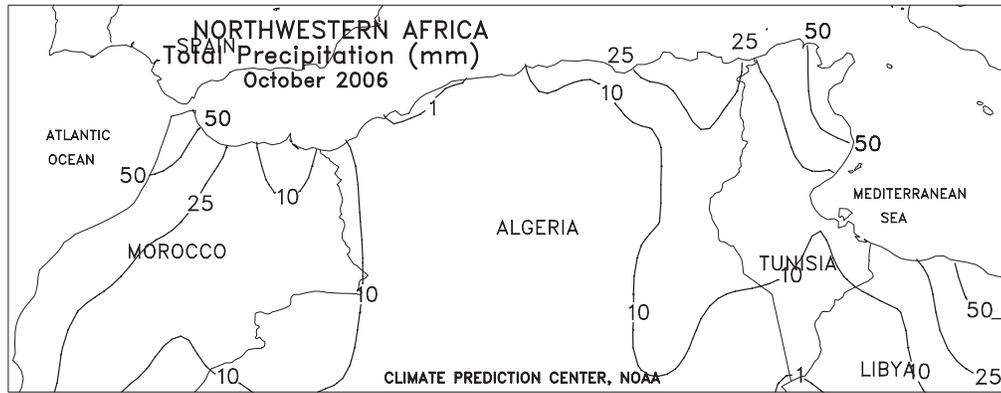


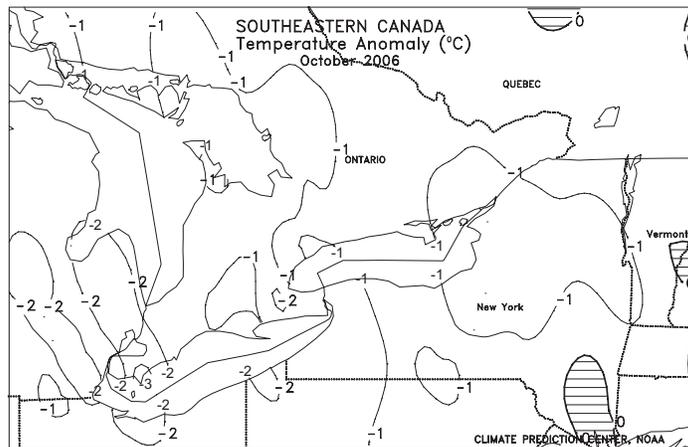
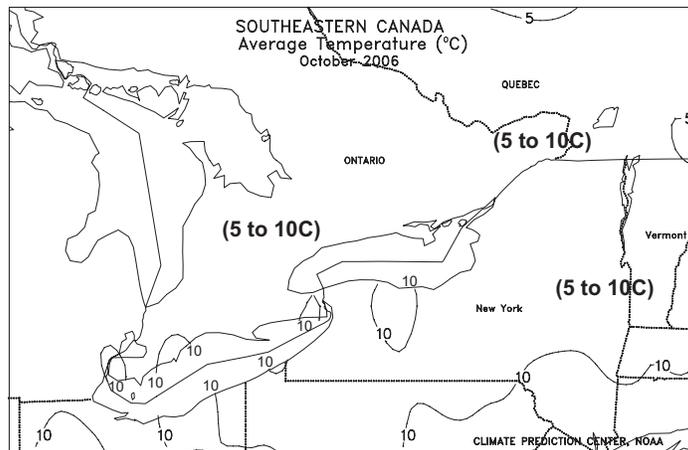
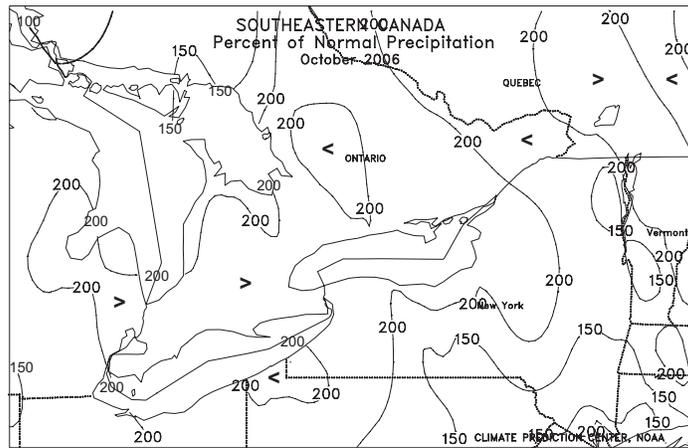
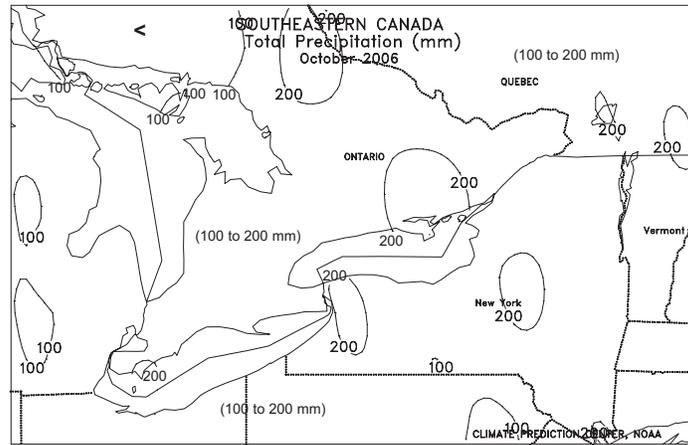


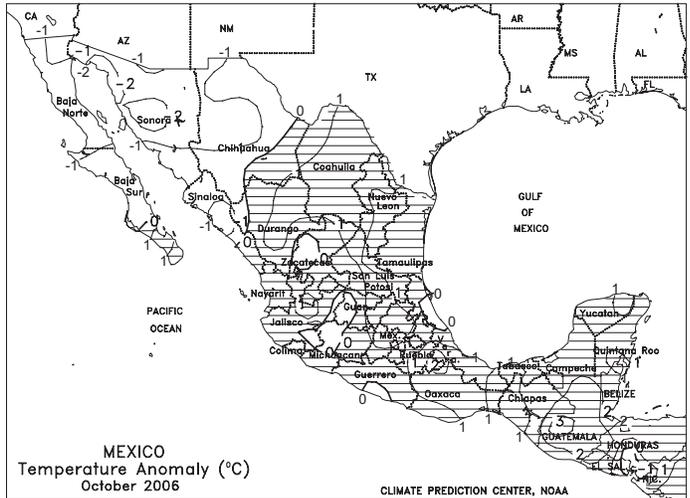
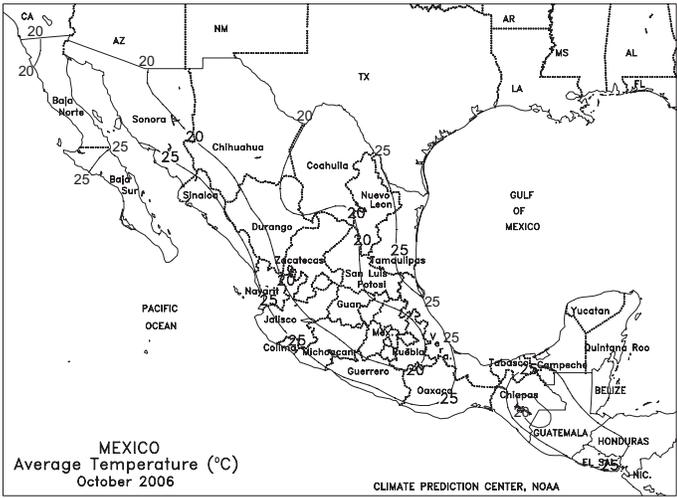
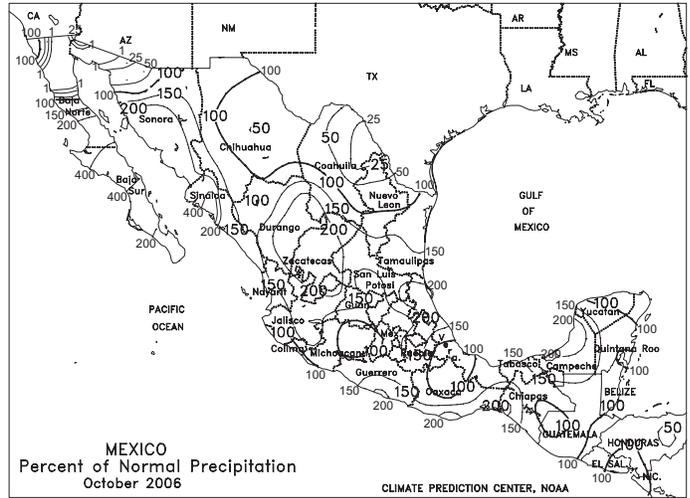
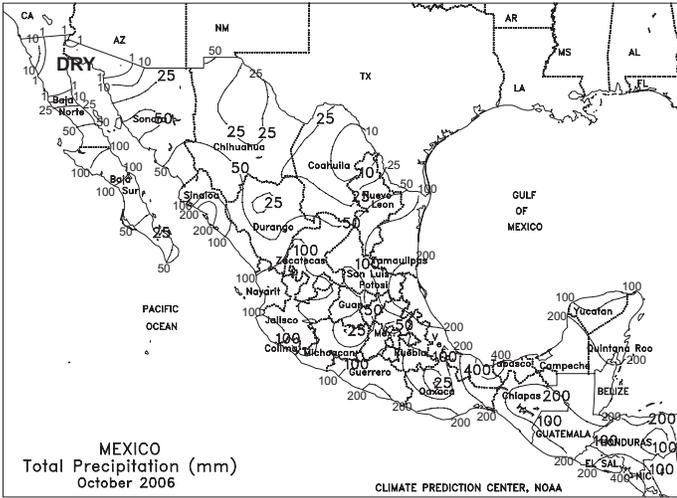
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

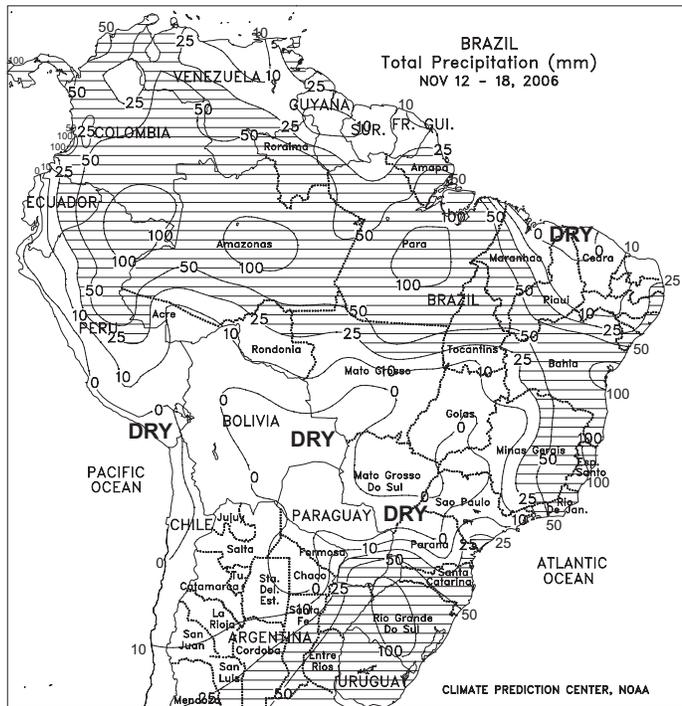
Dry weather in central and western growing areas contrasted with favorable showers in the east. A broad area of high pressure maintained mostly dry weather across Morocco and western Algeria, reducing topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. Showers (5-30 mm) returned to eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia, slowing fieldwork but providing much-needed topsoil moisture for winter wheat and barley.

Across much of northern Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, below-normal October rainfall favored early winter grain planting but reduced topsoil moisture crop emergence and establishment. Temperatures averaged up to 5 degrees C above normal, with daytime highs exceeding 30 degrees C for much of the month.







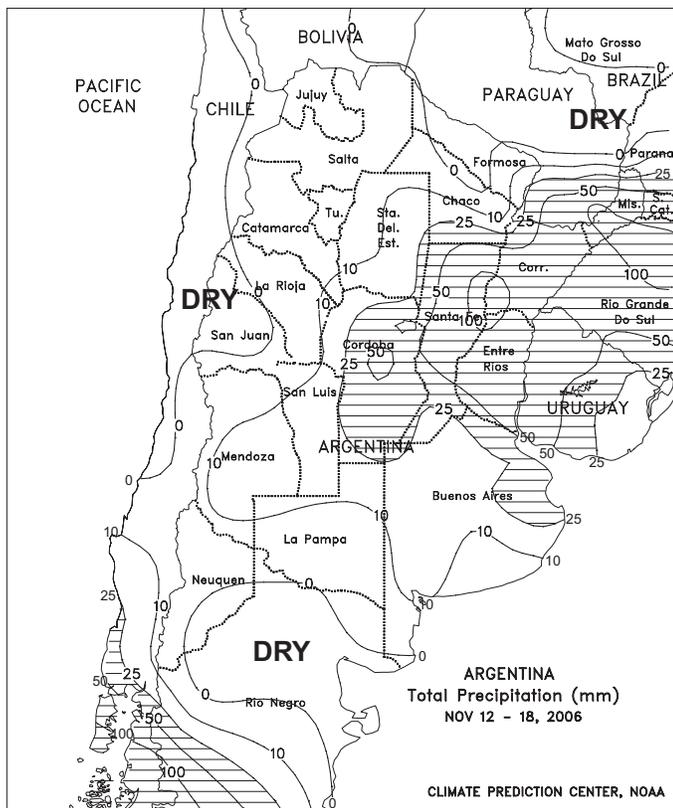


BRAZIL

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging up to 3 degrees C above normal) dominated a broad area of south-central Brazil, enabling rapid planting of soybeans and other summer crops. Included in the dry area were coffee and citrus areas from northern Parana to southwestern Minas Gerais, which have experienced sporadic rain in recent weeks. Drier conditions also extended into southern growing areas of Tocantins and western Bahia. However, locally heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) fell in other crop areas of the northeastern interior, as well as coastal coffee and sugarcane areas of Bahia and Espirito Santo. In southern Brazil, heavy showers (50-100 mm) persisted in Rio Grande do Sul, hampering winter wheat harvesting but maintaining moisture for summer crop germination.

During October, ample rainfall covered most agricultural areas of southern and central Brazil, providing favorable moisture for soybean planting and flowering coffee but keeping mature winter wheat unfavorably wet. Unlike last year, when patchy rains caused some initial delays in soybean planting, this year's start of the rainy season supported early fieldwork.

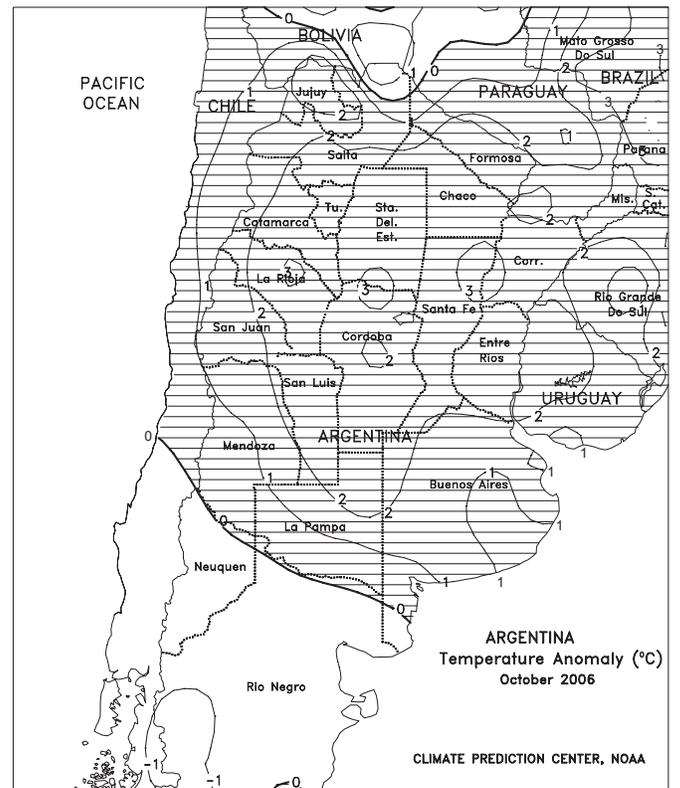
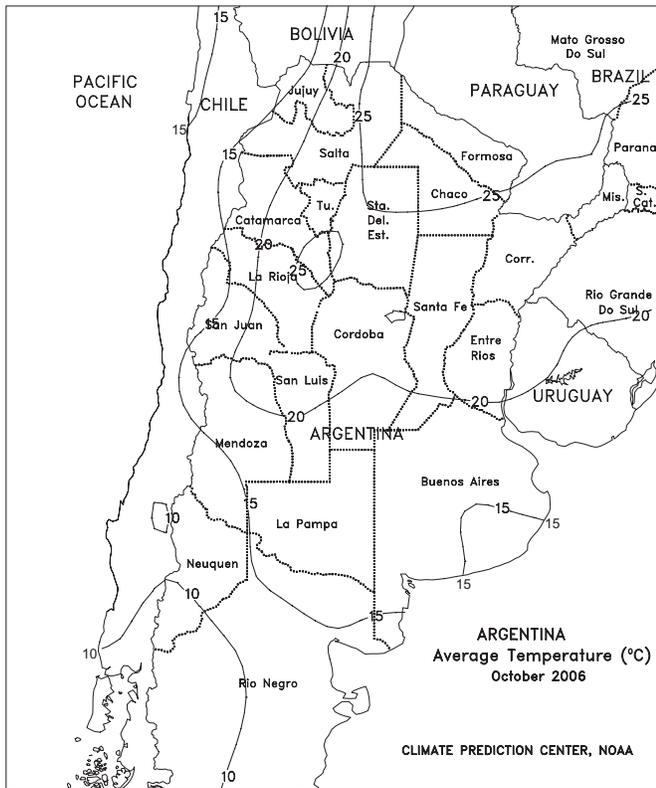
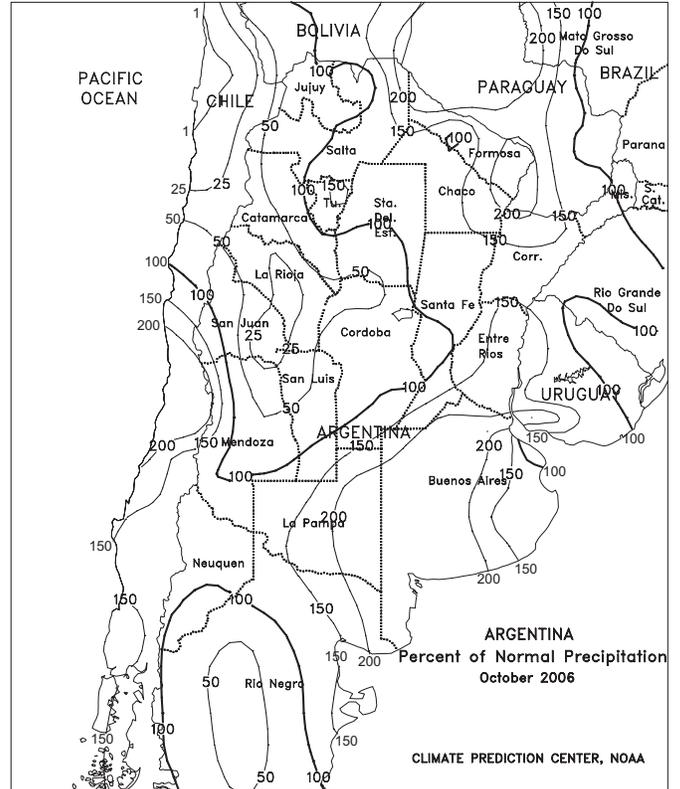
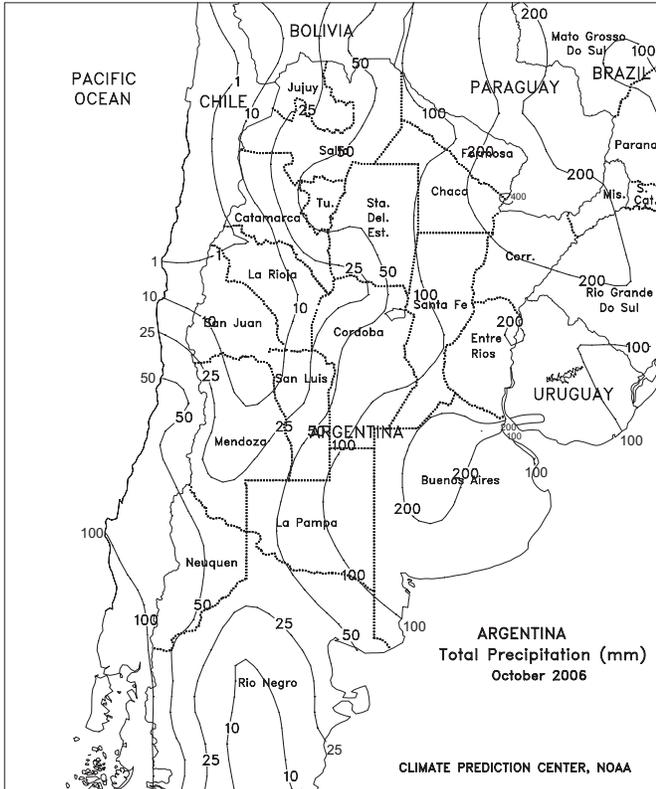




ARGENTINA

Widespread showers covered major crop areas of central Argentina late in the week, increasing moisture for germination and establishment of summer crops but causing some delays in the winter grain harvest. Rainfall totaled 5 to 25 mm in the southern growing areas (La Pampa and most of Buenos Aires) and greater than 25 mm from Cordoba to Entre Rios. The rain was especially welcome in Cordoba, which had experienced overall dry conditions since early October. Moderate to heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) continued in the northeast (northern growing areas of Santa Fe and Entre Rios to Misiones) but mostly dry weather dominated major cotton areas from Santiago del Estero to Formosa. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal throughout Argentina's main agricultural areas, promoting unseasonably high evapotranspiration rates. Highs reached 40 degrees C in the driest locations of the northern cotton belt (Santiago del Estero to western Formosa. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers and corn were 76 and 71 percent planted, respectively, as of November 16 (prior to much of this week's rainfall). Soybeans were 42 percent planted, compared with 46 percent last year. Peanuts, which are predominantly grown in Cordoba, were 52 percent planted, well ahead of last year's level of 9 percent. Winter wheat was 17 percent harvested, 12 percentage points ahead of last year's pace.

In October, near- to above-normal rainfall improved conditions for immature winter wheat in major growing areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires. The wet weather extended northward into the cotton belt, providing beneficial moisture for early planting. Timely showers brought some relief to immature winter wheat in Cordoba, but totals were generally below normal and recurring bouts with above-normal temperatures hastened crop maturity.



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