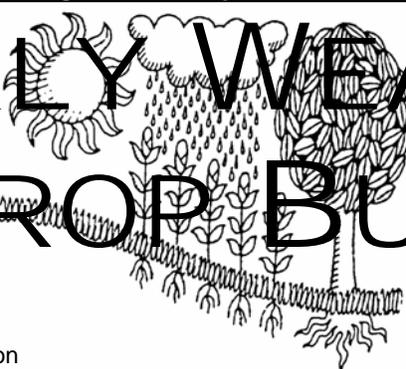
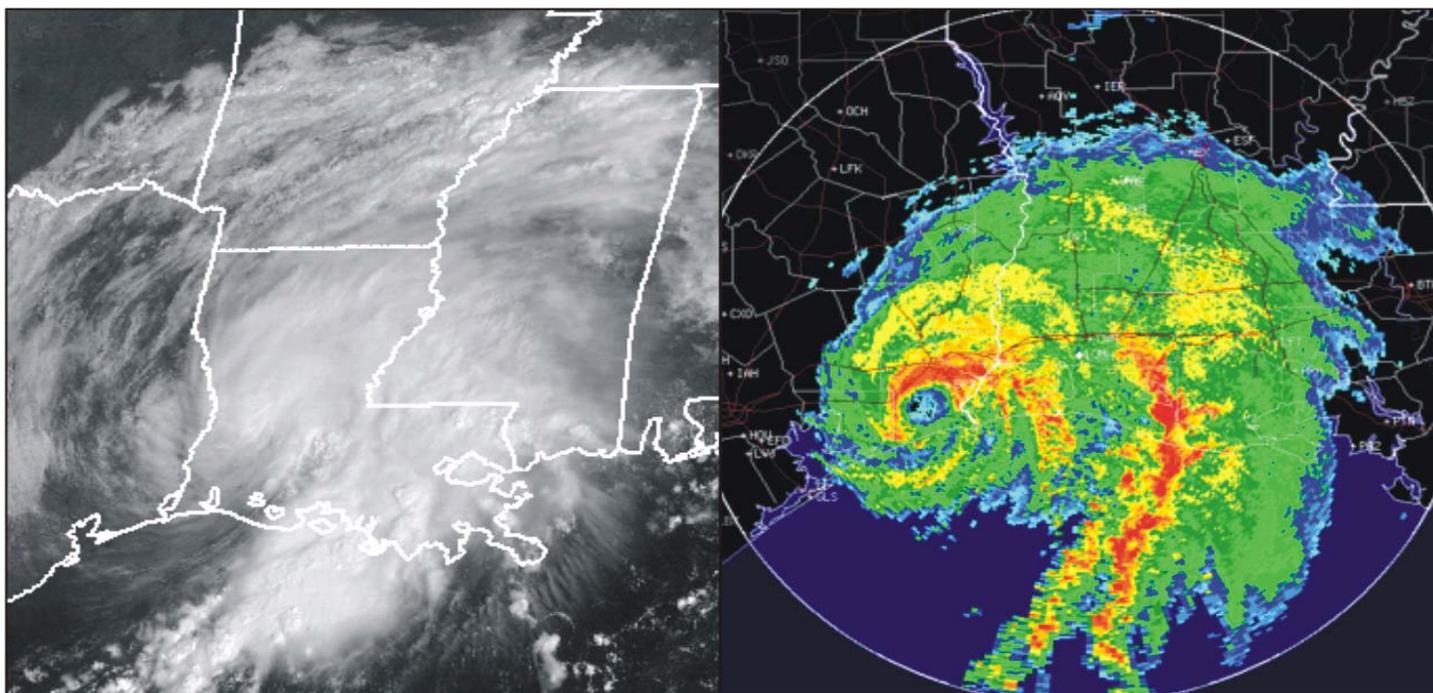


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



Radar imagery shows Hurricane Humberto making landfall near High Island, Texas, on the morning of September 13, 2007 (right). In less than 14 hours, Humberto rapidly strengthened from a tropical depression to a Category 1 hurricane before making landfall in southeast Texas. The storm tracked northeastward through southeast Texas and Louisiana (left), causing flood and wind damage that resulted in power being lost to 120,000 homes in the area. Official rainfall totals from the storm reached as high as 6.23 inches at the Beaumont-Port Arthur Regional Airport, but one COOP station in De Ridder, Louisiana reported a total of 8.25 inches.

HIGHLIGHTS September 9 - 15, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Hurricane Humberto developed suddenly and struck the **upper Texas coast**, then quickly weakened and moved across the **lower Mississippi Valley** and the **Southeast**. Humberto's remnants dropped more than 2 inches of rain in much of the drought-stricken **Southeast**. However, Humberto also slowed fieldwork, including final rice harvesting in the **western Gulf Coast region**, and produced heavy rain and gusty winds in areas of the **southern Delta** with open-boll cotton. Farther north, **Midwestern** crops continued to advance toward maturity despite much cooler weather. In fact, a growing season-ending freeze affected much of the **upper Midwest** at week's end, although corn and most soybeans were mostly mature enough to withstand temperatures that generally ranged from 27 to 32°F. Cool weather also overspread the **Plains**, preceded by scattered showers across **central and southern portions of the region**. Wet fields

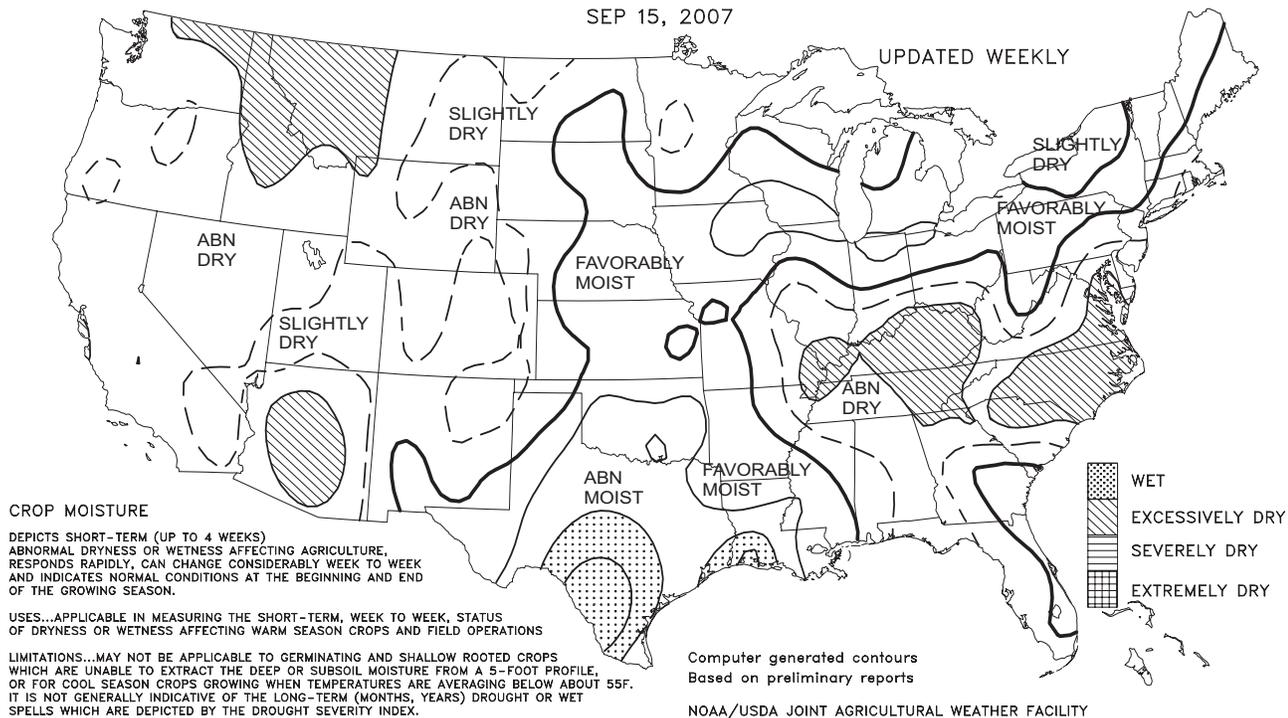
(Continued on page 7)

Contents

Crop Moisture Maps	2
Palmer Drought Maps.....	3
September 11 Drought Monitor Map & Total Precipitation Map.....	4
U.S. Crop Production Highlights.....	5
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps.....	6
Temperature Departure Map	7
Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office	8
National Weather Data for Selected Cities	9
Growing Degree Day Maps	12
California Water-Supply Situation.....	13
August Crop Summary	14
Summer Weather Review.....	15
Summer Precipitation & Temperature Maps	16
Summer Weather Data for Selected Cities	17
National Agricultural Summary	18
Crop Progress and Condition Tables.....	19
State Agricultural Summaries	23
International Weather and Crop Summary	30
Subscription Information.....	36

Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
SEP 15, 2007

UPDATED WEEKLY



CROP MOISTURE

DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.

USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

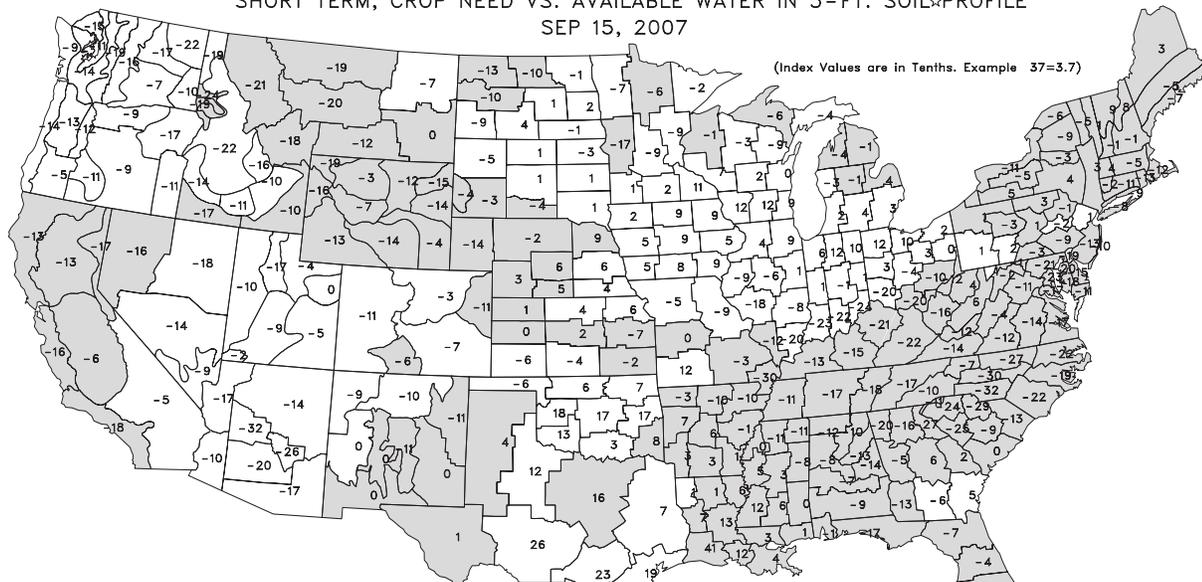
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
SEP 15, 2007

(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)

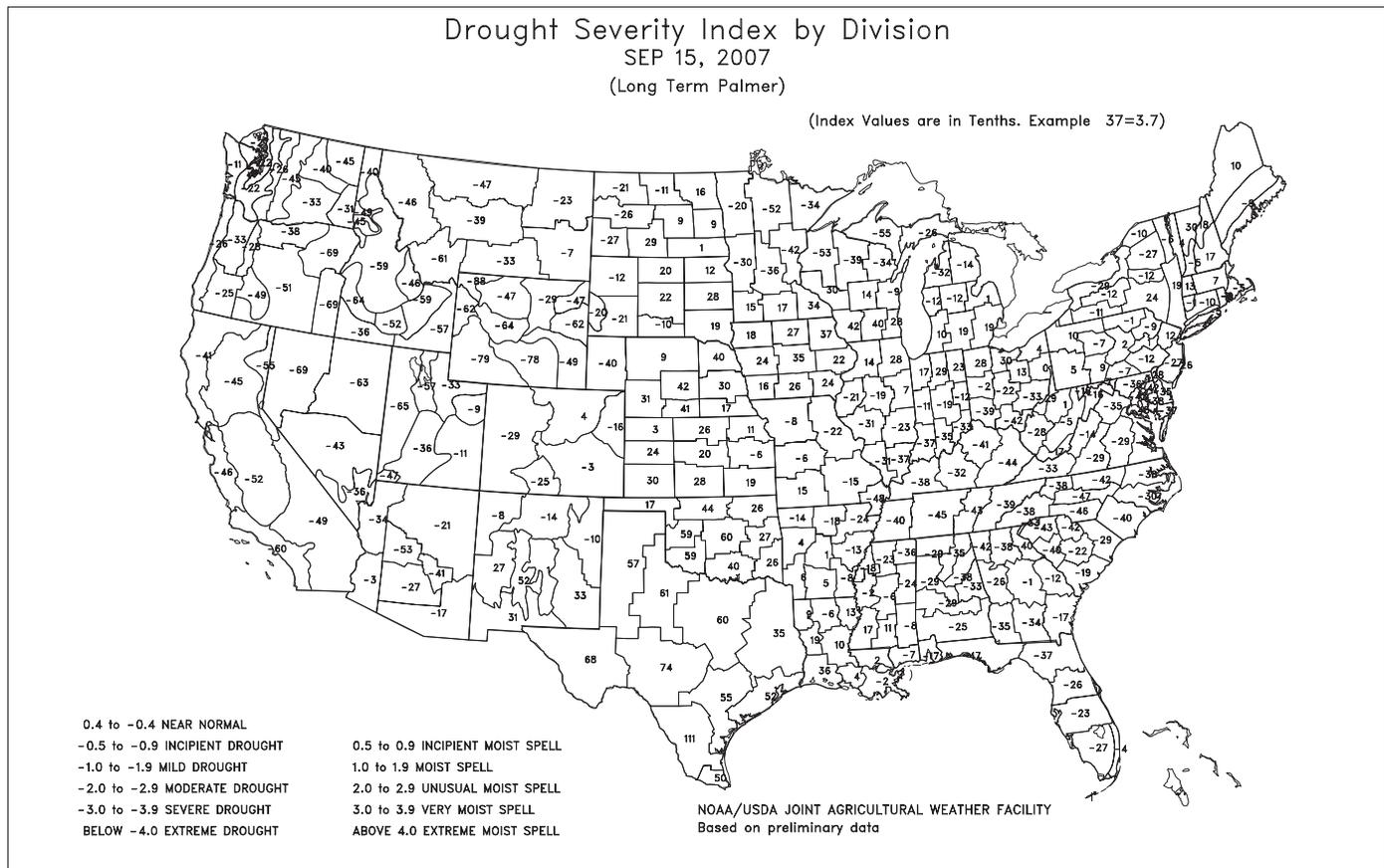
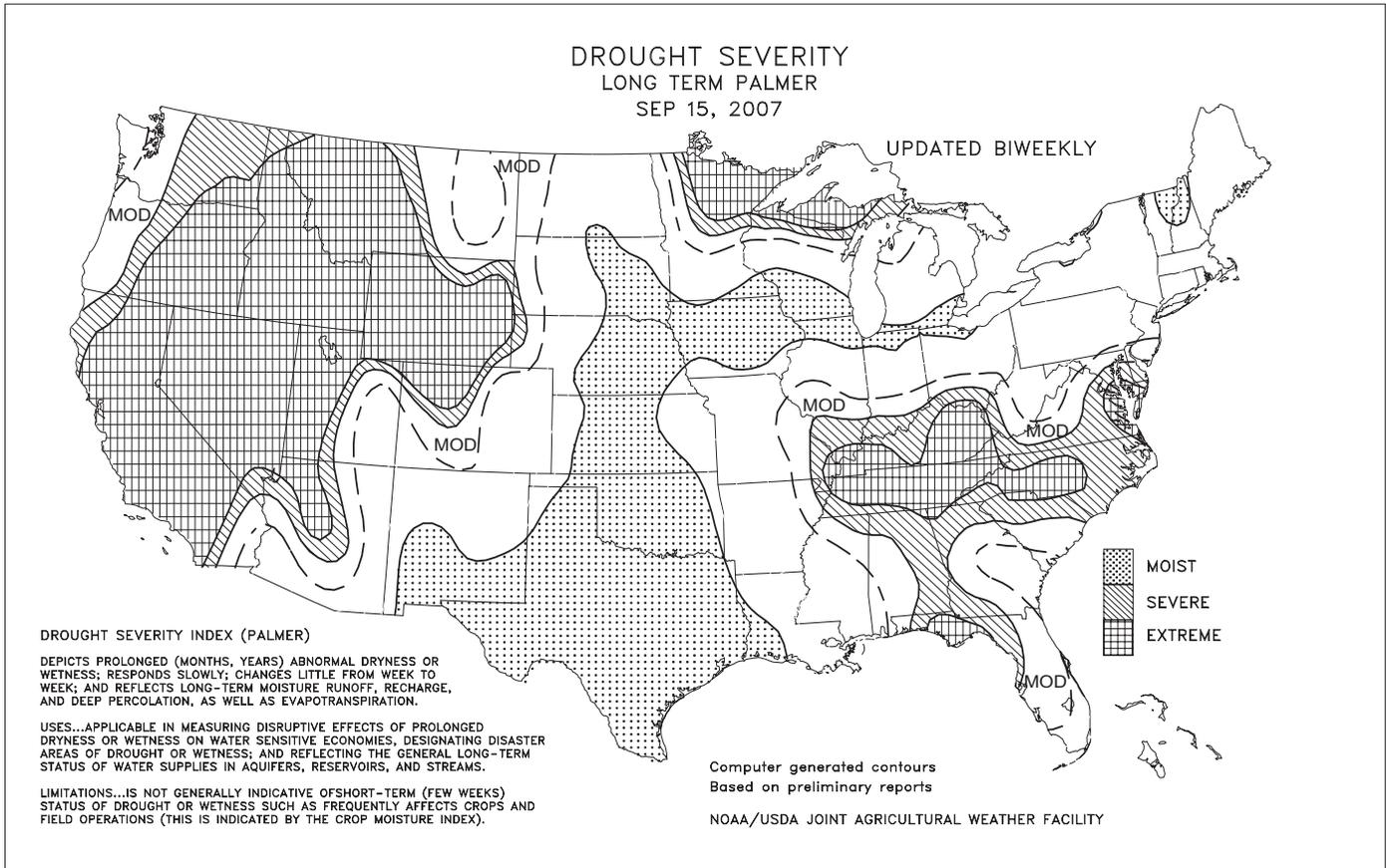


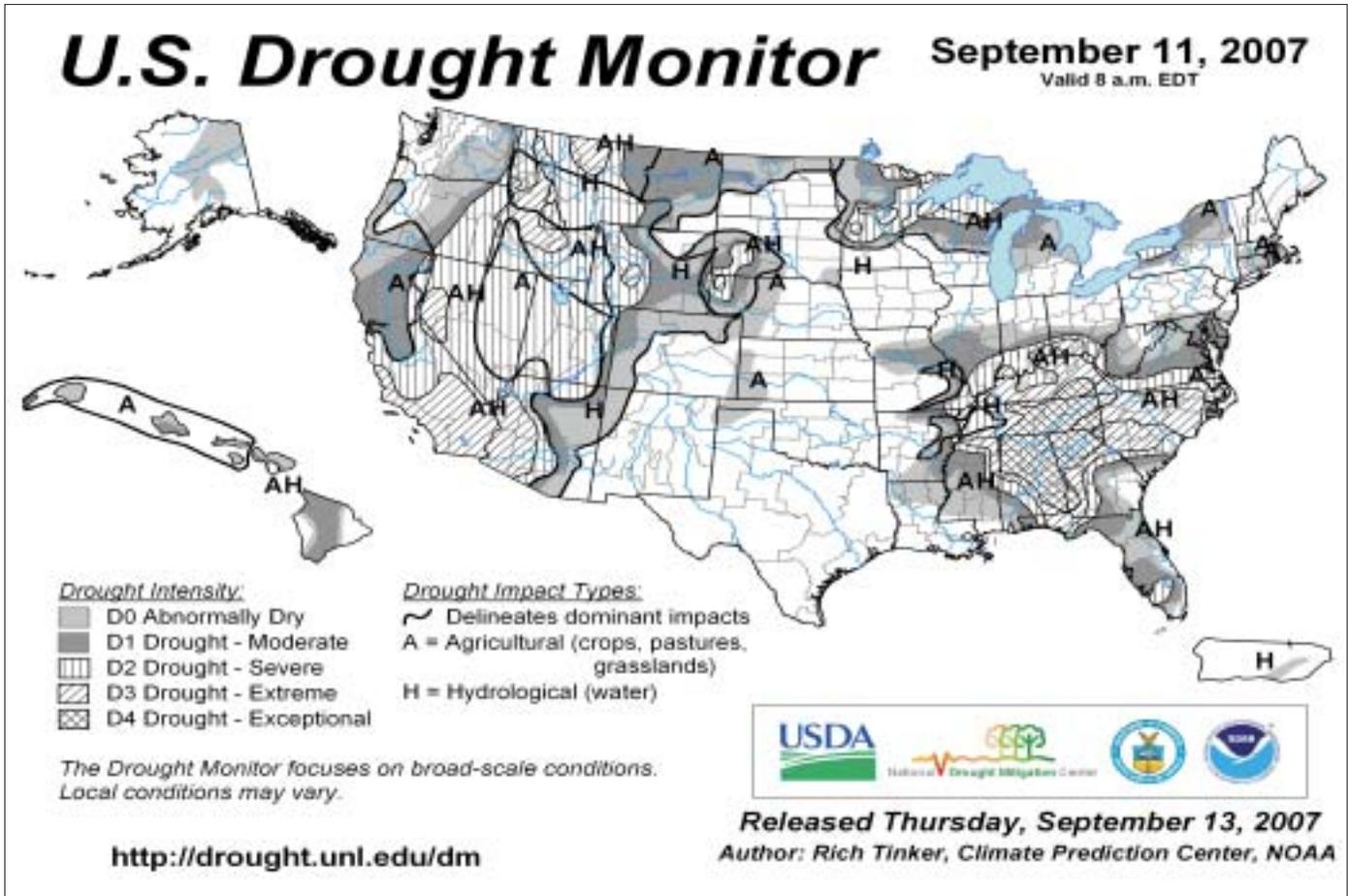
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY

UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

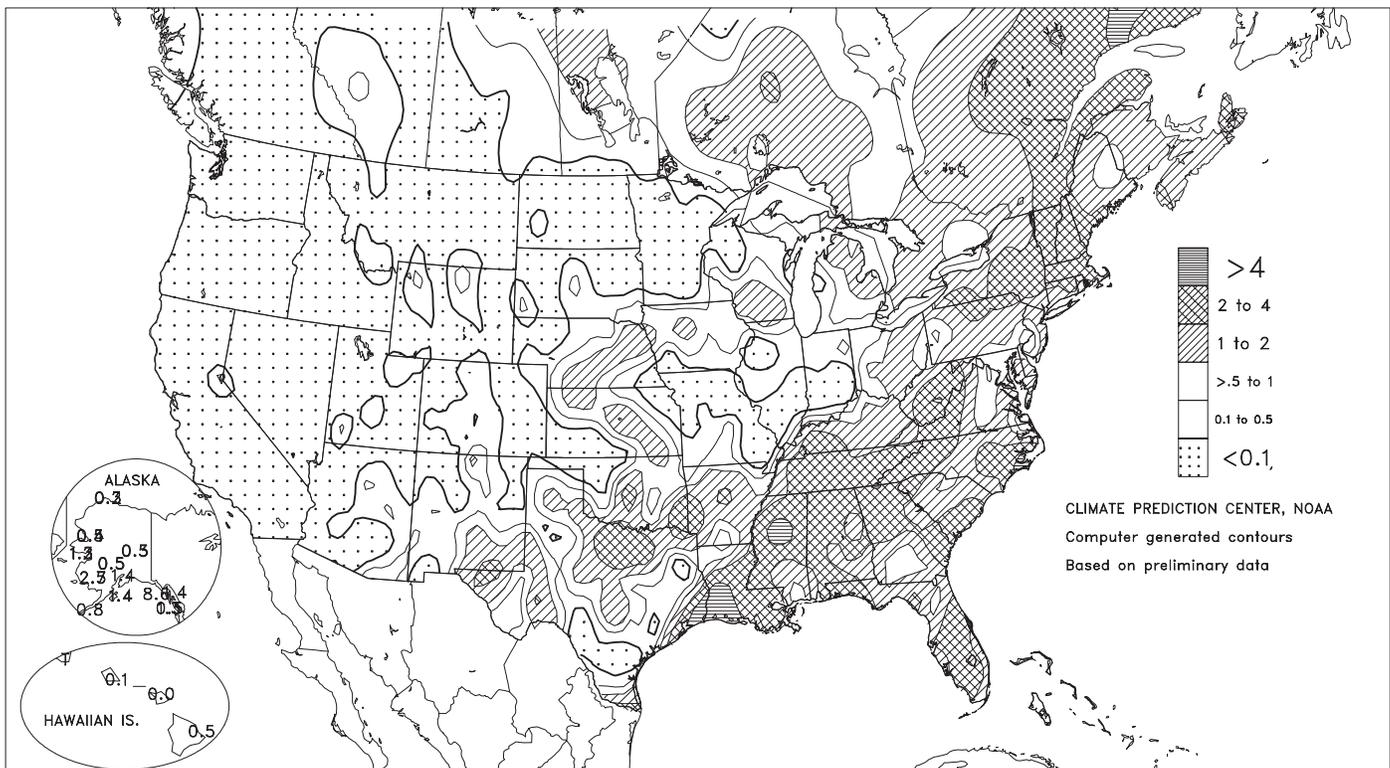
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA





Total Precipitation (Inches)

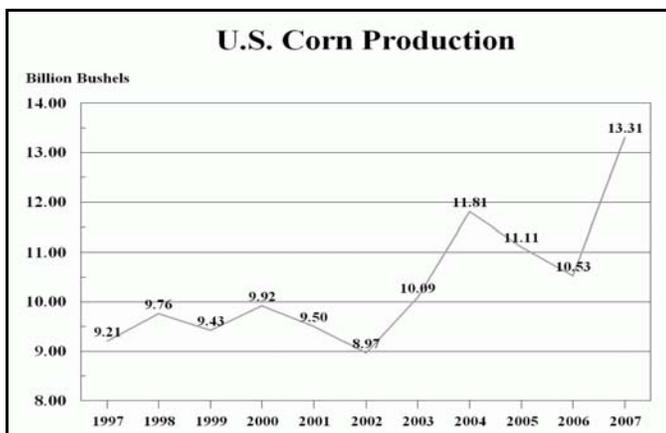
SEP 9 - 15, 2007



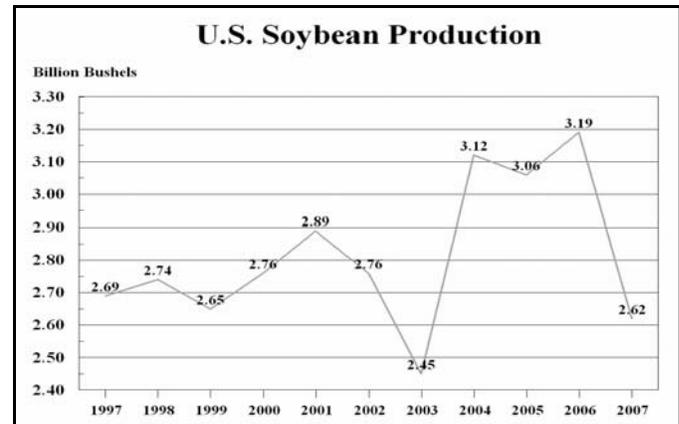
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Service on September 12, 2007. Forecasts refer to September 1.

Corn production is forecast at 13.3 billion bushels, up 2 percent from last month and 26 percent above 2006. Yields are expected to average 155.8 bushels per acre, up 3.0 bushels from August and 6.7 bushels above last year. If realized, this would be the second-highest yield on record, behind the 160.4-bushel yield in 2004. Production would be the largest on record, as growers expect to harvest the most corn acres for grain since 1933. Expected yields are higher than last month across the northern and central Great Plains and Corn Belt, where heavy August rainfall provided much-needed moisture for the crop. Yield forecasts in the southern Great Plains and Delta are also higher than last month, as early harvest results are better than anticipated. Yields are unchanged or lower than August across most of the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States.



Soybean production is forecast at 2.62 billion bushels, down slightly from the August forecast and down 18 percent from last year's record high. Yields are expected to average 41.4 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month and down 1.3 bushels from last year. Compared with last month, yields are forecast lower across the central Corn Belt, the Tennessee Valley, and the Southeast. Hot, dry conditions contributed to most of the decline, especially in Kentucky (down 8 bushels from last month) and Tennessee (down 9 bushels). However, yields increased from the August 1 forecast in the northern Great Plains and northwestern Corn Belt, as beneficial rains fell.

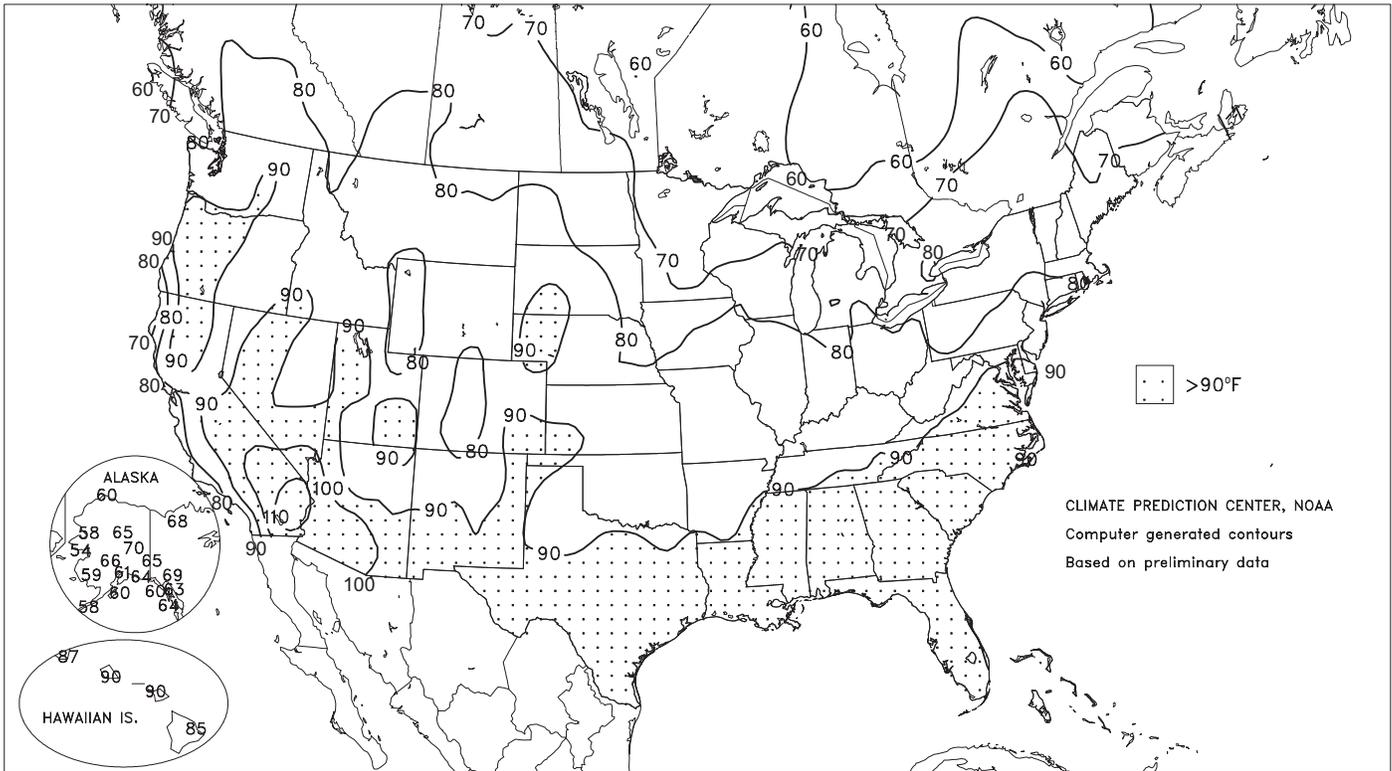


All Cotton production is forecast at 17.8 million 480-pound bales, up 3 percent from last month but down 17 percent from last year's 21.6 million bales. Yield is expected to average 811 pounds per harvested acre, up 28 pounds from last month but down 3 pounds from 2006. Harvested area is expected to total 10.5 million acres of all cotton, down 1 percent from last month and down 17 percent from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 17.0 million 480-pound bales, up 3 percent from last month but down 18 percent from last year. Compared with last month, lower upland production forecasts in the Delta and Southeast were offset by a 15 percent increase in Texas production to 7.00 million 480-pound bales. American-Pima production is forecast at 793,000 bales, down 2 percent from last month but up 4 percent from last year. American-Pima harvested area is expected to total 289,000 acres, down 1 percent from last month and down 11 percent from 2006.

California navel orange production for the 2007-08 season is forecast at 43.0 million boxes (1.61 million tons), up 26 percent from last season's revised production of 34.0 million boxes (1.28 million tons). This initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in the California Central Valley between July 25 and August 30. Based on this survey, average fruit per tree is nearly 100 oranges higher than was measured in last season's survey but average fruit size is slightly smaller.

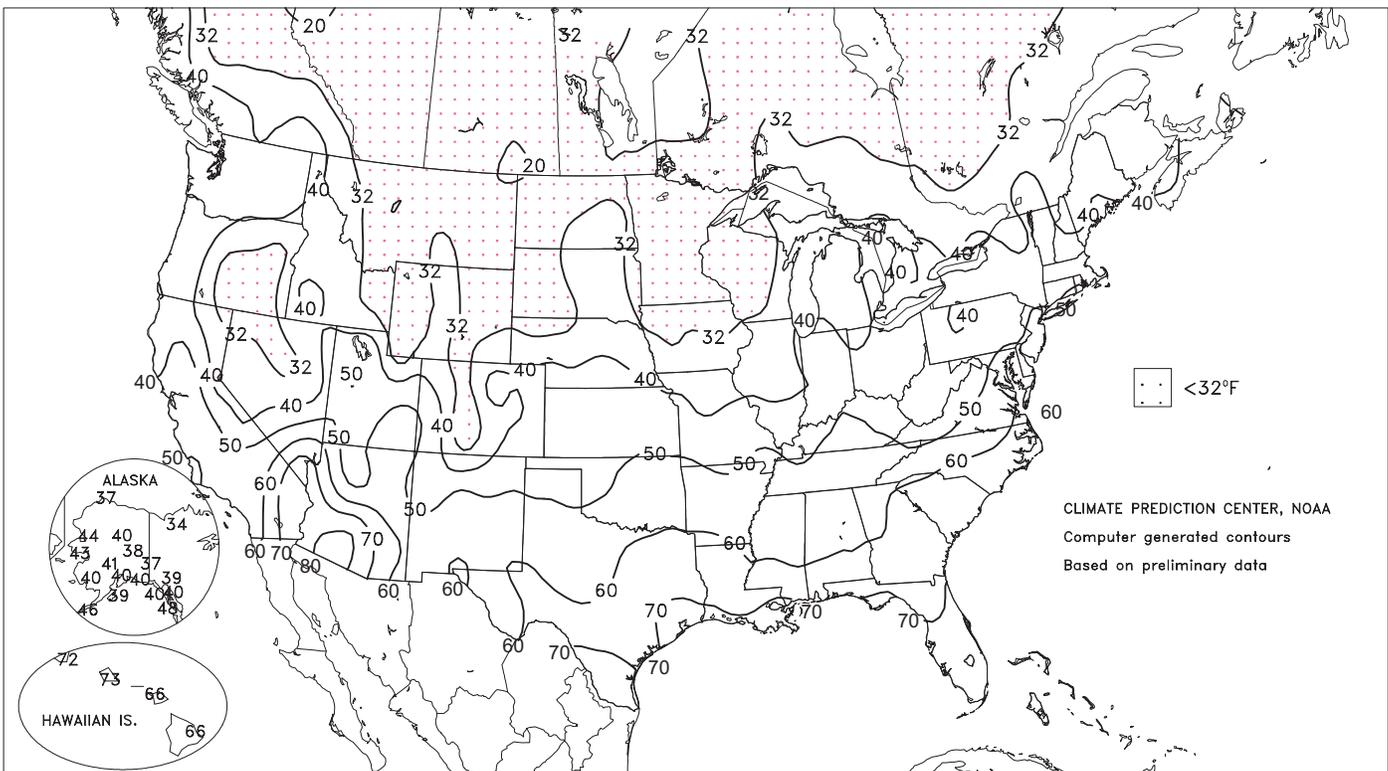
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

SEP 9 - 15, 2007



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

SEP 9 - 15, 2007



(Continued from front cover)

continued to hamper winter wheat planting and summer crop harvesting across parts of the **southern Plains**, but fieldwork advanced with few delays on the **northern Plains**. Elsewhere, **Western** showers were light and isolated except in the **southern Rockies**. Although cooler weather gradually replaced a late-season **Western** heat wave, activities such as **Arizona** cotton harvesting, **California** rice harvesting, and **Northwestern** winter wheat planting proceeded smoothly.

Early in the week, disorganized Tropical Storm Gabrielle made landfall in **eastern North Carolina** on **Cape Lookout National Seashore**. Gabrielle reached the coast just after noon on September 9 with maximum sustained winds near 50 m.p.h. in a small area near the center. By the evening of September 9, Gabrielle re-emerged over the **western Atlantic Ocean** just north of **Kill Devil Hills, NC**. Peak wind gusts in **North Carolina** associated with Gabrielle included 61 m.p.h. in **Okracoke** and 53 m.p.h. on **Cape Hatteras**. Meanwhile, storm-total rainfall reached 4.52 inches at **Cherry Point (near Havelock)** and 7.43 inches in **Beaufort**.

The first advisory for Tropical Depression Nine was issued at 10 a.m. CDT on September 12, and the system was upgraded to Tropical Storm Humberto just 3 hours later. At that time, Humberto was located 70 miles south-southwest of **Galveston, TX**. Shortly after midnight on September 13, Humberto was classified as a hurricane with sustained winds near 80 m.p.h. At landfall (2 a.m. CDT), Humberto had sustained winds near 85 m.p.h., meaning that the system exhibited an increase in strength of 50 m.p.h. in 14 hours. During the same period, the storm's central barometric pressure fell from 1006 to 986 millibars (29.71 to 29.12 inches of mercury). All of these rapid intensity changes were unprecedented for a storm centered less than 100 miles from the U.S. coastline.

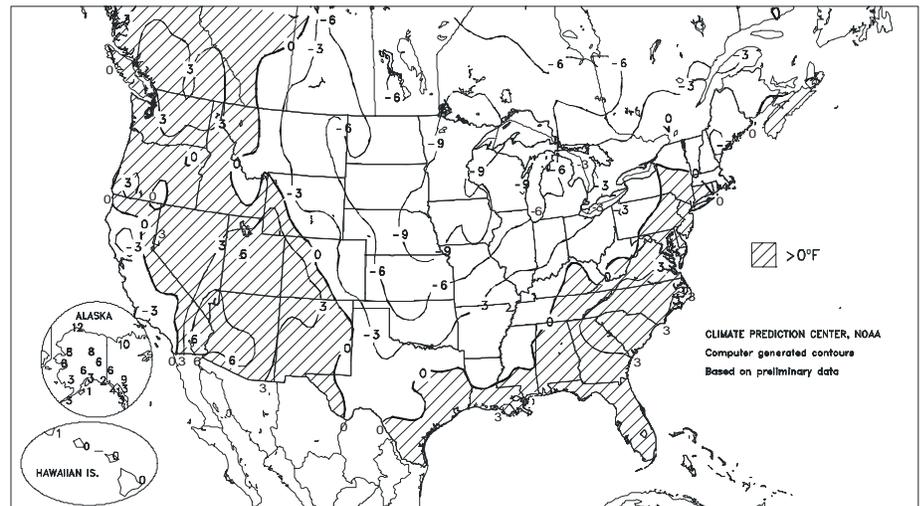
Humberto's landfall occurred near **High Island, TX**, between **Galveston** and **Port Arthur**. In **Texas**, peak wind gusts included 85 m.p.h. at **Sea Rim State Park**, 84 m.p.h. in **Beaumont-Port Arthur**, and 67 m.p.h. at **Sabine Pass**. Later, Humberto weakened to a tropical storm over **southwestern Louisiana** and crossed the **southern Delta (near Vicksburg, MS)** as a tropical depression on the night of September 13-14. In **Mississippi**, peak gusts for September 13 were clocked to 35 m.p.h. in **Vicksburg** and 30 m.p.h. in **Jackson**. The former hurricane dissipated over the **Southeast**, but still contributed to the formation of several tornadoes in the **Carolinas** on the evening of September 14. Meanwhile, September 13-14 rainfall topped 4 inches in several locations, including **Greenwood, MS** (5.65 inches), and **Beaumont-Port Arthur** (6.23 inches).

Elsewhere, early-week rainfall was locally heavy in **Texas**, where daily-record totals for September 9 included 2.96 inches in **Wichita Falls** and 1.36 inches in **Borger**. A day later, **Dallas-Ft. Worth** (3.90 inches) also netted a daily-record total. Meanwhile, locally heavy rain in **central Oklahoma** resulted in the second-wettest September day on record in **Oklahoma City** (6.28 inches on September 10). **Oklahoma City's** wettest September day, with a 7.53-inch total, occurred on September 22, 1970. Later, locally heavy showers shifted into the **Southeast** in advance of Humberto's arrival. On September 11, daily records included 1.89 inches in **Jackson, KY**, and 1.59 inches in **Crossville, TN**. Two days later, records for September 13 reached 2.95 inches in **Orlando, FL**, and 2.16 inches in **Charleston, SC**. By September 14, Humberto's moisture blended with a cold front; **Southeastern** records for that date totaled 1.84 inches in **Crossville** and 3.40 inches in **Asheville, NC**.

Warm weather continued for much of the week across the **West** and the **Southeast**, but markedly cooler air overspread the **Plains** and the **Midwest**. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 10°F below normal in parts of the **upper Midwest**, but were at least 5°F above normal at several locations in the **Southeast** and **Southwest**. Before cooler air arrived in the **East**, the number of occurrences this year with highs of 90°F or greater climbed to 77 days in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, and 18 days in **Bluefield, WV**. Previous

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

SEP 9 - 15, 2007



records of 72 and 17 days were set in 1953 and 1988, respectively. **Raleigh-Durham** also notched a daily-record high of 101°F on September 10. Farther west, several daily-record highs were also reported in the **Pacific Coast States**. On September 10, records in **Washington** included 94°F in **Vancouver** and 88°F in **Hoquiam**. In contrast, sharply cooler weather settled across areas from the **Rockies eastward**. **West Yellowstone, MT** (18°F), posted a daily-record low for September 10, followed the next day by a record for the date in **Dalhart, TX** (43°F). Elsewhere on the 11th, **Wichita, KS** (47°F), recorded its earliest reading below 50°F since August 29, 1988. In **Nashville, TN**, a streak of 46 consecutive days (July 27 - September 10) with above-normal daily average temperatures finally came to an end. In **Jackson, MS**, a stretch of 51 consecutive days (July 25 - September 13) with low temperatures of 70°F or higher ended with a low of 69°F on September 14.

A more impressive cold snap arrived on the **northern Plains** by September 14, when daily-record lows dipped to 22°F in **Williston, ND**, and 28°F in **Kennebec, SD**. The following day in **Iowa**, **Dubuque** (32°F) and **Cedar Rapids** (31°F) noted their earliest freeze on record; in both locations the previous records were established on September 20. Elsewhere in **Iowa**, **Sioux City** (32°F on September 15) experienced its second-earliest freeze, behind September 13, 1902. According to **Iowa's** state climatologist, more than half of the state was affected by the freeze on September 15. It was also **Iowa's** most widespread freeze so early in the season since September 12-13, 1902. Elsewhere on the 15th, **Green Bay, WI** (32°F) had its second-earliest freeze, behind September 12, 1955. **Appleton, WI** (32°F), also marked its second-earliest freeze, behind September 10, 1917. The normal date of the first autumn freeze is October 3 in **Green Bay** and October 4 in **Appleton**. Farther south, **Springfield, IL** (35°F on September 15), posted its earliest reading of 35°F or lower, previously set on September 18, 1901. However, the high percentage of corn dented (100, 96, and 89 percent in **MN**, **IA**, and **WI**, respectively, by September 16) and soybeans with leaves turning yellow (97, 86, and 85 percent in **MN**, **IA**, and **WI**, respectively) should help to minimize the effect of the cold snap on **upper Midwestern** crops.

Aside from isolated heavy showers, **Hawaii** continued to experience warm, mostly dry weather. During the first half of September, rainfall totaled just 0.20 inch (17 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**, and 1.55 inches (33 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. Farther north, mild, showery weather prevailed in **Alaska**. Weekly temperatures ranged from 2 to 4°F above normal across **southern Alaska** but averaged as much as 12°F above normal along the **Arctic Coast**. On September 11, **Barrow** posted a daily-record high of 60°F. In the last half-century, the only year featuring a later occurrence of a high of 60°F or greater was 1995 (September 19, 21, and 22). Meanwhile, weekly rainfall totaled 2.85 inches in **Bethel**, boosting its September 1-15 precipitation to 3.03 inches (235 percent of normal). **Bethel's** wettest September on record, with 5.40 inches, occurred in 2005. Elsewhere, **Yakutat** received rainfall totaling 14.91 inches (156 percent of normal) during the first half of September.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 15, 2007

Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		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 SEPO1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEPO1	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
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	80	63	87	54	72	-	0.41	-	0.19	1.25	-	-	-	82	72	0	0	5	0
LYON	82	64	91	54	73	-	0.45	-	0.34	1.13	-	26.57	-	83	74	2	0	4	0
VANCE	81	65	89	55	73	-	1.75	-	1.05	2.69	-	-	-	82	75	0	0	4	2
PERTSHIRE	82	66	90	57	74	-	0.30	-	0.29	1.74	-	-	-	82	76	1	0	2	0
SCOTT	83	67	91	58	75	-	0.66	-	0.65	1.65	-	-	-	85	76	2	0	2	1
NE VERONA	83	66	91	59	75	-	2.90	-	2.07	3.65	-	-	-	83	73	2	0	5	1
SD STONEVILLE x	87	69	94	61	78	-1	2.31	1.55	1.92	3.38	223	31.49	83	86	77	3	0	4	1
INDIANOLA 1S*	85	67	94	57	76	-	3.34	-	1.80	4.36	-	-	-	85	77	2	0	3	2
INVERNESS 5E	84	68	94	61	76	-	3.63	-	1.92	4.75	-	-	-	87	78	2	0	5	2
SIDON	84	68	94	57	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	79	2	0	-	-
NORTH ISSAQUENA	84	68	93	61	76	-	1.10	-	0.95	1.32	-	-	-	86	80	2	0	3	1
SILVER CITY	86	68	95	59	77	-	2.72	-	1.84	3.82	-	-	-	84	76	2	0	3	2
ONWARD	84	68	93	59	76	-	2.21	-	1.86	2.67	-	-	-	82	77	2	0	3	1
MAYDAY	86	68	93	57	77	-	2.05	-	1.86	4.72	-	-	-	84	77	2	0	2	1
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	71	49	85	39	60	-8	0.05	-0.65	0.05	0.62	33	29.70	109	-	-	0	0	1	0
ALBANY	72	44	83	33	59	-9	0.01	-0.85	0.01	0.74	43	25.63	87	72	62	0	0	1	0
ST. JOSEPH	71	50	82	40	60	-8	0.07	-0.99	0.06	2.53	127	27.63	99	-	-	0	0	2	0
NC LINNEUS	74	46	85	34	61	-7	0.00	-1.01	0.00	0.80	49	24.78	90	74	65	0	0	0	0
BRUNSWICK	74	46	83	35	61	-8	0.02	-0.87	0.02	0.62	41	24.33	84	79	68	0	0	1	0
NE NOVELTY	74	46	83	35	60	-9	0.02	-1.00	0.02	0.70	44	27.10	104	76	63	0	0	1	0
MONROE CITY	77	46	86	35	62	-8	0.07	-1.04	0.07	0.18	11	23.53	88	78	64	0	0	1	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	75	51	85	36	64	-5	0.02	-0.89	0.02	2.02	140	24.13	76	77	63	0	0	1	0
C AUXVASSE	79	49	87	38	64	-6	0.03	-1.00	0.03	0.44	26	22.37	78	77	65	0	0	1	0
SANBORN FIELD	78	53	86	42	66	-4	0.06	-0.89	0.06	0.64	39	23.02	76	79	64	0	0	1	0
WILLIAMSBURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBIA	78	51	86	41	65	-5	0.05	-0.84	0.05	0.44	28	21.93	73	-	-	0	0	1	0
VERSAILLES	77	52	89	38	65	-5	0.14	-0.76	0.13	2.24	139	29.24	97	79	65	0	0	2	0
EC COOK STATION	78	52	88	38	64	-6	1.17	0.26	1.17	4.69	301	29.35	97	75	70	0	0	1	1
SW LAMAR	75	55	83	46	65	-6	0.18	-1.08	0.17	3.32	160	43.61	130	75	69	0	0	2	0
SE DELTA	81	56	89	45	68	-4	0.18	-0.62	0.18	1.15	75	22.17	70	81	70	0	0	1	0
CHARLESTON	81	59	87	49	70	-2	0.13	-0.43	0.12	0.63	60	28.08	86	83	70	0	0	2	0
GLENNONVILLE	81	59	87	47	70	-3	0.30	-0.16	0.27	1.09	106	23.46	81	82	73	0	0	2	0
CLARKTON	83	59	90	48	70	-4	0.04	-0.39	0.02	0.29	27	23.37	78	90	74	0	0	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	82	62	87	50	71	-2	2.35	1.66	1.55	2.55	190	23.55	74	82	70	0	0	4	2
PORTAGEVILLE LF	82	63	87	53	71	-2	2.33	1.64	1.29	6.56	493	26.63	83	79	69	0	0	5	2
STEELE	83	62	88	51	72	-2	1.29	0.63	0.67	2.24	171	20.13	60	84	74	0	0	5	1
CARDWELL	82	61	88	52	71	-3	1.28	0.60	0.66	1.93	162	23.53	74	81	70	0	0	5	1

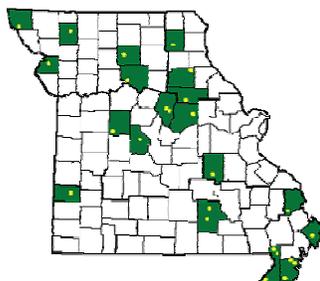
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.

Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

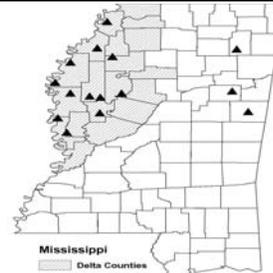
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Spotty, frontal showers changed to drenching rains as the remnants of Hurricane Humberto brought flash-flood concerns to the Delta. Rainfall totals of 2 to 4 inches were common. Only the extreme northern Delta was spared from heavy rain; totals there were below 0.50 inch. By week's end, temperatures fell into the middle 50's for the first time since spring.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit: <http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm>

Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit: http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 15, 2007

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		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	87	67	93	56	77	2	3.25	2.27	1.86	3.30	176	25.57	65	94	44	3	0	3	2
AL HUNTSVILLE	85	65	94	57	75	1	1.47	0.43	1.21	1.47	70	21.67	53	87	51	2	0	3	1
AL MOBILE	89	71	91	67	80	2	1.83	0.30	0.92	4.61	139	36.81	73	91	60	2	0	4	2
AK MONTGOMERY	91	69	96	63	80	2	1.67	0.63	1.15	1.68	78	26.09	64	91	47	4	0	4	1
AK ANCHORAGE	58	47	61	40	53	3	1.42	0.74	1.01	2.35	159	9.78	94	89	74	0	0	4	1
AK BARROW	51	38	60	37	45	12	0.23	0.07	0.18	0.28	78	1.46	46	100	77	0	0	4	0
AK FAIRBANKS	60	44	70	38	52	6	0.35	0.09	0.12	0.42	71	9.24	124	90	79	0	0	4	0
AK JUNEAU	60	47	63	40	54	3	1.37	-0.31	0.66	3.16	93	35.46	101	96	90	0	0	4	1
AK KODIAK	58	46	60	39	52	1	1.43	-0.33	0.78	3.80	108	59.89	124	91	76	0	0	3	1
AK NOME	53	49	54	43	51	6	1.18	0.57	0.44	1.61	116	8.42	73	86	79	0	0	6	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	79	46	79	43	62	3	0.12	-0.37	0.12	0.32	30	8.82	54	75	23	0	0	1	0
AZ PHOENIX	107	85	108	83	96	9	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00	0	2.64	49	34	22	7	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	89	60	91	56	75	8	0.12	-0.38	0.12	0.12	11	8.93	62	60	18	4	0	1	0
AZ TUCSON	100	75	102	71	87	5	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.17	24	8.01	94	51	31	7	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	82	64	87	56	73	-2	3.55	2.72	3.52	4.80	282	32.30	108	91	53	0	0	3	1
AR LITTLE ROCK	83	66	90	58	75	-1	1.03	0.17	0.93	4.09	228	30.20	88	85	52	1	0	3	1
CA BAKERSFIELD	87	63	94	57	75	-3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.17	46	59	43	4	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	89	62	94	58	75	-1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	4.41	55	70	43	4	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	74	62	75	60	68	-2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	1.67	17	80	60	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	91	58	106	53	74	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	13.17	59	68	37	4	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	81	56	87	54	69	-3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	6.61	54	89	38	0	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	76	65	79	63	71	-1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	2.26	29	77	62	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	71	59	75	56	65	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	6.36	47	83	66	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	85	58	90	56	72	-2	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.07	64	5.00	54	72	49	1	0	2	0
CO ALAMOSA	78	42	82	33	60	4	0.36	0.16	0.18	0.49	109	7.43	139	81	33	0	0	2	0
CO CO SPRINGS	74	46	85	39	60	-1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.24	30	10.78	71	78	31	0	0	0	0
CO DENVER INTL	77	48	88	44	62	-1	0.07	-0.15	0.06	0.18	36	9.77	86	75	32	0	0	2	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	87	57	90	48	72	5	0.04	-0.15	0.02	0.15	38	5.56	89	38	19	1	0	3	0
CO PUEBLO	78	47	91	38	63	-3	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.06	12	12.20	117	73	42	2	0	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	74	60	83	50	67	0	1.70	0.87	1.57	1.70	94	31.91	101	86	60	0	0	3	1
CT HARTFORD	75	56	85	47	65	1	0.87	-0.09	0.75	1.12	54	29.56	91	89	56	0	0	3	1
DC WASHINGTON	81	66	90	55	73	1	0.61	-0.28	0.41	0.61	33	21.67	77	86	50	1	0	3	0
DE WILMINGTON	81	62	90	49	71	2	0.29	-0.66	0.18	0.29	15	29.20	94	92	44	1	0	4	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	90	71	91	68	81	1	4.14	2.53	2.70	4.99	144	31.01	86	95	56	6	0	5	3
FL JACKSONVILLE	91	71	93	67	81	2	0.82	-1.14	0.34	3.82	91	32.63	82	95	57	5	0	5	0
FL KEY WEST	91	80	93	77	86	2	3.03	1.73	1.92	6.33	221	22.90	84	77	59	5	0	5	1
FL MIAMI	90	77	92	73	84	1	0.49	-1.54	0.26	1.47	33	47.99	112	83	58	5	0	4	0
FL ORLANDO	92	73	94	72	83	1	5.56	4.12	2.95	6.12	193	28.78	75	99	56	7	0	5	3
FL PENSACOLA	90	73	92	70	82	2	2.68	1.27	1.93	3.19	104	28.78	59	88	57	5	0	3	2
FL TALLAHASSEE	91	73	94	71	82	2	0.94	-0.31	0.69	3.03	108	34.46	69	92	70	5	0	3	1
FL TAMPA	90	76	92	73	83	1	1.87	0.21	1.14	2.62	71	36.27	102	86	55	6	0	4	2
FL WEST PALM BEACH	89	76	90	74	83	1	0.66	-1.36	0.58	1.13	26	41.49	95	86	62	2	0	3	1
GA ATHENS	91	67	97	64	79	5	0.42	-0.41	0.20	0.42	25	21.42	61	87	46	4	0	4	0
GA ATLANTA	86	68	89	61	77	3	2.89	1.90	1.64	2.92	143	23.86	64	84	53	0	0	4	2
GA AUGUSTA	92	68	97	61	80	5	1.29	0.44	1.06	1.34	76	24.82	74	94	48	5	0	5	1
GA COLUMBUS	90	69	93	65	79	1	0.80	0.05	0.51	1.40	86	28.88	79	91	42	3	0	3	1
GA MACON	89	67	92	63	78	2	1.82	1.03	1.30	2.17	125	29.63	87	91	54	3	0	3	1
GA SAVANNAH	89	71	91	67	80	2	1.47	0.20	0.67	5.89	201	34.69	89	98	61	3	0	5	1
HI HILO	84	68	85	66	76	0	0.49	-1.75	0.18	1.56	32	63.29	73	84	72	0	0	5	0
HI HONOLULU	88	75	90	73	82	0	0.12	0.02	0.12	0.43	253	3.26	31	69	61	2	0	1	0
HI KAHULUI	88	70	90	66	79	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.02	11	4.21	34	80	67	1	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	86	74	87	72	80	0	0.04	-0.53	0.02	0.21	19	12.26	51	75	67	0	0	3	0
ID BOISE	85	53	90	44	69	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.08	24	4.32	52	38	21	1	0	0	0
ID LEWISTON	86	52	91	46	69	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.03	9	4.73	52	42	25	2	0	0	0
ID POCATELLO	82	38	88	32	60	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.82	210	6.92	78	71	27	0	1	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	71	50	80	39	60	-5	0.36	-0.44	0.36	0.73	39	29.22	109	82	44	0	0	1	0
IL MOLINE	73	48	84	36	61	-5	0.04	-0.71	0.03	0.61	35	35.21	122	82	42	0	0	2	0
IL PEORIA	75	49	84	38	62	-5	0.21	-0.52	0.21	0.91	59	29.20	111	85	36	0	0	1	0
IL ROCKFORD	70	46	82	35	58	-6	0.23	-0.62	0.23	0.94	49	31.77	114	83	45	0	0	1	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	78	49	88	35	63	-5	0.22	-0.45	0.22	0.79	54	23.37	89	88	26	0	0	1	0
IN EVANSVILLE	82	58	89	48	70	0	0.58	-0.14	0.56	1.21	79	24.03	74	85	44	0	0	2	1
IN FORT WAYNE	72	51	78	42	62	-3	1.14	0.48	0.62	2.44	163	29.68	110	89	49	0	0	3	1
IN INDIANAPOLIS	76	55	84	43	66	-2	0.12	-0.57	0.12	1.22	80	26.41	88	81	39	0	0	1	0
IN SOUTH BEND	70	52	79	41	61	-4	0.26	-0.64	0.21	1.09	55	30.65	109	86	54	0	0	2	0
IA BURLINGTON	75	50	84	38	62	-6	0.12	-0.73	0.11	0.75	41	31.68	111	83	38	0	0	2	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	68	43	80	31	55	-10	0.32	-0.49	0.32	1.45	79	30.36	117	93	46	0	1	1	0
IA DES MOINES	68	48	81	37	58	-8	0.65	-0.10	0.49	2.78	160	32.35	119	82	60	0	0	3	0
IA DUBUQUE	66	43	78	32	55	-8	0.64	-0.23	0.56	2.16	108	31.57	116	88	60	0	1	2	1
IA SIOUX CITY	65	43	74	32	54	-10	0.97	0.40	0.62	1.64	131	32.90	158	88	63	0	1	2	1
IA WATERLOO	67	43	81	30	55	-9	0.65	-0.05	0.48	1.83	114	34.44	132	87	55	0	1	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	71	51	84	46	61	-8	0.39	-0.20	0.27	0.75	59	19.41	84	87	63	0	0	2	0
KS DODGE CITY	76	51	90	43	64	-7	0.09	-0.30	0.09	0.09	10	15.66	85	80	41	1	0	1	0
KS GOODLAND	72	48	85	44	60	-5	0.53	0.28	0.41	0.56	95	12.81	76	78	58	0	0	2	0
KS TOPEKA	75	52	87	45	63	-6	0.09	-0.79	0.06	0.77	40	29.50	109	83	53	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 15, 2007

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	78	55	88	47	66	-6	0.02	-0.67	0.02	0.20	14	30.62	132	80	45	0	0	1	0
KY JACKSON	76	60	85	50	68	-1	2.13	1.23	1.89	2.13	110	22.59	63	85	49	0	0	5	1
LEXINGTON	77	59	82	48	68	-1	0.54	-0.19	0.40	0.55	35	27.53	80	90	58	0	0	4	0
LOUISVILLE	82	63	88	52	72	0	0.47	-0.25	0.47	0.49	32	24.70	75	75	38	0	0	1	0
LA PADUCAH	81	57	88	47	69	-1	0.46	-0.37	0.46	0.62	36	26.88	77	90	39	0	0	1	0
LA BATON ROUGE	90	72	94	68	81	2	2.12	0.94	1.37	3.05	116	42.50	90	92	54	3	0	2	2
LA LAKE CHARLES	88	73	92	71	81	2	2.96	1.50	1.99	5.11	166	54.30	132	89	56	3	0	3	2
LA NEW ORLEANS	88	75	91	74	82	2	1.30	-1.13	1.16	1.57	49	38.09	78	82	67	3	0	3	1
SHREVEPORT	88	71	95	66	80	2	0.01	-0.69	0.01	0.52	37	36.78	103	84	49	3	0	1	0
ME CARIBOU	62	44	70	34	53	-2	0.91	0.14	0.43	0.91	53	25.00	94	96	63	0	0	4	0
ME PORTLAND	66	51	73	44	59	-1	1.93	1.18	1.65	1.93	123	30.39	99	94	69	0	0	4	1
MD BALTIMORE	81	61	90	52	71	2	0.35	-0.59	0.15	0.35	18	23.58	78	88	52	1	0	3	0
MA BOSTON	72	58	77	53	65	-1	1.66	0.86	1.28	1.66	97	29.36	100	87	57	0	0	4	1
MA WORCESTER	68	52	73	43	60	-2	1.69	0.71	1.12	1.90	92	32.19	95	92	61	0	0	5	1
MI ALPENA	65	44	76	39	54	-4	0.78	0.11	0.30	1.48	101	19.58	94	93	59	0	0	5	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	68	49	82	40	59	-4	0.38	-0.68	0.37	0.53	23	25.16	96	85	48	0	0	2	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	64	43	79	38	53	-5	0.87	0.11	0.39	1.01	59	19.60	94	94	62	0	0	4	0
MI LANSING	66	48	79	38	57	-5	0.68	-0.18	0.64	1.35	70	24.20	106	89	58	0	0	4	1
MI MUSKOGON	67	48	80	41	57	-5	0.45	-0.41	0.35	1.52	79	23.08	102	88	59	0	0	3	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	66	47	73	44	56	-5	0.63	-0.10	0.31	1.54	89	15.09	65	95	55	0	0	5	0
MN DULUTH	57	37	65	28	47	-9	0.03	-0.99	0.02	0.41	18	16.16	69	81	52	0	3	2	0
MN INT'L FALLS	56	33	66	28	45	-9	0.25	-0.49	0.21	2.08	129	17.34	94	93	50	0	3	3	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	63	46	67	36	54	-8	0.03	-0.62	0.03	1.29	84	24.40	105	76	49	0	0	1	0
MN ROCHESTER	64	44	73	32	54	-6	0.46	-0.30	0.27	5.22	303	34.22	138	81	53	0	1	3	0
MN ST. CLOUD	62	39	68	27	51	-8	0.04	-0.67	0.04	0.64	39	17.21	80	89	36	0	3	1	0
MS JACKSON	87	70	93	63	79	2	2.14	1.38	1.86	3.71	226	27.46	68	90	57	3	0	2	1
MS MERIDIAN	87	67	93	56	77	0	1.14	0.28	0.93	1.40	80	26.92	62	95	60	3	0	3	1
MS TUPELO	84	67	93	56	75	0	2.87	2.09	1.32	4.25	266	29.33	74	85	60	2	0	3	2
MO COLUMBIA	79	52	89	40	65	-4	0.11	-0.70	0.11	1.17	67	22.47	76	81	33	0	0	1	0
MO KANSAS CITY	74	51	84	41	63	-6	0.00	-1.09	0.00	2.61	118	24.24	86	83	45	0	0	0	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	79	56	88	45	68	-3	0.05	-0.64	0.04	1.70	116	24.61	88	78	43	0	0	2	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	75	56	83	47	65	-5	0.02	-1.17	0.02	4.93	199	37.56	119	87	53	0	0	1	0
MT BILLINGS	73	44	83	37	59	-2	0.02	-0.27	0.02	0.39	68	11.94	106	66	28	0	0	1	0
MT BUTTE	72	33	79	28	53	0	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.92	161	9.47	92	83	18	0	2	0	0
MT CUT BANK	71	36	83	29	54	0	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.63	91	2.33	22	81	22	0	2	1	0
MT GLASGOW	71	40	79	31	55	-4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.50	104	12.49	135	75	42	0	1	0	0
MT GREAT FALLS	72	38	85	32	55	-1	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.34	52	9.08	75	74	21	0	1	0	0
MT HAVRE	71	34	83	25	53	-4	0.01	-0.24	0.01	0.39	74	10.24	109	88	43	0	3	1	0
MT MISSOULA	80	41	85	37	61	4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.01	2	6.65	64	58	29	0	0	0	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	68	47	82	40	57	-9	0.69	0.09	0.65	0.71	53	32.34	152	85	61	0	0	2	1
NE LINCOLN	70	47	82	37	59	-8	0.36	-0.34	0.29	0.38	25	26.03	115	86	57	0	0	6	0
NE NORFOLK	65	44	80	35	55	-10	1.77	1.23	0.98	2.13	182	28.77	132	85	60	0	0	2	2
NE NORTH PLATTE	71	44	85	38	58	-6	0.64	0.34	0.50	0.65	100	21.08	127	87	40	0	0	2	1
NE OMAHA	68	46	76	37	57	-10	0.13	-0.64	0.13	0.77	48	29.96	126	83	59	0	0	1	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	75	44	91	34	59	-3	0.04	-0.24	0.02	0.07	12	7.50	56	81	43	2	0	3	0
NE VALENTINE	70	43	89	29	56	-7	0.35	-0.01	0.27	0.64	83	21.99	134	83	48	0	1	2	0
NV ELY	81	42	85	32	62	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.11	27	4.93	67	35	16	0	1	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	101	79	104	76	90	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	1.45	43	22	12	7	0	0	0
NV RENO	85	51	91	44	68	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	1.82	35	49	24	2	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	84	39	92	29	62	0	0.02	-0.09	0.01	0.07	30	4.47	78	33	13	1	1	2	0
NH CONCORD	69	50	77	40	59	-2	2.49	1.77	1.67	2.49	162	29.49	114	94	61	0	0	4	2
NJ NEWARK	77	63	86	53	70	1	1.40	0.44	1.05	1.40	69	43.29	129	81	55	0	0	3	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	86	62	90	58	74	4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.01	2	7.95	116	60	26	2	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	71	54	79	46	63	1	2.35	1.57	1.23	2.46	144	31.65	116	92	62	0	0	4	2
NY BINGHAMTON	68	53	74	44	61	1	1.28	0.43	0.88	1.97	108	26.52	96	92	70	0	0	5	1
NY BUFFALO	71	55	83	49	63	0	1.56	0.63	0.75	1.61	79	20.87	75	86	55	0	0	4	1
NY ROCHESTER	70	53	82	42	62	0	1.16	0.33	0.65	1.78	97	20.06	83	89	65	0	0	4	1
NY SYRACUSE	72	56	77	49	64	1	1.78	0.79	0.95	1.87	89	26.42	95	88	61	0	0	5	1
NC ASHEVILLE	80	60	88	51	70	3	3.40	2.49	3.40	3.40	168	25.83	74	90	56	0	0	1	1
NC CHARLOTTE	89	66	96	60	77	3	0.91	0.02	0.91	0.98	52	21.28	68	84	39	3	0	1	1
NC GREENSBORO	87	65	95	58	76	5	0.88	-0.13	0.88	0.88	42	20.84	66	78	40	3	0	1	1
NC HATTERAS	84	74	86	70	79	3	1.34	-0.01	0.54	1.40	47	21.13	52	91	65	0	0	4	1
NC RALEIGH	92	65	101	60	79	6	1.91	0.89	1.91	1.91	91	25.97	82	87	40	5	0	1	1
NC WILMINGTON	88	71	94	67	80	4	2.06	0.36	1.49	2.08	57	25.17	58	93	51	3	0	5	1
ND BISMARCK	65	40	77	36	52	-7	0.00	-0.37	0.00	2.14	261	18.35	135	80	45	0	0	0	0
ND DICKINSON	68	39	85	27	53	-5	0.00	-0.36	0.00	1.02	131	15.95	120	82	30	0	1	0	0
ND FARGO	64	39	72	35	52	-7	0.01	-0.49	0.01	1.20	109	20.46	124	86	38	0	0	1	0
ND GRAND FORKS	64	36	71	33	50	-8	0.02	-0.43	0.02	0.53	52	16.87	109	88	38	0	0	1	0
ND JAMESTOWN	63	38	70	33	50	-9	0.00	-0.40	0.00	1.42	163	17.26	115	88	40	0	0	0	0
ND WILLISTON	69	35	80	22	52	-5	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.28	43	12.85	113	81	38	0	2	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	72	54	80	42	63	-1	1.04	0.21	0.87	1.52	86	28.64	101	86	57	0	0	3	1
OH CINCINNATI	81	58	88	47	69	0	0.39	-0.27	0.35	0.74	49	19.85	63	84	41	0	0	3	0
OH CLEVELAND	70	56	80	47	63	-2	0.62	-0.30	0.47	1.14	57	29.79	108	81	53	0	0	2	0
OH COLUMBUS	77	58	85	48	68	0	0.47	-0.23	0.47	1.02	66	28.26	98	82	49	0	0	1	0
OH DAYTON	76	53	83	43	64	-3	2.10	1.48	2.10	3.64	258	28.97	99	89	45	0	0	1	1
OH MANSFIELD	72	52	80	41	62	-2	0.97	0.12	0.61	3.07	157	37.24	116	90	51	0	0	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 15, 2007

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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	72	51	81	39	62	-3	0.52	-0.17	0.34	1.21	79	28.12	116	90	56	0	0	2	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	71	52	81	42	62	-1	0.39	-0.57	0.24	0.39	19	26.45	96	87	58	0	0	3	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	82	60	87	52	71	-3	4.90	4.00	4.90	5.69	316	49.23	189	87	50	0	0	1	1
OR TULSA	80	61	88	56	70	-5	0.87	-0.25	0.87	9.05	402	43.89	146	86	57	0	0	1	1
OR ASTORIA	69	54	88	49	62	3	0.02	-0.55	0.02	0.04	3	38.06	97	87	71	0	0	1	0
OR BURNS	81	34	89	29	58	2	0.02	-0.09	0.02	0.10	45	5.35	75	58	24	0	3	1	0
OR EUGENE	80	49	94	45	64	1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.24	30	16.85	56	81	59	2	0	0	0
OR MEDFORD	88	54	98	50	71	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.01	3	8.88	82	62	24	4	0	0	0
OR PENDLETON	83	47	87	41	65	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	6.28	75	55	28	0	0	0	0
OR PORTLAND	78	55	93	53	67	2	0.01	-0.36	0.01	0.17	22	15.50	71	81	60	1	0	1	0
OR SALEM	80	50	95	46	65	2	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.96	148	18.20	78	79	53	3	0	0	0
PA ALLENTOWN	77	57	86	46	67	2	0.40	-0.66	0.34	0.40	18	29.63	91	87	54	0	0	3	0
PA ERIE	70	56	82	47	63	-2	1.31	0.18	1.00	1.64	67	28.62	99	83	63	0	0	5	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	78	62	86	49	70	2	1.51	0.68	1.39	1.51	86	28.67	99	93	49	0	0	3	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	80	64	89	55	72	2	0.40	-0.54	0.25	0.40	20	31.47	102	85	57	0	0	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	72	56	79	44	64	-1	0.96	0.17	0.83	1.49	88	30.01	106	89	53	0	0	3	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	73	56	85	44	65	1	0.94	0.01	0.47	1.06	55	27.48	102	90	53	0	0	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	74	55	83	46	65	0	1.14	0.18	0.93	1.14	56	24.63	82	91	58	0	0	3	1
RI PROVIDENCE	74	57	80	51	65	0	2.49	1.61	1.77	2.49	129	33.43	103	85	61	0	0	3	1
SC BEAUFORT	88	73	91	69	81	4	0.68	-0.45	0.37	5.42	186	27.45	71	89	63	3	0	4	0
SC CHARLESTON	89	72	92	67	80	3	3.41	1.91	2.16	5.50	164	30.18	76	93	56	4	0	4	2
SC COLUMBIA	91	69	97	63	80	4	0.72	-0.24	0.52	0.72	33	23.66	63	91	47	3	0	2	1
SC GREENVILLE	88	68	96	62	78	5	1.30	0.39	1.30	1.30	68	23.45	64	82	44	3	0	1	1
SD ABERDEEN	65	38	76	32	51	-10	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.94	101	25.28	152	85	46	0	1	0	0
SD HURON	65	41	79	34	53	-9	0.02	-0.39	0.01	0.51	57	26.55	155	87	43	0	0	2	0
SD RAPID CITY	71	40	88	29	55	-7	0.19	-0.03	0.19	0.63	124	11.93	87	81	35	0	1	1	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	64	41	72	30	52	-10	0.43	-0.19	0.34	1.28	93	23.28	118	84	53	0	1	2	0
TN BRISTOL	81	60	91	47	71	3	0.72	-0.02	0.35	0.72	47	16.32	53	96	45	1	0	3	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	87	65	95	56	76	2	1.77	0.72	1.05	1.77	82	24.78	63	86	56	2	0	3	1
TN KNOXVILLE	83	64	92	55	74	2	1.49	0.77	1.17	1.49	102	24.48	69	88	48	2	0	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	82	67	89	59	75	-1	0.73	-0.06	0.33	1.12	68	22.34	58	87	52	0	0	3	0
TN NASHVILLE	81	63	86	56	72	-1	1.27	0.39	0.97	1.30	71	20.01	58	84	47	0	0	5	1
TX ABILENE	86	63	91	53	74	-3	0.26	-0.40	0.18	0.26	18	31.29	186	92	59	2	0	2	0
TX AMARILLO	80	55	84	50	68	-2	2.19	1.75	1.29	2.61	251	19.33	120	88	51	0	0	3	2
TX AUSTIN	89	68	93	65	79	-1	0.41	-0.20	0.40	0.68	54	42.35	185	86	58	5	0	2	0
TX BEAUMONT	88	73	92	70	81	1	7.74	6.27	3.13	9.74	316	54.57	129	95	57	4	0	3	3
TX BROWNSVILLE	91	75	93	74	83	1	1.08	-0.18	0.38	3.79	147	27.63	152	93	66	5	0	4	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	92	74	93	72	83	2	0.12	-1.06	0.12	1.37	56	38.00	171	97	61	7	0	1	0
TX DEL RIO	89	72	91	69	80	-1	0.08	-0.37	0.08	3.51	386	28.62	214	89	60	4	0	1	0
TX EL PASO	88	65	95	62	76	0	1.48	1.09	1.31	1.48	178	8.32	125	73	36	2	0	2	1
TX FORT WORTH	87	71	93	64	79	0	3.98	3.52	3.90	4.99	548	42.95	179	81	55	3	0	2	1
TX GALVESTON	88	78	91	74	83	1	5.06	3.63	4.53	6.97	249	43.66	144	88	60	2	0	3	2
TX HOUSTON	92	74	95	73	83	3	0.24	-0.77	0.24	2.29	105	50.09	150	90	57	5	0	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	83	60	89	56	71	-1	0.33	-0.28	0.33	0.72	55	21.07	147	86	60	0	0	1	0
TX MIDLAND	85	64	91	59	74	-1	1.21	0.69	1.00	1.23	116	19.91	190	92	57	2	0	4	1
TX SAN ANGELO	86	63	92	58	75	-1	0.93	0.26	0.52	1.02	73	28.65	194	89	56	2	0	2	1
TX SAN ANTONIO	89	71	93	68	80	0	0.47	-0.18	0.47	1.06	77	45.69	200	91	54	5	0	1	0
TX VICTORIA	91	73	94	69	82	1	0.14	-1.02	0.12	2.33	99	62.14	221	95	60	6	0	2	0
TX WACO	89	70	94	63	80	0	0.06	-0.55	0.06	3.55	303	44.48	197	90	57	4	0	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	87	64	91	59	76	-1	2.99	2.27	2.96	3.07	203	30.91	150	83	52	3	0	2	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	85	57	91	48	71	5	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.37	66	6.44	56	52	18	3	0	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	68	52	73	46	60	-1	1.35	0.43	0.63	1.46	73	24.74	96	87	57	0	0	5	1
VA LYNCHBURG	83	59	91	48	71	3	1.13	0.23	1.07	1.16	63	28.65	91	91	46	2	0	2	1
VA NORFOLK	85	70	96	66	78	5	0.09	-0.87	0.04	0.09	4	24.34	71	87	48	1	0	4	0
VA RICHMOND	86	64	93	54	75	4	1.11	0.18	1.08	1.11	57	30.17	94	85	45	3	0	3	1
VA ROANOKE	82	63	92	50	72	3	1.04	0.13	0.91	1.05	54	21.62	69	74	48	2	0	2	1
WA WASH/DULLES	81	61	91	47	71	2	0.81	-0.10	0.53	0.81	42	18.47	61	84	48	1	0	3	1
WA OLYMPIA	75	48	87	43	61	2	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.72	77	26.55	90	89	62	0	0	0	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	68	51	83	46	59	2	0.00	-0.84	0.00	1.40	83	75.19	125	85	67	0	0	0	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	74	55	85	53	65	3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	1.82	243	21.54	100	83	62	0	0	0	0
WA SPOKANE	81	51	86	46	66	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	7.21	67	46	21	0	0	0	0
WA YAKIMA	85	44	88	40	65	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.08	44	2.32	46	69	30	0	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	74	56	88	40	65	1	2.03	1.27	0.92	2.03	128	30.03	96	87	61	0	0	4	2
WV CHARLESTON	78	58	87	45	68	0	1.04	0.20	0.53	1.04	57	24.89	76	93	53	0	0	3	1
WV ELKINS	74	52	85	39	63	0	3.27	2.34	1.73	3.27	164	35.77	104	100	55	0	0	4	3
WV HUNTINGTON	77	58	86	47	68	0	0.56	-0.09	0.33	0.56	39	21.67	69	91	51	0	0	7	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	63	42	70	30	52	-9	0.03	-0.90	0.03	1.58	75	20.56	81	86	44	0	1	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	63	41	76	32	52	-8	0.21	-0.55	0.18	1.85	108	19.37	88	90	50	0	1	3	0
WI LA CROSSE	66	45	81	34	56	-8	0.72	-0.12	0.49	1.63	86	33.51	132	87	44	0	0	3	0
WI MADISON	65	44	77	32	55	-7	0.88	0.12	0.87	1.11	63	35.71	140	89	60	0	1	2	1
WI MILWAUKEE	66	48	76	40	57	-7	0.70	-0.11	0.70	0.80	44	25.22	97	83	57	0	0	1	1
WY CASPER	72	40	85	31	56	-3	0.19	-0.01	0.17	0.19	50	12.56	128	75	43	0	2	2	0
WY CHEYENNE	69	42	83	37	56	-2	0.10	-0.24	0.09	0.72	96	11.71	91	73	48	0	0	2	0
WY LANDER	72	42	86	34	57	-3	0.12	-0.12	0.11	0.20	45	7.05	72	69	24	0	0	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	73	37	85	30	55	-3	0.37	0.07	0.35	0.42	71	12.04	109	78	40	0	2	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

California Water-Supply Situation

Information was condensed by USDA/WAOB from information provided the California Department of Water Resources and the National Water and Climate Center of USDA/NRCS.

Storage in California's 151 intrastate reservoirs has been declining at a faster-than-normal rate, following a very dry fall-winter-spring wet season. In 2006, prior to the onset of drought, California's reservoir storage hovered near 120 percent of the long-term average, peaking at 124 percent at the end of October (figure 1). Storage remained above average through the end of April, but the combination of an unusually early snow-melt season, spring and summer heat, and below-average spring and summer runoff has resulted in sharp reductions in the volume of water. Compared to the long-term average, California's water storage declined to 83 percent by August 31.

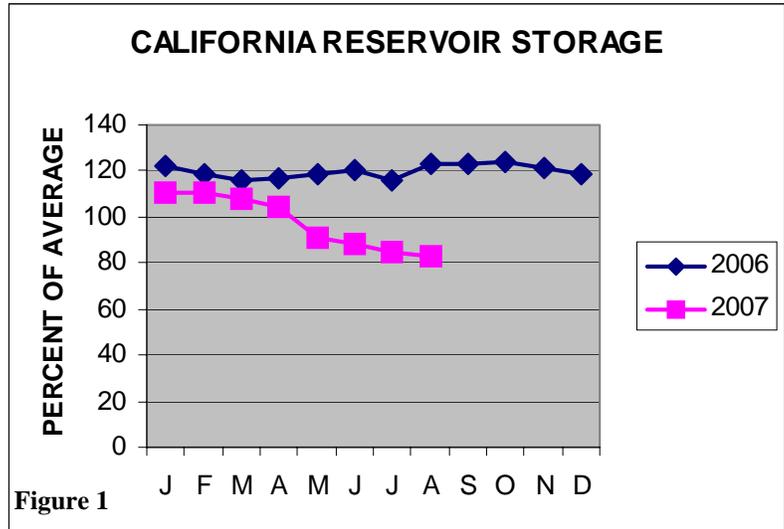


Figure 1

In a typical year, there is a 2.7 trillion gallon draw-down of California's reservoirs, from 9.6 trillion gallons at the end of May to 6.9 trillion gallons by the end of October. This year, there has been a 3.1 trillion gallon decline (from 9.5 to 6.4 trillion gallons) between the end of April and the end of August. California's reservoir storage typically declines to a seasonal minimum by the end of October (figure 2).

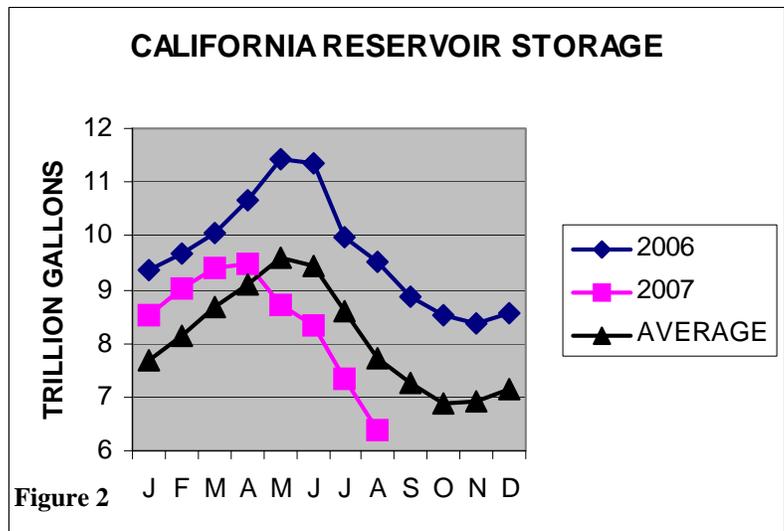


Figure 2

Elsewhere in the West, the end-of-August reservoir storage is only about 56 percent of average in Oregon, down from 83 percent on May 31. Idaho stands at approximately 68 percent of average on August 31, down from 100 percent on May 31. In contrast, the recently ended Southwestern monsoon helped to boost Arizona's reservoir storage from 83 to 88 percent of average between the end of May and the end of August.

As mentioned in the first paragraph, heat has been a factor in the faster-than-normal draw-down of water supplies in California and many other parts of the West. Figure 3 shows the highest temperatures observed this summer, while a map of June-August temperature departures appears on page 16.

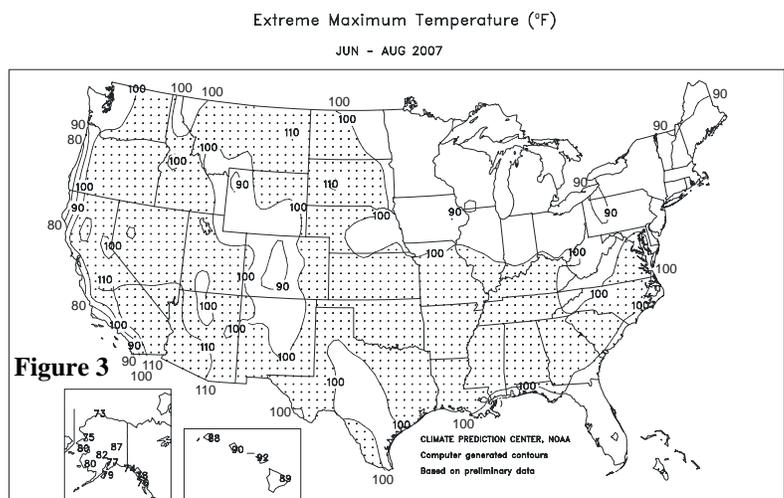


Figure 3

August Crop Summary

Summary provided by USDA/NASS

August was hot and dry across the northern Rockies and Great Basin, but temperatures averaged near to slightly below in the Pacific Northwest. Elsewhere in the West, mostly dry weather and above-normal temperatures led to high irrigation demands. In central regions of the country, temperatures ranged from cooler than average in central and southern Texas and the northern Great Plains to much warmer than average on the central Great Plains. At least 6 inches of rain fell across the northern Corn Belt and the Mid-Atlantic States, with some areas of southwestern Wisconsin, southeastern Minnesota, and Iowa more than 15 inches of rain during August. Rainfall totals of 6 inches or more were also recorded in parts of Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Texas. Elsewhere, rainfall in the southern Corn Belt and the Tennessee Valley was scattered and light, while temperatures ranged from 6 to 8°F above normal.

Nationwide, by August 5, ninety-six percent of the corn crop had reached the silking stage, 4 points ahead of normal. Nearly half of the corn acreage reached the dough stage early in the month and development progressed rapidly, ahead of the normal pace. By the end of the month, 96 percent of the crop had progressed to the dough stage, 4 points ahead of the 5-year average pace but in line with last year. Under mostly favorable conditions, corn developed well ahead of the normal pace. Seventy-nine percent of the crop was at or beyond the dent stage by September 2, twelve points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the crop had reached maturity by the same date, 6 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. The crop progressed well ahead of schedule in the southern Corn Belt and Tennessee Valley, with Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee reporting nearly a quarter of the crop mature by month's end.

By August 26, ninety-four percent of the sorghum acreage had headed, compared with 88 percent last year and 85 percent for the 5-year average. All States were at or ahead of the normal pace, except Missouri and New Mexico, where heading trailed the 5-year average by 6 and 19 points, respectively. Coloring was behind normal in most States early in the month, but by month's end, only Missouri and Oklahoma were behind normal. Nationwide, on September 2, seventy percent of the sorghum had begun coloring, 9 points ahead of last year's pace and 13 points ahead of normal. Harvest activity during the month was limited to the Delta and southern Great Plains, with over 50 percent of the crop harvested in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas by the end of August.

Over half of the oat crop was harvested nationwide at the beginning of the month, with harvest nearly complete in the central and southern Great Plains, Iowa, and Ohio. In Pennsylvania, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, producers made rapid harvest progress during August, well ahead of the normal pace. By August 26, ninety-six percent of the crop was harvested, 1 point behind last year but 5 points ahead of normal.

During the month, barley harvest remained well ahead of the 5-year average in all States. By the end of August, 96 percent of the crop was harvested, 4 points ahead of the previous year's pace and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. As harvest neared completion, all States were at least 10 points ahead of normal except Washington, where harvest was just slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Harvest of the 2007 winter wheat crop had progressed to 94 percent complete by the first week of August, 3 points ahead of normal after lagging during most of July. In Texas, harvest continued into the middle of August and was still 3 points behind the 5-year average at 97 percent complete. Most of the August harvest activity occurred in the Pacific Northwest, where growers progressed well ahead of their normal pace.

Ninety-six percent of spring wheat was harvested by month's end, the same pace as the previous year but 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Although favorable weather allowed harvest to be completed ahead of normal in most of the major spring wheat-producing States, the pace in South Dakota and Washington was near normal.

On August 5, sixty-six percent of the rice acreage was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. The crop steadily advanced and ended the month at 97 percent headed, still 3 points ahead of normal. Excessive moisture in south-central Louisiana and Texas delayed harvest early in the month, keeping progress behind the normal pace by 6 points in Louisiana and 26 points in Texas. Despite these early delays, harvest progressed rapidly in both States, advancing 35 and 43 percent, respectively, during the week ending August 20. Nationally, by the end of the month, nearly a quarter of the acreage had been harvested by producers, surpassing last year's pace by 2 points and the 5-year average by 4 points.

The majority of soybean acreage had bloomed by mid-month, 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By month's end, 96 percent of the acreage was at or beyond the pod setting stage, 2 points ahead of normal. Crop development progressed ahead of the 5-year average in nearly all States during August, and by month's end, only Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Tennessee lagged the normal pace (trailing by 4 points or less). By the end of August, 14 percent of the crop was dropping leaves or beyond, 3 points ahead of the average pace. In Louisiana and Tennessee, the percent of soybean acres dropping leaves was 19 and 29 points ahead of normal, respectively.

During the week ending August 5, peanut pegging reached 86 percent, compared with 88 percent last year and 94 percent for the 5-year average. All States except North Carolina and Virginia lagged the normal pace. By mid-month, 95 percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage, 3 points behind the 5-year average. In Florida and Texas, progress was 8 points or more behind normal.

Ninety-five percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by the week ending August 5, behind last year and normal by 1 point. Favorable conditions allowed the crop in Kansas to develop significantly ahead of normal. However, due to wet, cooler-than-average conditions in Oklahoma, progress trailed the normal pace by 13 points. The acreage setting bolls progressed at a slower-than-normal pace during August, mainly due to slow development in the Southeast and southern Great Plains. On August 5, seventy percent of the crop was at or beyond the boll-setting stage, 9 points behind the 5-year average. By mid-month, progress was still 6 points behind normal, at 86 percent. On September 2, boll setting finally pulled even with the 5-year average, as 98 percent of the crop was at or beyond this stage.

Summer Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: A July heat wave across northern portions of the Rockies and Plains and record-setting August heat in the Southeast propelled the nation to one of its hottest summers on record. In fact, the contiguous U.S. experienced its sixth-hottest summer, according to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, with a June-August average temperature of 73.8°F (1.7°F above the 1901-2000 mean). The only hotter summers, in order of rank, occurred in 1936, 2006, 1934, 2002, and 1988. Both Nevada and Utah had their hottest summer on record, and it was among the ten hottest June-August periods in 11 other states across the West and the Southeast. In contrast, Texas posted its 15th-coolest summer.

Precipitation extremes were only a short distance apart, with torrential rainfall in the south-central U.S. and record-setting dryness in parts of the Southeast. Farther west, monsoon showers helped to curb wildfire activity in the Southwest, while heat and dryness reduced reservoir storage and hampered wildfire containment efforts in the Northwest. Elsewhere, heavy August rainfall eradicated drought concerns in much of the Midwest, although heat and drought adversely affected soybeans across the southern tier of the Corn Belt. Overall, summer rainfall averaged 7.93 inches (96 percent of the mean), representing the 31st driest June-August period since 1895. It was the driest summer in North Carolina (8.42 inches, or 54 percent of normal), breaking a 1983 record. Kentucky, Montana, Tennessee, and South Carolina also achieved a top-ten ranking for summer dryness. Meanwhile, it was the wettest summer in Texas and fourth-wettest summer in Oklahoma. Texas' summer rainfall of 13.19 inches (174 percent of normal) broke a 1919 record.

June: Wetness, already a problem on the central and southern Plains by the end of May, intensified during June, culminating in late-month flooding and major winter wheat harvest delays. Unharvested wheat was especially vulnerable to disease and sprouting on the southeastern Plains, where June rainfall locally topped 15 inches. Elsewhere across the Plains and Midwest, pockets of dryness developed or expanded. Much of the Ohio Valley remained unfavorably dry for summer crops, although winter wheat maturation and harvesting progressed rapidly. During June, dryness became a concern for heading spring wheat on the northern Plains and for corn and soybeans in an area stretching from the middle Missouri Valley into the upper Mississippi Valley. However, Midwestern crop stress was relatively minor compared to drought-ravaged pastures and summer crops across the interior Southeast. In the wake of a record-dry spring, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi received little relief. In contrast, Tropical Storm Barry crossed the southern Atlantic region in early June, subduing the wildfire threat, easing crop stress, and signaling the arrival of a more typical rainfall regime. Most of the West, however, experienced a continuation of hot, dry weather. As a result, winter grains ripened quickly but the condition of rain-fed summer crops

gradually deteriorated. Other effects of Western heat and drought included an elevated threat of wildfires and heavy irrigation requirements.

Monthly temperatures averaged at least 4°F above normal at several locations across the interior Southeast and the Intermountain West, while near- to slightly above-normal readings prevailed elsewhere. An exception was the south-central U.S., where persistent cloudiness, rainfall, and wet soils held temperatures 1 to 3°F below normal.

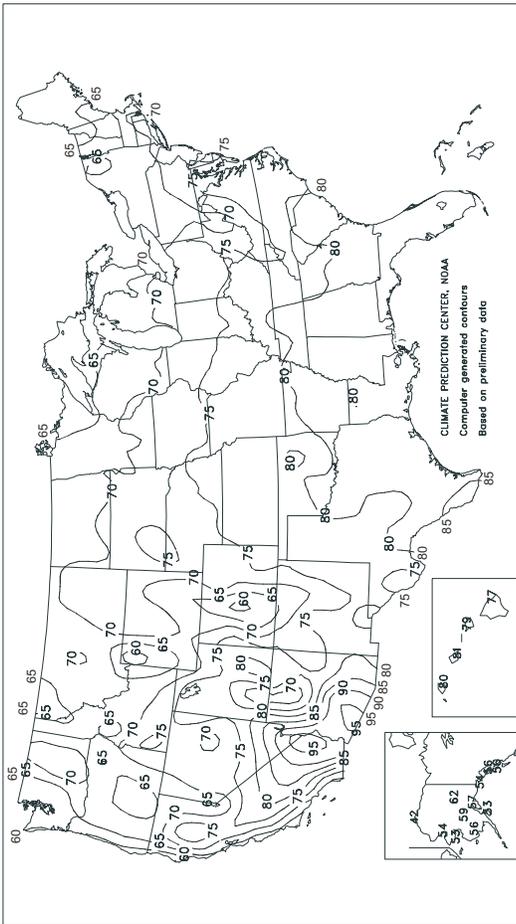
July: Wildfires exploded across the Great Basin and the Northwest during July, charring 3.2 million acres of vegetation and nearly tripling the nation's year-to-date burned area (from 1.9 to 5.1 million acres). Other heat- and drought-related Western woes included heavy irrigation demands, diminishing water supplies, and stress on rain-fed summer crops. In Washington, nearly one-third of the spring wheat was rated very poor to poor by month's end. However, the July onset of the summer rainy season provided local drought relief from the Four Corners States into Wyoming. Meanwhile, flooding subsided on the southern Plains but shifted into the western Gulf Coast region, where some locations received monthly rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Nevertheless, producers in parts of Oklahoma and Texas struggled to harvest remaining winter wheat acreage. In contrast, mostly dry weather and record-setting heat on the northern Plains stressed immature summer crops but promoted small grain maturation and harvesting. Farther east, diminishing moisture reserves increased stress on many Midwestern summer crops, despite near- to below-normal temperatures. Both the western and eastern Corn Belt remained unfavorably dry, although beneficial showers dampened much of the latter region during the second half of July. Late-month crop ratings showed at least one-third of the corn and more than one-quarter of the soybeans rated very poor to poor in Michigan and Minnesota. Monthly rainfall totaled less than 1 inch in portions of the upper Midwest, including northwestern Iowa, southwestern Minnesota, and much of South Dakota. Elsewhere, wet weather across the South was mostly confined to parts of Florida and areas from the Delta westward. Drought relief was most significant in the lower Mississippi Valley, while most of the remainder of Southeast experienced some short-term improvement but retained long-term rainfall deficits.

Hotter-than-normal weather across the northwestern half of the U.S. contrasted with generally near- to below-normal temperatures farther south and east. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 10°F above normal (and reached record-high levels) across parts of the northern Rockies and northern High Plains but were at least 5°F below normal at several locations in the south-central U.S. Among the Southern and Eastern States, only Florida experienced anomalous warmth.

August: *A complete summary appeared in last week's Bulletin.*

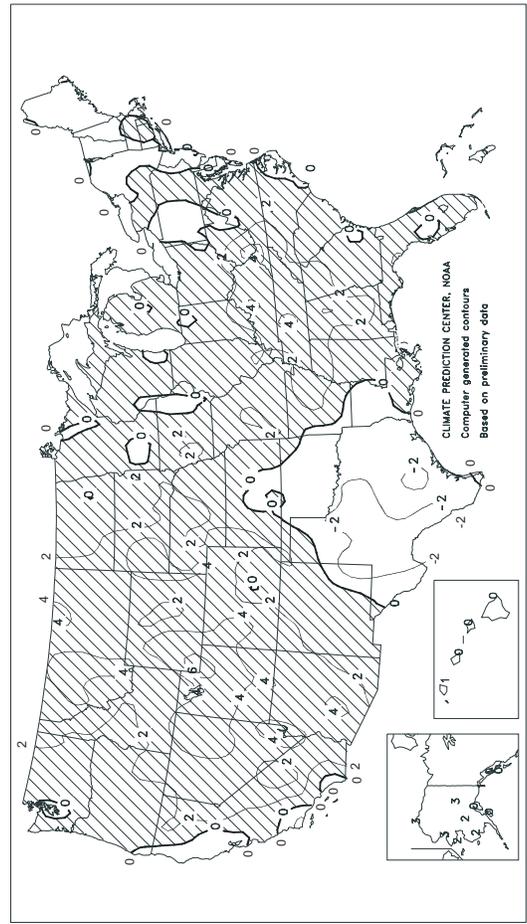
Average Temperature (°F)

JUN - AUG 2007



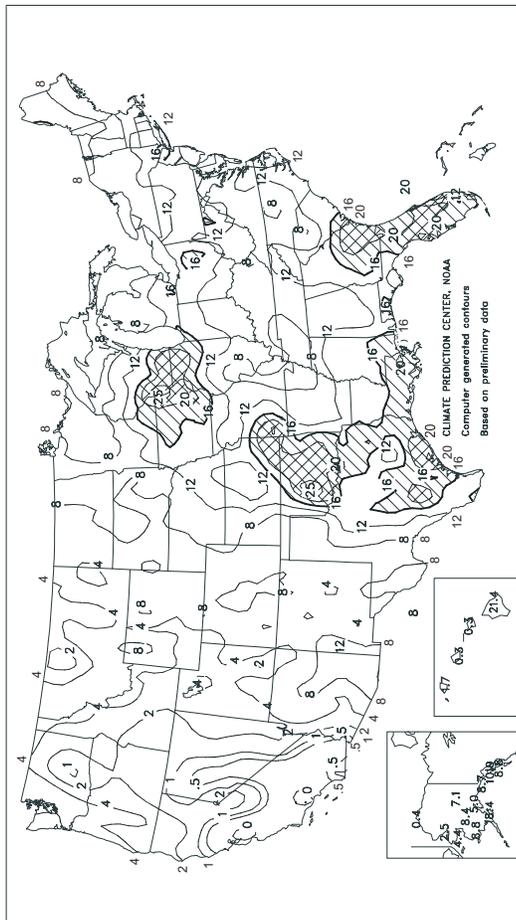
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUN - AUG 2007



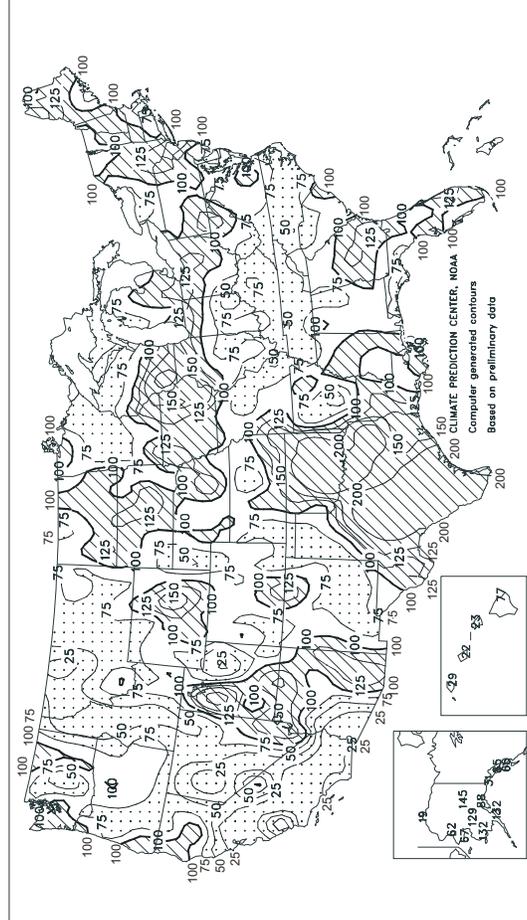
Total Precipitation (inches)

JUN - AUG 2007



Percent of Normal Precipitation

JUN - AUG 2007



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY
Summer 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	83	4	9.94	-2.41	LEXINGTON	76	2	13.07	-0.08	COLUMBUS	75	2	10.53	-1.87
HUNTSVILLE	82	4	9.08	-2.86	LONDON-CORBIN	77	3	7.71	-4.28	DAYTON	73	1	7.40	-4.05
MOBILE	82	1	17.36	-0.39	LOUISVILLE	80	3	7.32	-4.15	MANSFIELD	70	1	18.29	4.95
MONTGOMERY	84	3	11.43	-1.64	PAUDUCAH	79	3	8.50	-3.45	TOLEDO	71	0	14.61	4.82
AK ANCHORAGE	57	0	5.00	-0.69	LA BATON ROUGE	83	2	15.41	-1.74	YOUNGSTOWN	69	1	10.84	-0.60
BARROW	42	4	0.42	-1.81	LAKE CHARLES	82	0	21.02	4.98	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	81	1	21.76	11.71
COLD BAY	49	0	8.20	-0.81	NEW ORLEANS	83	1	17.00	-2.18	TULSA	81	0	15.96	5.43
FAIRBANKS	62	3	7.07	2.20	SHREVEPORT	83	1	17.25	5.50	OR ASTORIA	60	1	6.13	1.19
JUNEAU	56	0	10.91	-1.96	ME BANGOR	65	-2	8.13	-1.51	BURNS	66	3	1.40	-0.11
KING SALMON	54	0	6.54	-0.20	CARIBOU	63	0	9.43	-1.92	EUGENE	65	1	1.45	-1.71
KODIAK	53	0	18.44	4.46	PORTLAND	66	0	11.20	1.55	MEDFORD	72	2	1.05	-0.46
NOME	53	3	4.36	-2.16	MD BALTIMORE	76	2	8.59	-2.43	PENDLETON	70	0	1.54	-0.21
AZ FLAGSTAFF	66	2	5.43	-0.29	MA BOSTON	71	0	8.04	-1.61	PORTLAND	67	0	2.09	-1.15
PHOENIX	95	4	0.67	-1.35	WORCESTER	69	1	7.47	-4.83	SALEM	66	1	1.84	-0.86
TUCSON	87	2	6.12	1.51	MI ALPENA	66	2	9.02	-0.18	PA ALLENTOWN	72	1	12.79	0.18
AR FORT SMITH	81	1	9.80	-0.23	DETROIT	72	0	11.81	2.00	ERIE	70	0	12.10	3.03
LITTLE ROCK	82	1	5.39	-4.80	FLINT	70	2	10.40	0.73	MIDDLETOWN	74	0	13.76	3.01
CA BAKERSFIELD	82	1	0.00	-0.20	GRAND RAPIDS	72	3	10.73	-0.28	PHILADELPHIA	76	1	10.40	-1.10
EUREKA	56	-2	1.51	0.32	HOUGHTON LAKE	65	0	8.50	-0.92	PITTSBURGH	71	0	11.69	0.23
FRESNO	81	2	0.02	-0.23	LANSING	70	2	10.22	0.48	WILKES-BARRE	70	0	12.22	1.41
LOS ANGELES	69	0	0.01	-0.24	MUSKIEGON	69	1	7.78	-0.89	WILLIAMSPORT	72	2	9.97	-1.94
REDDING	80	1	1.15	0.19	TRVERSE CITY	68	1	5.28	-4.57	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	12.06	-0.84
SACRAMENTO	74	0	0.01	-0.30	MN DULUTH	65	2	5.94	-6.73	RI PROVIDENCE	72	1	8.15	-2.30
SAN DIEGO	69	-1	0.00	-0.21	INTL FALLS	63	-1	7.51	-2.98	SC CHARLESTON	81	1	15.78	-3.18
SAN FRANCISCO	63	0	0.01	-0.20	MINNEAPOLIS	74	3	14.66	2.23	COLUMBIA	81	1	11.99	-3.95
STOCKTON	77	1	0.04	-0.15	ROCHESTER	70	2	19.15	6.21	FLORENCE	81	1	11.61	-3.27
CO ALAMOSA	64	2	3.36	0.64	ST. CLOUD	70	3	8.69	-3.09	GREENVILLE	80	3	7.98	-4.67
CO SPRINGS	70	3	5.37	-3.30	MS JACKSON	82	2	10.04	-2.13	MYRTLE BEACH	80	1	15.45	1.02
DENVER	73	3	3.71	-1.97	MERIDIAN	81	0	12.74	-0.04	SD ABERDEEN	70	0	5.42	-3.41
GRAND JUNCTION	78	4	2.30	0.39	TUPELO	83	4	10.69	-0.45	HURON	73	2	12.90	4.69
PUEBLO	74	1	5.65	0.01	MO COLUMBIA	78	3	7.01	-4.56	RAPID CITY	74	5	4.91	-1.56
CT BRIDGEPORT	71	-1	9.73	-1.36	JOPLIN	79	1	23.28	10.49	SIoux FALLS	73	3	10.48	1.05
HARTFORD	71	0	9.14	-2.36	KANSAS CITY	78	2	6.86	-5.54	TN BRISTOL	75	2	7.30	-3.80
DC WASHINGTON	78	1	7.25	-2.98	SPRINGFIELD	78	2	15.25	3.30	CHATTANOOGA	81	3	11.17	-1.14
DE WILMINGTON	75	1	9.25	-2.13	ST JOSEPH	77	1	11.87	-0.03	JACKSON	81	2	4.51	-8.30
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	1	18.89	1.94	ST LOUIS	80	2	7.56	-3.08	KNOXVILLE	79	3	10.18	-1.46
FT LAUDERDALE	84	2	25.61	2.02	MT BILLINGS	72	3	2.82	-1.20	MEMPHIS	84	3	7.58	-3.94
FT MYERS	83	0	25.20	-3.09	BUTTE	63	3	3.34	-1.56	NASHVILLE	82	5	5.22	-5.91
JACKSONVILLE	81	0	19.73	1.52	GLASGOW	72	4	4.19	-1.04	TX ABILENE	79	-3	17.34	9.96
KEY WEST	86	2	8.63	-4.61	GREAT FALLS	69	5	1.38	-3.96	AMARILLO	76	0	5.42	-3.48
MELBOURNE	83	2	22.13	5.14	HELENA	71	6	2.14	-2.31	AUSTIN	81	-2	17.30	9.21
MIAMI	83	0	28.70	5.74	KALISPELL	65	3	1.82	-3.14	BEAUMONT	82	0	23.48	6.82
ORLANDO	83	1	16.90	-3.85	MILES CITY	75	4	2.79	-2.40	BROWNSVILLE	84	0	13.12	5.43
PENSACOLA	83	1	11.44	-9.82	MISSOULA	70	5	1.84	-2.13	COLLEGE STATION	83	-1	10.99	2.65
ST PETERSBURG	83	0	24.07	3.00	NE GRAND ISLAND	76	3	16.49	6.55	CORPUS CHRISTI	82	-1	25.86	16.79
TALLAHASSEE	83	1	21.33	-0.66	HASTINGS	76	2	10.15	-0.43	DALLAS/FT WORTH	84	1	16.99	9.61
TAMPA	83	1	27.21	7.62	LINCOLN	77	2	9.30	-1.10	DEL RIO	82	-2	10.58	4.63
WEST PALM BEACH	83	1	32.46	12.28	MCCOOK	76	2	9.74	0.42	EL PASO	82	0	3.17	-0.94
GA ATHENS	80	2	7.37	-4.76	NORFOLK	74	1	11.69	0.90	GALVESTON	83	-1	16.17	4.46
ATLANTA	81	2	8.99	-3.43	NORTH PLATTE	73	1	5.99	-2.50	HOUSTON	80	0	20.97	8.61
AUGUSTA	81	2	11.84	-0.90	OMAHA/EPPEL	76	2	8.52	-2.50	LUBBOCK	77	-1	6.32	-1.14
COLUMBUS	82	1	14.30	1.97	SCOTTSBLUFF	74	4	2.35	-3.62	MIDLAND	79	-2	8.15	2.78
MACON	81	1	17.16	5.51	VALENTINE	74	3	9.12	0.54	SAN ANGELO	79	-2	13.93	8.26
SAVANNAH	81	0	20.33	1.60	NV ELKO	71	5	0.59	-0.74	SAN ANTONIO	82	-1	25.00	16.10
HI HILO	77	1	21.41	-6.44	ELY	68	4	1.63	-0.54	VICTORIA	82	-1	32.16	21.25
HONOLULU	81	0	0.30	-1.09	LAS VEGAS	92	3	1.05	0.08	WACO	82	-2	11.48	4.32
KAHULUI	79	0	0.29	-0.96	RENO	76	7	0.28	-0.70	WICHITA FALLS	82	-1	12.80	5.15
LIHUE	80	1	1.71	-4.14	WINNEMUCCA	71	2	0.49	-0.82	UT SALT LAKE CITY	79	5	1.43	-0.82
ID BOISE	76	4	1.00	-0.43	NH CONCORD	67	-1	10.30	0.62	VT BURLINGTON	69	1	10.01	-1.40
LEWISTON	74	3	1.17	-1.46	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	74	1	10.46	-0.38	VA LYNCHBURG	75	2	11.74	0.15
POCATELLO	70	3	2.82	0.55	NEWARK	74	-1	19.27	7.17	NORFOLK	78	1	12.35	-1.18
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	73	2	15.85	4.09	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	2	3.34	-0.31	RICHMOND	78	2	13.72	1.33
MOLINE	74	1	21.70	8.63	NY ALBANY	70	1	12.73	1.84	ROANOKE	77	3	7.35	-4.07
PEORIA	75	2	10.59	-0.43	BINGHAMTON	68	2	11.08	0.44	WASH/DULLES	76	2	6.34	-0.58
ROCKFORD	73	2	20.48	7.37	BUFFALO	70	1	6.26	-4.57	WA OLYMPIA	62	0	3.71	0.01
SPRINGFIELD	75	1	9.59	-1.12	ROCHESTER	70	1	5.42	-4.41	QUILLAYUTE	59	1	10.25	1.74
IN EVANSVILLE	78	1	5.67	-5.32	SYRACUSE	69	0	8.41	-2.88	SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	1	3.51	0.21
FORT WAYNE	72	1	14.55	3.33	NC ASHEVILLE	73	2	10.60	-1.95	SPOKANE	69	3	1.59	-1.03
INDIANAPOLIS	76	2	7.55	-4.82	CHARLOTTE	79	0	5.02	-5.91	YAKIMA	69	2	0.34	-0.86
SOUTH BEND	72	1	16.08	4.18	GREENSBORO	78	2	5.94	-5.74	WV BECKLEY	70	1	10.24	-1.91
IA BURLINGTON	76	2	19.85	7.06	HATTERAS	78	0	4.57	-10.76	CHARLESTON	76	4	9.10	-3.96
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	0	17.09	4.33	RALEIGH	80	3	10.31	-1.18	ELKINS	68	0	15.08	1.38
DES MOINES	76	2	12.66	-0.60	WILMINGTON	79	0	11.97	-8.32	HUNTINGTON	76	2	6.75	-5.47
DUBUQUE	71	1	17.15	4.75	ND BISMARCK	70	2	7.84	0.52	WI EAU CLAIRE	70	1	11.17	-1.72
SIoux CITY	74	2	13.98	4.17	DICKINSON	69	2	8.83	1.90	GREEN BAY	69	1	8.84	-1.80
WATERLOO	72	0	20.08	6.98	FARGO	70	1	9.37	0.46	LA CROSSE	73	1	20.32	7.79
KS CONCORDIA	78	1	6.48	-4.91	GRAND FORKS	68	1	7.50	-1.31	MADISON	71	2	22.69	10.38
DODGE CITY	78	0	7.68	-1.37	JAMESTOWN	68	0	8.60	0.00	MILWAUKEE	71	1	12.96	1.79
GOODLAND	75	2	5.69	-3.64	MINOT	69	2	6.16	-1.64	WAUSAU	69	1	11.67	-1.16
HILL CITY	77	1	7.44	-2.50	WILLISTON	69	2	5.85	-0.27	WY CASPER	70	3	6.83	3.38
TOPEKA	79	3	9.17	-3.35	OH AKRON-CANTON	71	1	13.18	1.96	CHEYENNE	69	4	5.94	-0.26
WICHITA	79	0	16.19	5.69	CINCINNATI	77	3	4.21	-7.75	LANDER	72	4	2.18	-0.38
KY JACKSON	76	3	8.84	-4.55	CLEVELAND	71	1	13.26	2.16	SHERIDAN	70	4	4.17	0.24

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

September 10 -16, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures remained above average for much of the West, except along the Pacific Coast, where unseasonably cool weather prevailed. Cool, dry conditions promoted Western crop development and harvest activities. Farther east, scattered showers fell in the central and southern Great Plains, while the northern Plains and upper Mississippi Valley experienced frost and sharply colder temperatures.

Corn and soybean development was far enough along in these areas to avoid frost damage, while winter wheat planting continued. From the Gulf Coast northeastward into Mid-Atlantic region, tropical systems brought abundant showers, boosting soil moisture but delaying harvest activities.

Corn: Acreage of corn at or beyond the dent stage, at 96 percent, was the same as last year but 6 points ahead of normal. Corn that had matured, at 64 percent, was 15 points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of normal. Fourteen percent of the crop had been reaped by producers, ahead of last year and normal by 6 and 5 points, respectively. Corn denting made rapid progress in Colorado during the week and was complete in Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Elsewhere, at least 80 percent of the acreage had reached the dent stage. The crop rapidly matured in the Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains, with the most rapid development in Minnesota (42 percent of the acreage matured during the week). Conditions allowed the crop to mature at or ahead of normal in all States, with development ranging from 10 to 44 points ahead of normal throughout most of the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. Corn harvest was underway in all States except North Dakota and Ohio by week's end, and was ahead of normal by 20 points or more in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

Soybeans: Fifty-five percent of acreage had reached the leaf-dropping stage, 10 points ahead of last year's pace, and 8 points ahead of normal. Nationally, soybean producers had reaped 4 percent of the crop, with harvest was just getting underway in many areas. In the southern and western portions of the Corn Belt, leaf-dropping was slightly behind the normal pace; elsewhere, development remained ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was near to slightly behind normal in all States except Louisiana and Mississippi, where progress was 6 and 15 points, respectively, behind normal and over 30 points behind last year's pace.

Winter Wheat: Fourteen percent of winter wheat acreage had been planted, 3 and 6 points behind last year and the 5-year average, respectively. Planting gained momentum in the northern and central Great Plains, with South Dakota producers sowing 26 percent of their acreage and Colorado, Montana, and Nebraska growers planting 19 percent of their crop. Progress lagged normal in Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas, but was slightly ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest and California. Meanwhile, producers in Illinois and Missouri began planting at or ahead of schedule.

Cotton: Acreage at or beyond the boll-opening stage, at 56 percent, was 8 points behind last year's progress but the same as the 5-year average. Harvest, at 6 percent complete, was 7 points behind last year's pace and 3 points behind the normal pace. Bolls opened ahead of the 5-

year average by more than 20 points in Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee, while Georgia cotton developed behind the average pace by 25 points. With harvest underway in several States across the country, most producing States were at or behind last year's pace and the 5-year average. In Arizona, Arkansas and Tennessee, however, progress was slightly ahead of normal. In Missouri, harvest was 19 points ahead of 2006 and the normal pace.

Sorghum: Ninety percent of sorghum acres were at or beyond the coloring stage, 10 points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sorghum mature or beyond, at 45 percent, was ahead of last year and normal by 2 and 3 points, respectively. Coloring was most active in Colorado and New Mexico, where over one-fourth of the crop entered the stage during the week. Coloring was over 20 points ahead of normal in Colorado and Texas, and over 10 points ahead of normal in Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico. The crop rapidly matured in Colorado, Illinois, and South Dakota, where nearly one-fifth or more of the crop entered the stage, with progress well ahead of normal in these States as well as Texas. In Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, however, the crop matured well behind normal. Harvest, at 27 percent, was at the same pace as last year but 2 points ahead of the normal pace.

Rice: Harvest, at 47 percent complete, was ahead of normal by 3 points but behind last year by 1 point. Producers were nearly finished with harvest activities at or near the normal pace in Louisiana and Texas, while Mississippi and Missouri growers had significant acreage yet to be harvested. However, their progress was ahead of normal by more than 20 points.

Other Crops: Six percent of the Nation's sugarbeet acreage had been harvested, 1 point behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was underway in all producing States except Idaho. While all States were at or behind last year's pace, they were ahead of normal with the exception of Idaho.

Peanut harvest, at 2 percent complete, was equal to last year's pace but 4 points behind the 5-year average. Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia had not begun harvest, while all other States were underway. Florida, at 10 percent harvested, was furthest along, 4 points ahead of last year but 4 points behind normal.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 16, 2007

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

Corn Percent Dented				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
CO	80	57	81	75
IL	99	97	98	95
IN	95	87	92	89
IA	96	91	97	94
KS	99	97	99	97
KY	99	97	98	97
MI	86	76	91	74
MN	100	97	98	88
MO	98	97	100	98
NE	98	93	96	93
NC	100	100	100	99
ND	93	81	97	82
OH	93	80	92	85
PA	85	72	83	78
SD	95	87	96	89
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	100	100	99	98
WI	89	72	85	72
18 Sts	96	90	96	90
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
CO	39	10	32	26
IL	86	68	58	56
IN	59	41	37	42
IA	69	41	54	51
KS	84	62	80	75
KY	93	83	83	83
MI	45	21	37	24
MN	73	31	40	29
MO	84	76	89	84
NE	46	28	38	37
NC	100	96	96	94
ND	48	18	54	30
OH	32	9	23	22
PA	53	34	42	38
SD	42	25	33	32
TN	100	100	97	94
TX	85	80	86	85
WI	35	17	20	20
18 Sts	64	42	49	46
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
CO	2	0	3	1
IL	25	12	5	7
IN	12	5	3	4
IA	4	2	3	3
KS	33	18	29	27
KY	53	35	27	33
MI	2	0	1	2
MN	3	0	1	1
MO	45	29	42	37
NE	4	2	3	4
NC	70	47	44	50
ND	0	0	2	1
OH	0	0	0	1
PA	11	6	9	11
SD	2	0	3	2
TN	86	73	54	50
TX	70	65	70	67
WI	1	0	0	1
18 Sts	14	8	8	9
These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	45	36	50	37
IL	59	35	29	41
IN	64	41	31	50
IA	54	25	52	53
KS	40	28	42	45
KY	50	19	27	28
LA	78	72	82	62
MI	26	7	32	34
MN	81	45	62	53
MS	84	73	92	81
MO	28	15	29	29
NE	28	7	31	40
NC	19	16	17	15
ND	74	45	87	57
OH	55	28	41	47
SD	61	42	62	67
TN	72	61	50	40
WI	41	14	31	39
18 Sts	55	32	45	47
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	23	NA	26	18
IL	4	NA	1	3
IN	4	NA	0	3
IA	1	NA	1	2
KS	0	NA	1	2
KY	0	NA	0	0
LA	37	NA	68	43
MI	0	NA	0	2
MN	5	NA	3	2
MS	46	NA	81	61
MO	2	NA	1	1
NE	1	NA	0	2
NC	0	NA	0	0
ND	1	NA	14	4
OH	0	NA	0	2
SD	0	NA	1	1
TN	11	NA	12	7
WI	0	NA	0	1
18 Sts	4	NA	5	5
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	1	0	0	1
CA	8	3	2	2
CO	24	5	27	37
ID	24	14	17	17
IL	2	0	1	1
IN	0	0	0	2
KS	7	2	12	13
MI	2	1	1	6
MO	2	0	3	2
MT	28	9	19	25
NE	35	16	30	37
NC	0	0	1	1
OH	0	0	0	1
OK	12	5	18	23
OR	13	8	19	8
SD	36	10	34	32
TX	9	2	21	26
WA	50	39	43	46
18 Sts	14	6	17	20
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending September 16, 2007**

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	99
CO	82	53	56	58
IL	97	89	97	90
KS	88	78	77	77
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	83	74	92	90
NE	94	83	93	83
NM	67	41	45	51
OK	70	58	70	72
SD	95	89	92	89
TX	96	92	83	76
11 Sts	90	81	80	77
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	99	95	94
CO	42	20	26	23
IL	88	68	59	52
KS	20	8	26	29
LA	100	100	99	99
MO	41	31	62	55
NE	13	8	21	22
NM	6	4	9	6
OK	18	16	30	39
SD	38	19	29	27
TX	86	79	71	64
11 Sts	45	35	43	42
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	88	78	84	73
CO	5	0	1	0
IL	19	9	2	5
KS	3	1	9	9
LA	92	91	98	93
MO	13	8	22	20
NE	0	0	0	2
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	6	5	11	20
SD	3	0	2	3
TX	81	75	67	59
11 Sts	27	24	27	25
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	72	59	78	69
AZ	79	68	79	84
AR	87	75	81	73
CA	52	50	48	51
GA	42	31	80	67
KS	15	1	19	25
LA	86	78	97	86
MS	90	84	95	85
MO	93	88	69	57
NC	85	73	63	63
OK	35	18	38	49
SC	55	40	56	48
TN	96	90	72	61
TX	32	27	49	41
VA	82	68	82	69
15 Sts	56	48	64	56
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	5	3	15	4
AZ	10	7	10	6
AR	9	4	8	3
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	0	0	5	4
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	2	0	32	15
MS	5	0	28	12
MO	21	11	2	2
NC	1	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	1
TN	5	3	2	2
TX	9	7	19	19
VA	0	0	1	1
15 Sts	6	4	13	9
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	41	30	47	42
CA	15	9	9	10
LA	91	81	93	91
MS	70	41	61	50
MO	45	21	27	19
TX	93	86	96	95
6 Sts	47	35	48	44
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
ID	0	NA	4	1
MI	1	NA	2	0
MN	8	NA	9	4
ND	8	NA	8	4
4 Sts	6	NA	7	3
These 4 States harvested 81% of last year's sugarbeets acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Sep 16	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	2	NA	0	8
FL	10	NA	6	14
GA	1	NA	2	6
NC	2	NA	4	2
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	1	NA	5	9
TX	0	NA	2	2
VA	0	NA	0	0
8 Sts	2	NA	2	6
These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 16, 2007

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

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	2	3	17	55	23
IL	2	4	16	53	25
IN	7	14	32	38	9
IA	2	6	20	52	20
KS	1	8	24	53	14
KY	6	13	22	34	25
MI	16	21	34	27	2
MN	12	15	33	32	8
MO	7	15	31	36	11
NE	1	4	15	50	30
NC	20	26	25	22	7
ND	2	6	19	57	16
OH	10	16	29	35	10
PA	17	12	20	40	11
SD	2	6	24	55	13
TN	26	32	30	12	0
TX	3	6	20	44	27
WI	8	14	29	31	18
18 Sts	5	9	23	46	17
Prev Wk	6	10	23	44	17
Prev Yr	6	9	24	44	17

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	8	22	29	29	12
IL	6	11	28	45	10
IN	8	16	32	38	6
IA	1	5	20	54	20
KS	1	7	30	51	11
KY	19	19	39	20	3
LA	0	8	30	56	6
MI	6	19	39	32	4
MN	6	10	31	42	11
MS	2	6	14	41	37
MO	10	18	38	29	5
NE	1	2	15	55	27
NC	34	32	22	10	2
ND	3	3	18	61	15
OH	6	14	29	38	13
SD	0	2	20	56	22
TN	33	31	27	9	0
WI	6	11	32	33	18
18 Sts	6	11	27	43	13
Prev Wk	6	11	27	42	14
Prev Yr	4	9	26	46	15

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	42	28	22	7	1
AZ	0	1	32	54	13
AR	0	12	26	43	19
CA	0	0	3	57	40
GA	7	14	33	38	8
KS	0	15	30	50	5
LA	0	10	35	52	3
MS	2	5	27	50	16
MO	9	23	29	34	5
NC	21	29	30	17	3
OK	0	4	18	73	5
SC	14	33	38	15	0
TN	7	25	41	22	5
TX	5	13	32	37	13
VA	0	30	44	26	0
15 Sts	7	14	30	37	12
Prev Wk	6	14	28	39	13
Prev Yr	15	18	28	32	7

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	28	47	17
CO	0	0	21	66	13
IL	6	13	40	41	0
KS	1	5	22	54	18
LA	0	8	23	53	16
MO	3	10	46	37	4
NE	0	1	14	54	31
NM	0	14	44	41	1
OK	0	8	23	64	5
SD	2	6	31	54	7
TX	3	12	32	42	11
11 Sts	2	7	26	50	15
Prev Wk	2	7	26	51	14
Prev Yr	16	19	32	28	5

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	27	43	27
CA	0	4	11	78	7
LA	0	3	41	49	7
MS	0	0	12	50	38
MO	1	2	15	54	28
TX	0	6	69	22	3
6 Sts	0	3	26	51	20
Prev Wk	0	3	25	52	20
Prev Yr	1	5	36	45	13

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	16	25	34	23	2
FL	3	17	35	35	10
GA	5	9	31	42	13
NC	19	27	41	13	0
OK	0	5	20	74	1
SC	6	27	47	18	2
TX	0	0	22	54	24
VA	0	17	66	17	0
8 Sts	7	13	32	37	11
Prev Wk	6	13	34	37	10
Prev Yr	5	19	39	32	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 16, 2007

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending Sep 16, 2007												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	40	31	24	4	1		NH	1	10	30	59	0
AZ	14	23	38	21	4		NJ	0	0	70	30	0
AR	3	21	39	35	2		NM	5	15	32	38	10
CA	74	20	6	0	0		NY	13	20	38	24	5
CO	3	11	36	42	8		NC	63	25	11	1	0
CT	11	39	30	20	0		ND	3	14	36	41	6
DE	31	14	28	26	1		OH	21	21	27	27	4
FL	1	15	30	45	9		OK	0	4	22	56	18
GA	26	21	34	16	3		OR	28	31	26	9	6
ID	22	52	22	4	0		PA	11	25	43	19	2
IL	25	21	26	25	3		RI	0	30	40	30	0
IN	47	27	19	6	1		SC	27	25	44	4	0
IA	1	6	27	53	13		SD	4	9	32	49	6
KS	4	13	28	49	6		TN	47	31	18	4	0
KY	39	33	23	4	1		TX	1	4	17	54	24
LA	2	8	42	44	4		UT	22	36	30	12	0
ME	1	11	25	41	22		VT	0	27	47	26	0
MD	21	37	26	15	1		VA	23	29	34	14	0
MA	0	5	78	17	0		WA	13	20	22	38	7
MI	8	24	35	25	8		WV	20	35	28	17	0
MN	16	23	32	25	4		WI	7	12	27	46	8
MS	4	20	42	31	3		WY	7	26	37	26	4
MO	23	23	35	18	1		48 Sts	16	18	27	31	8
MT	18	19	38	21	4							
NE	6	11	26	44	13		Prev Wk	18	18	26	30	8
NV	42	47	10	1	0		Prev Yr	22	23	28	23	4

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2006 planted acres.

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 44% very short, 35% short, 20% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 70% harvested, 74% 2006, 62% avg. Soybeans 70% dropping leaves, 58% 2006, 48% avg.; condition 45% very poor, 28% poor, 24% fair, 3% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 40% very poor, 31% poor, 24% fair, 4% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 39% very poor, 19% poor, 26% fair, 16% good, 0% excellent. The remnants of hurricane Humberto pushed through Alabama Thursday, bringing some much needed widespread rainfall to most of the state. This moisture was expected to help pastures and late maturing soybeans begin to recover from the devastating drought conditions experienced throughout the year.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 90% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Barley 85% harvested. Oats 75% harvested. Potatoes 25% harvested. Hay 2nd cutting complete 75%. Winter supplies of hay 15% short, 85% adequate. Wind and rain damage to crops 80% none, 10 light, 10% moderate. The main farm activities for the week were harvesting hay, potatoes, vegetables and small grains; baling straw, equipment maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal in the State for the week ending September 16. Precipitation was reported at 9 of the 22 reporting stations. Paloma received the most at 0.63 inches of precipitation and the Douglas area received the least with 0.02 inches. There are three stations with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Alfalfa harvest continues in Arizona with over three quarters of the State's acreage active. Bolls are open on 79 percent of the cotton acreage, and harvesting is underway with 10 percent completed.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 15% short, 69% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 26% short, 58% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 83% harvested, 93% 2006, 82% avg. Soybeans 58% yellowing, 66% 2006, 53% avg.; 32% mature, 38% 2006, 27% avg. Last week's rains slowed the harvest of most row crops, caused three of the five crops to fall behind last year's progress. Cool temperatures and rainy days also caused slight decreases in crop conditions as cotton, rice, and soybeans were rated at 62, 70, and 41 percent good to excellent. By the end of the week, the cotton open boll stage advanced 12 percentage points from the previous week and 14 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Last week marked the beginning of the planting season for winter wheat. In addition to harvesting and planting, producers were spraying row crops for insects and applying defoliant to cotton. Some soybean producers were applying fungicides as soybean rust has been confirmed in twelve counties to date. Livestock conditions were consistent with the previous week and were reported as mostly good. Other hay and pasture conditions continued to improve as a result of rainfall over the past two weeks. Some pasture and hay fields continued to be plagued by armyworms. Producers were also applying chicken litter to cool season pastures.

CALIFORNIA: Rice harvest was underway. Safflower, sudan grass harvest continued. Alfalfa seventh cutting continued with new planting underway. Cotton fields continued to set bolls, some fields were being defoliated. Ground preparations for barley, oat, wheat, winter forage continued. Corn silage, grain harvest continued. Sugar beets remained in various stages of development. Blackeye bean fields were maturing in Fresno County. Wine, juice, table grape harvests moved forward at a faster pace. Raisin grapes were also harvested; about 50% of raisin grapes had already been dried, picked up in Tulare County. Weed, insect control was ongoing in vineyards. Pomegranates were still coloring in Tulare County, harvest was underway in early maturing locations. Nectarine, peach, pluot, plum harvests were slowing. Quince harvest was ongoing. Jujubes, figs were being harvested. Gala apples

were being picked. Red, Golden Delicious apples were expected to be ready for picking in a couple of weeks. Asian pears were harvested in Yuba County, harvest was expected to end next week. Valencia orange harvest remained slow, was nearing season's end. Valencia's were showing poor quality. Heavy volume was again reported in new crop Navel orchards. Fall scale trapping was underway for monitoring levels in citrus groves. Olives were nearing maturity, were sprayed for olive fruit fly. Pistachios, almonds were being harvested throughout California. Harvested nut groves were treated for insects, weeds. Early variety walnuts were also harvested throughout the State. Cantaloupe, honeydew, watermelon harvests continued. Growers were treating melons, processing tomatoes, fresh market tomatoes to control insects, mildew, weeds. Beans, eggplant, okra, peppers, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes were picked in Tulare County. Radicchio planting continued. Harvests of bok choy, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cilantro, collard greens, cucumbers, daikon, dandelion greens, garlic, green onions, kale, leaf and head lettuce, leeks, mustard greens, parsley, parsnips, rutabaga, spinach, tomatoes were ongoing in Fresno County. Cooler weather has reduced stress on livestock, poultry, boosted milk production. Fall calving of beef cows continued in full swing. A few beef cattle, mainly cows on dry foothill pastures were receiving hay or nutrient supplements. Many foothill ranches will not be stocked with cattle until later in the fall. Cattle producers were hoping for rain before they take cattle from irrigated to rangeland pastures. Sheep, goats were grazing on retired farmland, harvested wheat, safflower, onion, melon fields, in abandoned alfalfa fields. Honey bees were still in melon fields. Beekeepers in the Sacramento valley were treating hives for wax moth.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 42% short, 37% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 41% short, 41% adequate, 3% surplus. Spring barley 99% harvested, 99% 2006, 98% avg. Spring wheat 93% harvested, 92% 2006, 93% avg. Corn silage 59% harvested, 60% 2006, 51% avg. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 76%, 76% 2006, 69% avg., 4th cutting 5%, 19% 2006, 12% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 48% good, 23% excellent. Dry beans 47% cut, 60% 2006, 54% avg.; 20% harvested, 33% 2006, 28% avg.; condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent. Dry onion 56% harvested, 55% 2006, 61% avg.; condition 4% poor, 15% fair, 55% good, 26% excellent. Sugarbeets 2% harvested, 4% 2006, 1% avg.; condition 3% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, 17% excellent. Summer potatoes 45% harvested, 64% 2006, 64% avg.; condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 38% good, 45% excellent. Fall potatoes 19% harvested, 18% 2006, 20% avg.; condition 2% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 18% excellent. Colorado received minimal amounts of moisture last week. Most areas were below average, with the exception of the San Luis Valley which reported amounts about average for this time of year. The Front Range had a break from high temperatures last week, but the rest of the state posted temperatures higher than normal.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 59% short, 31% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 64% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn condition 32% very poor, 19% poor, 21% fair, 23% good, 5% excellent; 99% dent, 99% 2006, 94% avg.; 80% mature, 90% 2006, 75% avg.; 20% harvested for grain, 22% 2006, 25% avg. Soybean condition 20% very poor, 34% poor, 19% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent; 43% turning color, 42% 2006, 31% avg.; 24% dropping leaves, 27% 2006, 17% avg. Pasture condition 31% very poor, 14% poor, 28% fair, 26% good, 1% excellent. Other hay 3rd cutting 72%, 94% 2006, 93% avg.; 4th cutting 0%, 30% 2006, 16% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 37%, 55% 2006, 43% avg. Apple condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 48% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent; 43% harvested, 40% 2006, 39% avg. Cucumbers 86% harvested, 91% 2006, 92% avg. Lima beans 56% harvested, 61% 2006, 60% avg. Potatoes 80% harvested, 99% 2006, 96% avg. Hay

supplies very short 11%, 56% short, 31% adequate, 2% surplus. Only one weather station in Delaware reported more than an inch of rain. It may benefit small grains but not much of anything else.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 26% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 25% short, 56% adequate. Peanuts 10% harvested, 6% pr yr, 14% 5-yr avg. Santa Rosa, Escambia counties frequent showers slowed corn, peanut, cotton harvests; early peanut, cotton harvests showed poor quality, low yields due to drought; cotton producers picking considerable amounts without defoliating; late cotton, peanuts look very good if insects can be controlled. Escambia County young peanuts broke loose from hulls due to earlier dry weather. Jackson County peanut digging slowly increasing; spider mites, foliage feeding worms caused problems in several fields; some localities, Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus also caused problems. Panhandle stink bug, army worm infestations caused problems in some cotton; corn harvesting delays caused by lack of local grain storage facilities. Sumter County hay fields greening up. Soil moisture supplies very short to short, Big Bend; short to adequate elsewhere. Hendry, Jackson counties reported a few spots with surplus topsoil moisture. Some field preparations, planting slowed by intermittent rains. Hot, dry conditions in drier localities caused some transplant stress. Strong winds during storms battered recent transplants. Hendry County vegetable planting in high gear. Dade County okra harvesting remained active. Quincy tomato picking expected to begin during last week of September. Afternoon thunderstorms throughout week beneficial citrus producing areas. Lake Alfred, Ona received almost five inches of rainfall. Immokalee over two inches; Apopka and Balm an inch and a half. Typical summertime temperatures continued; daily highs reaching lower to mid 90s all areas. Field workers reporting positive comments on tree, fruit progress. Fruit sizes on oranges between golf ball and baseball size. Summer spraying winding down; caretakers mowing, herbiciding, pulling vines, preparing groves for harvest. Most owners educating themselves on how to deal with greening, putting steps in place to minimize effect. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 15% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Pasture condition rated poor to fair, Big Bend area; fair to good elsewhere. Jefferson County producers need rain to get land ready for winter pasture seeding, over-seeding. Drier areas of Panhandle pasture remains mostly poor due to dry conditions; stock ponds at very low levels; few ponds completely dry. Sumter, De Soto counties producers combated armyworm infestations in pastures. Cattle condition mostly poor to fair in Big Bend area, fair to good elsewhere.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 35% short, 39% adequate, 4% surplus. Soil moisture 22% very short, 35% short, 39% adequate, 4% surplus. Soybeans 5% very poor, 12% poor, 42% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent; 97% setting pods, 98% 2006, 99% avg.; 11% dropping leaves, 27% 2006, 25% avg. Sorghum 11% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent; 15% harvested for grain, 45% 2006, 37% avg. Apples 65% very poor, 11% poor, 14% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent; 30% harvested, 30% 2006, 32% avg. Hay 29% very poor, 26% poor, 29% fair, 13% good, 3% excellent. Pecans 10% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 37% good, 16% excellent. Corn 81% harvested for grain, 87% 2006, 81% avg. Peanuts 4% dug, 5% 2006, 12% avg. Rye 4% planted for all purposes, 6% 2006, 5% avg. Tobacco 89% harvested, 97% 2006, 99% avg. State welcomed cooler temperatures and frequent widespread rain showers this week. Average high temperatures were in the 80's and lower 90's. Average low temperatures were in the 60's. Light showers throughout the week improved crop conditions. Some producers began digging peanuts this week and cotton defoliation was underway. There was a lot of variability in dryland cotton, with the crop ranging from very poor to very good. Corn yields have been good. Limbs were breaking on pecan trees from the large crop this year. Worm pressure built in pastures, hayfields, and soybeans. Whiteflies increased in cotton. Producers prepared to plant pastures for winter grazing and small grains. Other activities included peanut maturity checks, cutting and baling hay, and spraying soybeans for worms and diseases.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture remained adequate in most areas, short in others. Added showers over the weekend helped boost soil moisture in most areas. Crop progress for bananas was fair to good. Insects were a problem in some areas.

Papaya orchards were in fair to mostly good condition. Insect infestation lowered yields in some areas. Vegetables on irrigation made mostly good progress. Harvesting was active. Insect populations were held in check by regular spraying. Irrigation levels remained at moderate to high levels in most areas. Trade wind weather prevailed for most of the week. As a result, days were mostly sunny and dry. A bump in showers occurred over the weekend as a trough of low pressure moved across the State. Most areas received light showers, but isolated areas received moderate to heavy showers. The additional rain helped to replenish soil moisture and reservoirs.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 49% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Field corn 43% harvested for silage, 42% 2006, 29% avg. Onions 61% harvested, 45% 2006, 47% avg. Potato vines killed 90%, 86% 2006, 77% avg.; 14% harvested, 11% 2006, 13% avg. Dry beans 61% harvested, 59% 2006, 58% avg. Winter wheat 3% emerged, 3% 2006, 2% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 82%, 88% 2006, 80% avg.; 4th cutting harvested 49%, 64% 2006, 45% avg. Irrigation water supply 23% very poor, 35% poor, 32% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Potato condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. For the week ending September 16, major agricultural activities included caring for livestock, fall soil preparation, planting winter wheat, and harvesting hay, corn silage, dry beans, and potatoes. Range, pasture conditions declined again, with 74% either poor or very poor.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 29% short, 50% adequate. Corn 86% mature, 58% 2006, 56% avg.; 25% harvested, 5% 2006, 7% avg. Soybeans 86% turning yellow, 68% 2006, 74% avg.; 4% harvested, 1% 2006, 3% avg. Sorghum 88% mature, 59% 2006, 52% avg.; 19% harvested, 2% 2006, 5% avg. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 97%, 98% 2006, 95% avg. Winter wheat 2% planted, 1% 2006, 1% avg. Cool temperatures were received across the state this past week. A killing frost was observed towards the end of the week by some northern counties, though with no significant damage reported. Corn harvest is well underway and producers are reporting the soybean harvest will soon be picking up steam. Temperatures this past week averaged 6.5 degrees below normal. Other producer activities include weaning cattle and preparing for the winter months.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 25% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 34% very short, 29% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 95% in dent, 92% 2006, 89% avg.; 59% mature, 37% 2006, 42% avg.; condition 7% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans 64% shedding leaves, 31% 2006, 50% avg.; 4% harvested, 0% 2006, 3% avg.; condition 8% very poor, 16% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting complete 96%, 99% 2006, 94% avg. Pasture condition 47% very poor, 27% poor, 19% fair, 6% good, 1% excellent. Tobacco 36% harvested, 49% 2006, 56% avg. Average temperatures ranged from 1(to 8(below normal with a high of 90(and a low of 35(. Precipitation averaged from 0 to 0.90 inches. Clear, sunny days during the week allowed farmers to make good progress harvesting both corn and soybeans. By area, 6 percent of the corn acreage has been harvested in the north, 9 percent in the central region, and 28 percent in the south. Harvest of seed corn and processing tomatoes continues in some northern areas. Several producers are taking the final cutting of hay for the season. Activities included; harvesting tobacco, preparing grain bins and equipment for harvest, cutting and baling hay, moving grain to market, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 89% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 83% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn 69% mature stage, condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 52% good, 20% excellent. Soybean 86% leaves turning color, 54% dropping leaves, condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 20% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cutting complete 93%. Hay condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. The first frost of the season hit the state. Harvest of corn silage is almost complete. Third cutting of alfalfa is nearly complete. Pastures are looking good for livestock.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 37% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 43% short, and 53% adequate. Sunflowers 69% ray flowers dry, 75% 2006, 79% avg. 42% bracts yellow, 57% 2006, 59% avg.; 15% mature dry down, 7% 2006, 19% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 44% fair, 37% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa 4th cutting harvested 66%, 52% 2006, 60% avg. Feed grain supplies 3% very short, 10% short, and 87% adequate. Hay, forage supplies 3% very short, 11% short, 81% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 84% adequate, 2% surplus. The State received light to moderate amounts of rain over the week with higher amounts falling in the central and southeast areas. Wheat planting, corn harvesting were the primary activities.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 55% very short, 32% short, 13% adequate. Subsoil moisture 66% very short, 24% short, 10% adequate. Main farm activities last week were shelling corn, cutting and housing tobacco. Burley tobacco cut was 78%, 74% in 2006 and 76% for the average. Dark tobacco cut was 81%, 64% last year and 71% on average. Condition of tobacco in field 5% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 41% good, 13% excellent. Hay crop condition 38% very poor, 34% poor, 25% fair, 3% good. Pasture condition 39% very poor, 33% poor, 23% fair, 4% good, and 1% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Soil moisture 4% very short, 12% short, 55% adequate, 29% surplus. Corn 95% harvested, 100% 2006, 99% avg. Hay 2nd cutting 98%, 97% 2006, 96% avg. Rice 99% ripe, 100% 2006, 99% avg. Soybeans 90% turning color, 90% 2006, 78% avg. Sugarcane 74% planted, 73% 2006, 83% avg. 2% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 23% excellent. Sweet potatoes 16% harvested, 26% 2006, 23% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Vegetable 11% very poor, 22% poor, 48% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Range, pasture 2% very poor, 8% poor, 42% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 44% short, 26% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 31% very short, 45% short, 24% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn condition 28% very poor, 27% poor, 24% fair, 18% good, 3% excellent; 96% dent, 96% 2006, 87% avg.; 72% mature, 76% 2006, 62% avg.; 21% harvested for Grain, 15% 2006, 14% avg. Soybean condition 35% very poor, 27% poor, 24% fair, 12% good, 2% excellent; 52% turning color, 47% 2006, 38% avg.; 19% dropping leaves, 20% 2006, 17% avg. Pasture condition 21% very poor, 37% poor, 26% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Other hay 3rd cutting, 55%, 70%, 2006, 69% avg.; 4th cutting, 7%, 7%, 2006, 7% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 75%, 44% 2006, 44% avg. Apple condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 85% good, 0% excellent; 65% harvested, 64% 2006, 49% avg. Cucumbers 92% harvested, 91% 2006, 90% avg. Lima beans 64% harvested, 80% 2006, 67% avg. Potatoes 99% harvested, 91% 2006, 95% avg. Hay Supplies 36% very short, 40% short, 21% adequate, 3% surplus. Only three of eleven weather stations in Maryland reported more than an inch of rain this week. It may benefit small grains but not much of anything else.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 4% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 35% short, 56% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn silage 61% harvested, 63% 2006, 45% avg. Soybeans 64% turning, 71% 2006, 70% avg. Potatoes 37% harvested, 36% 2006. All hay 8% very poor, 25% poor, 28% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent. Hay 3rd cutting 80%, 88% 2006, 79% avg.; 4th cutting hay 17%, 23% 2006, 18% avg. Dry beans 4% very poor, 16% poor, 59% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent; 97% turning, 100% 2006, 96% avg.; 76% dropping leaves, 95% 2006, 79% avg.; 33% harvested, 31% 2006, 25% avg. Apples 28% harvested, 20% 2006. Sugarbeets 1%, 2% 2006, 0% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.32 inches southwest Lower Peninsula to 1.32 inches east central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 8 degrees below normal south central Lower Peninsula to 6 degrees below normal eastern Upper Peninsula, northwest, northeast, west central, central, east central, and southeast Lower Peninsula. Cooler temperatures returned during week as crops continued to advance. Corn reported mature stage of development many areas. Silage harvest continued, as harvest of high moisture corn began some areas. Soybeans continued to turn and drop leaves. Alfalfa harvest slowed due to cooler

temperatures, as third cutting neared completion and a fourth cutting continued some areas. Harvest of sugarbeets began on a limited basis in few fields. Harvest of early planted dry beans continued; later planted beans continued to drop leaves. Winter wheat field preparations continued and planting got underway. Gala and Honeycrisp apple harvests wrapped up, and picking of Jonathans began. Niagara grape harvesting finished and Concord harvesting about to begin. Vegetable harvest continued with cooler temperatures and precipitation across State. Disease problems increased due to rains over previous month. Carrot and celery harvest continued. Potato harvest for fresh market and processing continued. Sweet corn harvesting active. Early pumpkin and winter squash harvest continued. Watermelon harvest underway southeast. Tomato, pepper, and eggplant harvest continued. Onion, leek, and beet harvest continued. Cabbage and other cole crop harvest continued. Snap bean harvest full swing.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 32% short, 51% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 84% silage, 71% 2006, 56% avg.; 31% moisture, 29% 2006, 25% avg. Soybeans 97% turning yellow, 90% 2006, 86% avg.; 39% mature, 20% 2006, 16% avg.; 16% moisture, NA% 2006, NA% avg. Sweet corn 93% harvested, 91% 2006, 84% avg. Potatoes 49% harvested, 67% 2006, 44% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent. Canola 99% harvested, 100% 2006, 84% avg. Dry beans 40% harvested, 52% 2006, 32% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 13% poor, 37% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Pasture feed 16% very poor, 23% poor, 32% fair, 25% good, 4% excellent. Sugarbeets 3% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 41% good, 25% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 16% excellent. Minnesota's soybean harvest began this past week, slightly ahead of the five-year average pace. Corn and soybean crops continued to mature rapidly, well ahead of average. Producers were beginning to take high moisture corn for grain, while harvest of corn silage continued well ahead of the five year average pace. In the northwest, the canola harvest was mostly completed while the sugarbeet harvest was gaining momentum. Cool overnight temperatures ranging from the upper 20's to the low 30's brought the first frost to many parts of the state.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Soil moisture 8% very short, 34% short, 41% adequate, 17% surplus. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 92% harvested, 96% 2006, 89% avg.; 100% silage harvested, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 3% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 34% good, 23% excellent. Cotton 90% open bolls, 95% 2006, 85% avg.; 5% harvested, 28% 2006, 12% avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Peanuts 17% harvested, 9% 2006, NA avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 43% good, 39% excellent. Rice 99% mature, 91% 2006, 89% avg.; 70% harvested, 61% 2006, 50% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 50% good, 38% excellent. Sorghum 99% mature, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 93% harvested, 98% 2006, 90% avg.; 0% very poor, 10% poor, 18% fair, 40% good, 32% excellent. Soybeans 95% turning color, 98% 2006, 92% avg.; 84% shedding leaves, 92% 2006, 81% avg.; 46% harvested, 81% 2006, 61% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 14% fair, 41% good, 37% excellent. Hay 93% (Harvested warm), 93% 2006, 92% avg.; 0% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 35% harvested, 29% 2006, 28% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 40% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Cattle 0% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Pasture 4% very poor, 20% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Dry weather conditions allowed for harvesting of corn and soybeans to continue before rain showers arrived late in the week. Cotton defoliation activities remain steady as producers make preparations for harvest. In southern Mississippi, the precipitation helped to improve pastures and possibly allow for an additional cutting of hay, as well as, make way for the planting of cool-season forages.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 33% short, 43% adequate, 2% surplus. Soybeans 61% turning color, 63% 2006, 61% avg.; 8% mature, 5% 2006, 7% avg. Alfalfa harvest 3rd cutting 93%, 100% 2006, 95% avg. All districts are seeing widespread corn harvest activity; producers in northern areas are finding variable yields, but generally above to well above what was expected in fields that did not sustain wind damage. Initial soybean and sorghum harvests have begun. Cotton and rice harvests are running well ahead of normal. Pasture showed modest improvement,

but remains mostly fair to very poor in condition. Reports from the northeast, east-central, and south-central districts are still indicating livestock water shortages. Activities corn, soybean, sorghum, rice harvest, 3rd cutting alfalfa harvest; supplemental livestock feeding.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 47% very short, 24% last year, 35% short, 34% last year, 16% adequate, 39% last year, 2% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 49% very short, 40% last year, 31% short, 41% last year, 19% adequate, 18% last year, 1% surplus, 1% last year. Durum wheat 96% harvested, 96% last year. Winter wheat 28% planted, 19% last year. Lentils 99% harvested, 100% last year. Dry Beans 62% harvested, 92% last year. Safflower 40% harvested, 85% last year. Canola 99% harvested, 96% last year. Mustard Seed 97% harvested, 99% last year. Flaxseed 89% harvested, 95% last year. Corn chopped for silage 70% complete, 54% last year, harvested for grain 5% complete, 0% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% last year, 1% poor, 0% last year, 11% fair, 15% last year, 75% good, 43% last year, 13% excellent, 42% last year. All other hay 2nd cutting complete 91%, 94% last year. Temperatures have cooled down with highs mainly in the 80s with some locations experiencing temperatures in the lower 90 degrees. Culbertson had the high temperature at 92 degrees, and Scobey experienced the low of 12 degrees. The state received limited precipitation for the week. Nye had the most moisture at 0.45 inches. Range, pasture feed conditions 18% very poor, 20% last year, 19% poor, 30% last year, 38% fair, 36% last year, 21% good, 11% last year, 4% excellent, 3% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges is 25% complete, 29% last year, and sheep and lambs to summer ranges is 23% complete, 21% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 23% short, 66% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 25% short, 59% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent; 98% in the dent stage, 96% 2006, 93% avg.; 46% mature, 38% 2006, 37% avg.; 4% harvested, 3% 2006, 4% average. Soybean conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 55% good, 27% excellent; 83% turning color, 82% 2006, 82% avg.; 28% dropping leaves, 31% 2006, 40% avg.; 1% harvested, 0% 2006, 2% average. Alfalfa conditions 3% very poor, 9% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent; 4th cutting 37%, 49% 2006, 41% average. Sorghum 94% turning color, 93% 2006, 83% avg.; 13% mature, 21% 2006, 22% average. Dry bean conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent; 76% dropping leaves, 57% 2006, 53% avg.; 30% harvested, 23% 2006, 21% average. Winter wheat 35% seeded, 30% 2006, 37% avg.; 7% emerged, 4% 2006, 11% average. Proso millet 38% harvested, 24% 2006, 36% average. Temperatures averaged 7 degrees below normal across the state. All districts received at least traces of rain but only the Northeast District averaged over an inch.

NEVADA: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Continued cooling highlighted a calm weather pattern over the state. Temperatures averaged several degrees cooler than the previous period with some areas of frost reported. Las Vegas recorded the week's high temperature at 104 degrees while Ely recorded the week's low at 29 degrees. Official reporting stations recorded no precipitation for the period. The dry weather benefited the ongoing harvests of fourth cutting alfalfa, onions and potatoes; however, pasture, range conditions showed little change. Ranchers continue to bring livestock in off summer range for weaning, marketing and movement to winter pasture and meadows. Other farm, ranch activities include equipment maintenance, cutting corn for silage and fall tillage.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 20% poor, 43% fair, 31% good, 5% excellent. Maine Potatoes 5% harvested, 5% 2006, 10% average; condition good. Rhode Island Potatoes 85% harvested, 70% 2006, 70% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 35% harvested, 25% 2006, 40% average; condition good. Maine Oats 65% harvested, 85% 2006, 70% average; condition good. Maine Barley 55% harvested, 95% 2006, 85% average; condition good. Field Corn 30% harvested, 10% 2006, 15% average; condition good/fair. Sweet Corn 90% harvested, 90% 2006, 90% average; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island and Vermont and good/fair elsewhere.

Shade Tobacco 99% harvested, 100% 2006, 100% average; condition good. Broadleaf Tobacco 95% harvested, 99% 2006, 99% average; condition good. Second Crop Hay 95% harvested, 95% 2006, 95% average; condition good/excellent in Vermont and good/fair elsewhere. Hay Third Crop 65% harvested, 45% 2006, 55% average; condition good/excellent in New Hampshire and good/fair elsewhere. Apples 30% harvested, 40% 2006, 35% average; Fruit Size average/above average; condition good/fair in Connecticut, good/excellent in Rhode Island, and good elsewhere. Peaches 85% harvested, 95% 2006, 90% average; Fruit Size average; condition good. Pears 30% harvested, 55% 2006, 40% average; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries Fruit Size average; condition good/excellent. Highbush Blueberries 99% harvested, 100% 2006, 99% average; Fruit Size average/above average in Connecticut and Maine and average elsewhere; condition good/fair in Connecticut and Maine and good elsewhere. Fall weather was definitely in the air last week. High temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to low 70s. Low temperatures ranged from the upper 40s to low 50s. Several areas across New England were hit with the first frost of the season during the week; no major damage to crops was reported. Much needed rain fell on Monday and Tuesday and again on Saturday. Rainfall averaged from 0.5 inches to over 5 inches in some areas. The moisture was very beneficial to soil conditions and pasture regrowth, but most reporters stated the rain was too late to benefit drought-stressed crops. The fair conditions on Sunday kept farm stands and pick-your-own operations very busy. Major farm activities included harvesting blueberries, raspberries, peaches, pears, early apples, sweet corn, fall vegetables, potatoes, oats, barley, and field corn, spreading manure on hay fields, scouting for pests, cleaning up harvested fields, and planting cover crops.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 20% short, 80% adequate. Irrigation water supply 10% short, 90% adequate. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were near normal for the week, in most areas of the Garden State. Producers irrigated in the central and southern districts. Harvest of field corn for grain began in some southern fields. Farmers continued chopping silage. Hay harvest continued across the state. In some northern localities, growers reseeded hay and pasture fields. Producers continued harvesting vegetables. Vegetable growers planted spinach to over winter. Pumpkin harvest continued across the state. Harvest of potatoes and sweet potatoes continued in the south.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 39% short, 49% adequate, 4% surplus. Wind damage 9% light, 1% moderate. Hail damage 3% light, 4% moderate, 3% severe. Alfalfa 1% poor, 13% fair, 76% good, 10% excellent, 5th cutting complete 75%, 6th cutting complete 23%, 7th cutting complete 6%. Irrigated sorghum 2% fair, 95% good, 3% excellent, 79% coloring, 15% mature. Dry sorghum 24% poor, 71% fair, 5% good, 59% coloring. Total sorghum 14% poor, 44% fair, 41% good, 1% excellent, 67% coloring, 6% mature. Irrigated winter wheat 55% planted. Dry winter wheat 50% planted. Total wheat 52% planted. Chile 2% very poor, 7% poor, 56% fair, 35% good, green 80% harvested, red 3% harvested. Cotton 16% poor, 42% fair, 30% good, 12% excellent, 57% bolls opening. Corn 1% poor, 5% fair, 74% good, 20% excellent, 87% dent, 68% mature, for grain 1% harvested, for silage 77% harvested. Pecans 1% very poor, 2% fair, 32% good, 65% excellent. Peanuts 3% poor, 78% fair, 19% good, 5% harvested. Apples 20% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 22% harvested. Lettuce 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. Cattle conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 36% fair, 38% good, 24% excellent. Sheep conditions 6% very poor, 10% poor, 8% fair, 35% good, 41% excellent. Range, pasture conditions 5% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, 10% excellent. Farmers spent the week cutting and baling hay, planting, irrigating and harvesting crops. Ranchers are weaning and marketing calves. Warm and generally dry weather persisted across much of central and western New Mexico. Northeast New Mexico experienced a few cooler days behind short lived cold fronts. The east central and southeast plains and the Sacramento Mountains received the bulk of the rainfall for the week with Ruidoso, Roswell, and Carlsbad all reporting more than 1 inch of precipitation.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 11% very short, 26% short, 61% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture condition 13%

very poor, 20% poor, 38% fair, 24% good, 5% excellent. Corn 6% poor, 17% fair, 49% good, 28% excellent. Hay 16% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent. Oats 99% harvested, 100% 2006. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 83%, 84% 2006. Potatoes 62% harvested, 50% 2006. Silage corn 25%, 16% 2006. Apples 6% poor, 12% fair, 53% good, 29% excellent; 35% harvested, 43% average. Grapes 2% poor, 15% fair, 76% good, 7% excellent; 23% harvested, 11% 2006. Peaches 8% poor, 15% fair, 47% good, 30% excellent. Pears 6% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 13% excellent. Tomato 82% harvest. Cabbage 64% harvest. Sweet corn 90% harvest. Onions 70% harvest. Snap beans 91% harvest. Harvest activity picked up in the Finger Lakes grape region. Early red hybrids being harvested. In the Long Island grape region, rainfall perked up thirsty vines. The fall ripening season was beautiful thus far with harvest of Pinot Noir beginning. In the Lake Erie and Niagara region juice processors continued harvest operations for Niagara grapes. In the Hudson Valley region cold nights have brought excellent color to grapes. Temperatures averaged near normal with precipitation above normal in most areas. A strong cold front swept through the state late Friday night and early Saturday bringing more rain and very cool air to the state.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil moisture 54% very short, 32% short, 14% adequate, 0% surplus. Activities during the week included the harvesting of corn for grain, corn for silage, apples, peaches, hay, burley tobacco, flue-cured tobacco, and sorghum. Other activities included the scouting for pest and disease problems. North Carolina finally received a substantial amount of rain with the majority of the stations reporting at least one inch. Mount Airy received the most rain with 4.11 inches.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 36% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 34% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Durum wheat 96% harvested, 99% 2006, 80% average. Corn for silage 36% chopped, 69% 2006, 49% average. Soybeans 96% lower leaves yellowing, 97% 2006, 84% average. Dry edible beans 97% dropping leaves, 99% 2006, 80% avg.; 53% cut, 84% 2006, 51% avg.; 33% harvested, 64% 2006, 32% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 23% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent. Flaxseed 86% harvested, 92% 2006, 71% average. Potatoes 88% vines killed, 84% 2006, 77% avg.; 40% dug, 50% 2006, 28% average. Sunflower 95% ray flowers dried/dropped, 99% 2006, 91% avg.; 79% bracts turned yellow, 94% 2006, 71% avg.; 37% bracts turned brown, 51% 2006, 28% avg.; conditions 2% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Sugarbeets 8% lifted, 8% 2006, 4% avg.; conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 15% fair, 50% good, 29% excellent. Stockwater supplies 5% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture, range conditions 3% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. On September 14, Thursday night into Friday morning lows dropped to the 20s in the western half of the state causing a killing frost. Low temperatures ranged 20 degrees in Bottineau to 36 degrees in Carrington.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 17% short, 58% adequate, 6% surplus. Soybeans 55% dropping leaves, 41% 2006, 47% avg.; 14% mature, 8% 2006, 14% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 14% poor, 29% fair, 38% good, 13% excellent. Corn 93% dented, 92% 2006, 85% avg.; 32% mature, 23% 2006, 22% avg.; 59% silage harvested, 55% 2006, 50% avg.; condition 10% very poor, 16% poor, 29% fair, 35% good, 10% excellent. Apples 90% harvested (summer), 95% 2006, 98% avg.; 29% harvested (fall & winter), 12% 2006, 19% avg. Peaches 93% harvested, 94% 2006, 98% avg. Grapes 22% harvested, 22% 2006, 26% avg. Cucumbers 89% harvested, 88% 2006, 88% avg. Potatoes 51% harvested, 62% 2006, 67% avg. Processing tomatoes 67% harvested, 68% 2006, 66% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 93%, 99% 2006, 92% avg.; 4th cutting 44%, 45% 2006, 35% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 62%, 70% 2006, 65% avg. Hay condition 18% very poor, 24% poor, 29% fair, 25% good, 4% excellent. Pasture condition 21% very poor, 21% poor, 27% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent. Farmers took advantage of slightly more than 5 days suitable for field work to cut and bale hay, and harvest corn silage, apples and peaches. Other field activities included harvesting of tomatoes and other vegetable crops, harvesting of grapes, land leveling of fields, machinery repair, mowing roadsides, scouting to predict yield, bin cleaning, wheat stubble mowing and tilling, seed wheat being treated in anticipation of planting season, and lime

application to fields. An estimated 75 percent of the tobacco crop is in the barn, however the unusually dry and hot September has caused the crop to dry rather than cure. Soybean SDS reported in the Northwest district of the state. Corn is showing stand-ability and breakage problems in the West Central district.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate 2% surplus. Winter wheat seedbed prepared 76% this week, 64% last week, 75% last year, 83% average. Rye seedbed prepared 73% this week, 58% last week, 84% last year, 87% average; 20% planted this week, 9% last week, 42% last year, 38% average. Oats seedbed prepared 55% this week, 51% last week, 65% last year, 64% average. Corn condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 37% good, 45% excellent; 91% mature this week, 81% last week, 75% last year, 75% average; 63% harvested this week, 44% last week, 55% last year, 47% average. Sorghum 96% headed this week, 94% last week, 94% last year, 95% average. Soybeans condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 53% fair, 34% good, 9% excellent; 89% blooming this week, 88% last week, 100% last year, 99% average; 76% setting pods this week, 74% last week, 87% last year, 93% average; 16% mature this week, 12% last week, 40% last year, 42% average. Peanuts 56% mature this week, 53% last week, 47% last year, 54% average. Alfalfa condition 5% very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent; 4th cutting 91% this week, 89% last week, 79% last year, 86% average; 5th cutting 40% this week, 31% last week, 16% last year, 33% average. Other hay condition 5% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent; 2nd cutting 69% this week, 66% last week, 63% last year, 76% average. Livestock condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 20% excellent. Pasture, range condition 4% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Livestock conditions were still rated mostly in the excellent to good range. Livestock marketings remained average last week. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$119 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$111 per cwt. Pasture and range conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Although last week's cool temperatures enabled favorable growing conditions for pastures, armyworm infestations were reported in some areas.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 34% short, 21% adequate. Subsoil moisture 47% very short, 33% short, 20% adequate. Range, pasture condition 28% very poor, 31% poor, 26% fair, 9% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cutting complete 98%, 80% previous year, 16% 5 year average. Winter wheat 13% planted, 19% previous year, 8% 5 year average. Weather Temperatures at the beginning of the week remained warm, higher than normal but cooled off dramatically by weeks end. High temperatures ranged from 98 degrees in Medford, Roseburg, down to 68 degrees in North Bend. Low temperatures ranged from 53 degrees in Portland, Bandon, again down to 26 degrees in Christmas Valley. Very little to no precipitation was received in most counties; however, thunderstorms in Crook County were enough to delay the hay harvest. Aurora received the most precipitation with .14 inches followed by .10 inches at the Astoria/Clatsop station. Only eighteen of the forty-three stations received precipitation, with most of those stations reporting only a trace. Field Crops Temperatures cooled down towards the end of the week, precipitation was light, scattered across the State. However, moisture was limited, more was needed for fall planting. Grain harvest in the Willamette Valley was nearing completion last week, fall planting was in preparation. Some grass seed fields in Washington County were being ripped out for fall wheat planting in response to the higher wheat prices. Hay was in high demand in Crook County, orchard grass hay was being sold at a premium price this past week. Some farmers in Sherman County are expected to start fall planting next week even if the soil remains hard, dry. Vegetables There was still plenty of fresh produce for sale this past week, but the focus has turned towards fall crops including the last of the sweet corn harvest, squash, tomatoes, pumpkins. Several counties reported the availability of squash, mentioned that pumpkins were sizing, coloring well. Sweet corn fields have done well so far this year. Carrot seed harvest was about 50 percent complete in Jefferson County. Onion harvest, storage was in full swing in Malheur County. Fruits, Nuts Gala apples harvested throughout Hood River Valley. The winter pear harvest continued in the lower, mid-Hood River Valley, began in the upper Valley. The Jackson County pear harvest was going along with good fruit quality, but there was a shortage of pickers. Plums were

being picked with earlier weather-induced losses evident. Looks like Italians had more significant losses than Brooks. Apples, peaches were being harvested in the Willamette Valley. Filberts were falling well, some growers were planning to start harvest operations next week. Walnuts were ready to break husks. Most berries have been harvested. Nurseries, Greenhouses Nurseries, greenhouses were irrigating, transplanting potted shrubs to new locations, preparing soil for new plantings. Some large trees were being sent to landscape locations. Greenhouses were busy getting fall flower, vegetable starts ready. Livestock, Range, Pasture Light showers, cooler weather helped to improve some pastures in western Oregon. Most areas across the State continued to need considerably more moisture to improve fall pasture conditions. Producers continued to provide supplemental feed to livestock, the demand for hay was already high. Availability, as well as the price of feed, was a continued concern for producers. Livestock remained in good condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 15% very short, 26% short, 59% adequate. Fall 34% plowing, 27% 2006, 27% avg. Corn 100% dough, 96% 2006, 94% avg.; 85% dent, 83% 2006, 78% avg.; 53% mature, 42% 2006, 38% avg.; 11% harvested, 9% 2006, 11% avg.; 58% silage harvested, 64% 2006, 57% avg.; crop condition 17% very poor, 12% poor, 20% fair, 40% good, 11% excellent. Barley 11% planted, 11% 2006, 19% avg. Winter wheat 8% planted, 9% 2006, 9% avg. Soybean crop condition 7% very poor, 16% poor, 29% fair, 28% good, 20% excellent. Tobacco 83% harvested, 78% 2006, 87% avg. Potatoes 29% harvested, 47% 2006, 50% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting complete 49%, 37% 2006, 41% avg. Timothy clover 2nd cutting complete 86%, 89% 2006, 88% avg. Apple crop condition 6% fair, 65% good, 29% excellent; 55% harvested, 48% 2006, 42% avg. Grapes 5% harvested, 4% 2006, 15% avg. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 42% good, 39% excellent. Pasture conditions 11% very poor, 25% poor, 43% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Principal farm activities included baling straw, fall plowing, filling silos, mowing pastures, preparing for fall seeding, repairing equipment, making hay, chopping corn for silage, and planting wheat and barley, harvesting oats, corn, potatoes, tobacco, apples and peaches.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 30% very short, 50% short, 20% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 19% very poor, 25% poor, 45% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent; 87% pods set, 95% 2006, 92% avg.; 15% leaves turning color, 17% 2006, 19% avg.; 6% leaves dropped, 3% 2006, 5% avg.; 0% mature, 1% 2006, 1% avg. Sorghum 8% very poor, 22% poor, 47% fair, 23% good, 0% excellent; 91% turned color, 95% 2006, 95% avg.; 70% matured, 74% 2006, 70% avg.; 42% harvested, 59% 2006, 42% avg. Sweetpotatoes 5% very poor, 15% poor, 80% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Apples 40% very poor, 35% poor, 25% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 7% very poor, 9% poor, 60% fair, 24% good, 0% excellent. Corn 100% matured, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 88% harvested, 80% 2006, 79% avg. Sweetpotatoes 3% harvested, 14% 2006, 15% avg. Tobacco 95% harvested, 97% 2006, 97% avg.; stalks destroyed 54%, 74% 2006, 67% avg. Hay other hay 100%, 99% 2006, 99% avg. Peaches 96% harvested, 98% 2006, 98% avg. Apples 37% harvested, 42% 2006, 40% avg. Winter grazings 9% planted, 17% 2006, 17% avg. The entire State of South Carolina experienced some level of precipitation this past week with much of the State receiving an inch or more of badly needed rain. The only area that was slighted by the rains was a streak running from Greenwood to Cheraw. Despite the rains, soil moisture ratings did not improve, as the ground had been extremely dry. Defoliants were being applied to Cotton fields. A few people will begin harvesting this week. The rain from the past week will hopefully improve the yield potential of peanuts. Soybeans have suffered damage from the drought, but the rain this past week may help make a crop yet. There was still tobacco remaining to be pulled in some fields. Livestock sales are ongoing due to a lack of forage. Some pastures and hay fields have been

overgrazed. There are a few peaches left to be harvested, not that there were ever very many to begin with this summer. The Easter freeze made for a very poor year for many of the State's fruit crops. Likewise, the apple harvest has been disappointing as well. The condition was little changed from the previous week. Now that we have had rain, planting of winter grazings has begun. Some plantings may not occur, as survivability is in question.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 18% short, 73% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 24% short, 63% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 5% emerged, 3% 2006, 4% avg. Corn silage 57% harvested, 80% 2006, 62% avg. Sorghum silage 58% harvested, 78% 2006, 62% avg. Soybeans 14% mature, 8% 2006, 18% avg. Sunflower ray flowers dry 95%, 89% 2006, 87% avg.; bracts yellow 75%, 72% 2006, 66% avg.; 9% mature, 13% 2006, 15% avg.; 0% harvested, 1% 2006, 1% avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 84%, 80% 2006, 77% avg.; 3% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 12% very short, 19% short, 64% adequate, 5% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 70% good, 18% excellent. Sheep condition 8% fair, 72% good, 20% excellent. The first widespread frost arrived this week. Producers are preparing for row crop harvest, as well as weaning and selling calves.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 36% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 49% very short, 40% short, 11% adequate. Corn silage 92% harvested, 91% 2006, 91% avg. Burley tobacco 79% harvested, 73% 2006, 73% avg. Dark air-cured tobacco 92% harvested, 87% 2006, 86% avg. Dark fire-cured tobacco 78% harvested, 81% 2006, 76% avg. Pastures 47% very poor, 31% poor, 18% fair, 4% good. Two cold fronts moved through the state, one early last week and one towards the weekend, bringing cooler temperatures and showers. These conditions helped improve pastures. The main farm activities last week included harvest of fall crops, spraying defoliants, and preparation for fall seedings. Some farmers, who have completed corn harvest, are preparing fields for planting wheat. Fall pastures improved, but continued to be reported in mostly very poor-to-poor condition. Growth is progressing everyday due to rain showers. Temperatures were slightly below normal across the State last week.

TEXAS: Soil moisture was adequate in most areas of the state. Statewide, corn condition was mostly good to excellent. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Peanut condition was mostly good to excellent statewide. Rice condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Soybean condition was mostly good to excellent statewide. Wheat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Oat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Range, pasture condition was mostly good to excellent statewide. Scattered showers continued across most areas of the state as the Upper Coast received the most amount of rainfall as a result of Hurricane Humberto. Wheat planting, land preparation was in progress in the Panhandle and the Blacklands. Cotton continued to develop across most areas of the state, but excessive moisture caused problems for the cotton crop in the Upper Coast and the Lower Valley. Corn harvest was underway in the Northern High Plains and North East Texas as it neared completion in the Blacklands and South Central Texas. Sorghum remained in good condition as harvest continued in the Blacklands, High Plains, South Central Texas. Peanuts were in good condition and continued to mature in the Southern High Plains with some reports of pod rot, leaf spot. Pecan trees were heavily loaded in the Cross Timbers, South Central Texas as there were some reports of limb breakage. Hay cutting, baling continued across most areas of the state. Ranges, pastures continued to be in good condition across most areas of the state. Livestock remained in good condition in most areas of the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Subsoil moisture 31% very short, 43% short, 26% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 37% very short, 40% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 20% planted for harvest next year, 19% 2006, 30% avg. Oats 94% harvested (grain), 91% 2006, 90% avg.; 99% harvested for hay or silage, 100% 2006, 100% avg. Corn 91% dough, 100% 2006, 95% avg.; 74% dent, 82% 2006, 68% avg.; 37% mature, 35% 2006, 32% avg.; 7% harvested (grain), 51% silage, harvested (silage), 36% 2006, 29% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 19% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 94%, 92% 2006, 85% avg.; 4th cutting 33%, 22% 2006, 22% avg.; 40% seed harvested, 44% 2006, 45% avg. Onions 47% harvested, 43% 2006, 45% avg. Cattle, calves moved from summer range 63%, 39% 2006, 32% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 64% good, 4% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved from summer range 37%, 32% 2006, 27% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Stock water supplies 26% very short, 37% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples 33% harvested, 51% 2006, 32% avg. Peaches 78% harvested, 76% 2006, 84% avg. Pears 70% harvested, 69% 2006, 81% avg. Farmers experienced excellent weather this week. Crops continue to progress around the state. Livestock continue to do well. Across the state winter wheat planted for 2008 was 20 percent complete compared to 12 percent the previous week. Alfalfa seed harvested was 40 percent compared to 28 percent the previous week. Alfalfa 4th cutting was 33 percent harvested compared to 25 percent the previous week. Peaches were 78 percent harvested compared to 74 percent the previous week. Box Elder reports that farmers are wrapping up the alfalfa seed harvest. The yields are reported to be around 1000 lbs per acre. Alfalfa hay producers are finishing with their 4th and 5th crop. The safflower harvest is just about complete within the county. Yields were reported to be very good on some irrigated land that was watered last fall. Grain producers on irrigated land have been planting fall grain with some fields emerged. Onion producers have begun lifting the onions to start the drying process. There are no reports of onions being hauled to the sheds, but that process is expected to begin this week. Cache County experienced a storm last week which made dry farmers optimistic about planting winter wheat for 2008. Farmers continue to chopping corn silage, harvesting safflower, harvesting 3rd and 4th crop hay, and planting winter wheat. The corn silage is exceptional, safflower yields are varied, and the hay quality is good. Box Elder reports that sheep producers are starting the process of sorting and shipping lambs. Several producers have reported that water is becoming a problem on their ranges as the ponds and springs have started to go dry. Cache County reports that their cattle are in good to excellent condition.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for work 5.8. Topsoil moisture was generally short. Cooler weather and increased rainfall was experienced by most areas in the state this week. Pastures and hayfields remain stunted despite recent precipitation. Livestock sales are continuing with calves being reported as underweight in some areas due to the lack of forage. The corn harvest continues but was set back a day or two because of rainfall. Preexisting dry conditions and a constant wind helped dry fields so farmers could continue harvesting. Yields are still varying vastly across the state. Soybeans remain in a critical stage of production. The recent rainfall is expected to help soybeans fill their pods that have already been set. The tobacco harvest is coming close to an end in some areas. Other activities this week include soybean insecticide applications, soybean scouting, lime applications, soil testing and small grain preparations.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil moisture 17% very short, 48% short, 35%. The weather remains favourable for hay growers. The third cutting of alfalfa was nearly done and farmers with water were harvesting a fourth cutting. The Garbanzo bean harvest was wrapping up in Whitman County, and the seeding of winter wheat continued throughout. Grain growers were

concerned about the dry conditions and needed moisture for good germination. Christmas tree growers continued shearing and doing top work on Noble fir. In the Yakima Valley, cool nights were reported but no frost occurrences. Soft fruit harvest had peaked with a few late varieties left to pick. Apple harvest continued with Golden Delicious, Granny Smith and Honeycrisp crops coming in. Several Red Delicious and Fuji apple orchards were mowed and bins set out as harvest for the later apple varieties is anticipated within the next couple weeks. Chelan County reported that the pear harvest is about 75% complete and fruit quality was good. The Skagit County cabbage crop benefited from a weekend rain. Range, pasture conditions 13% very poor, 20% poor, 22% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Ferry County reported that cattle are coming down from range land hills due to lack of water. There were high volumes of auction yard activity due to dry conditions.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 36% short, 38% adequate compared with 16% short, 69% adequate, 15% surplus last year. Corn conditions 9% very poor, 9% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 1% excellent; 92% doughing, 90% 2006, 5-yr avg not available. Corn 69% dented, 72% 2006, 75% 5-yr avg.; 20% mature, 31% 2006, 34% 5-yr avg.; 3% harvested, 4% 2006, 3% 5-yr avg. Soybean conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 67% good, 61% dropping leaves, 41% 2006, 56% 5-yr avg.; 1% harvested, 1% 2006, 1% 5-yr avg. Wheat 22% planted, 3% 2006, 13% 5-yr avg. Hay 12% very poor, 30% poor, 43% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent; 2nd cutting complete 88%, 90% 2006, 91% 5-yr avg.; 3rd cutting complete 19%, 37% 2006, 5-yr avg not available. Apple conditions 18% very poor, 46% poor, 28% fair, 8% good, 32% harvested, 26% 2006, 5-yr avg not available. Peach conditions 25% very poor, 54% poor, 14% fair, 7% good; 86% harvested, 95% 2006, 5-yr avg. not available. Cattle, calves 2% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 2% excellent. Sheep, lambs 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 72% good, 2% excellent. Farming activities included weaning calves, harvesting vegetables, fruit, and hay, harvesting corn for silage, making hay, and picking pumpkins.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 19% short, 68% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 98% in dough, 89% in dent, 35% mature, 1% harvested for grain. Corn condition 8% very poor, 14% poor, 29% fair, 31% good, 18% excellent. Soybeans 41% dropping leaves, condition 6% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 33% good, 18% excellent. Hay 3rd cutting was complete 94%, 4th cutting complete 33%. Pasture conditions 7% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Temperatures were 7 to 9 degrees below normal this past week. High temperatures were in the low 70s and 80s, while low temperatures were in the low 30s and 40s. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.03 inches in Eau Claire to 0.88 inches in Madison. Frost visited much of the state toward the end of the week, ending the growing season in some areas.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 41% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. SubSoil moisture 41% very short, 40% short, 19% adequate. Stock water supplies 14% very short, 39% short, 47% adequate. Winter wheat 86% planted, 75% 2007, 75% avg.; 46% emerged, 51% 2007, 39% avg. Oats 96% harvested, 96% 2006, 91% avg. Sugarbeets condition 33% fair, 67% good. Corn 89% in dough, 73% 2006, 87% avg.; 68% dented, 48% 2006, 62% avg.; mature 26%, 9% 2006, 27% avg.; 41% cut for silage, 60% 2006, 52% avg.; condition 34% fair, 64% good, 2% excellent. Dry beans 96% turning color, 97% 2006, 96% avg.; windrowed 59%, 71% 2006, 56% avg.; combined 24%, 46% 2006, 32% avg.; condition 7% poor, 34% fair, 59% good. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 40%, 49% 2006, 33% avg. Range, pasture conditions 7% very poor, 26% poor, 37% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 9 - 15, 2007

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Rain and cooler weather in Ukraine and southern Russia slowed summer crop harvesting but helped ease long-term dryness and boosted topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Unseasonably warm, dry weather continued to favor rapid spring grain harvesting.

EUROPE: Early-week rain slowed fieldwork but eased drought in eastern Europe, while dry weather prevailed across most central and western growing areas.

AUSTRALIA: Showers were generally light and widely scattered in southeastern Australia, providing little relief from re-emerging drought as winter grains enter reproduction.

SOUTH ASIA: Heavy late-season monsoon showers maintained favorable prospects for reproductive to filling summer crops but caused additional flooding.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers prevailed throughout the region as the seasonal intensification of rainfall continued.

EASTERN ASIA: Warm, showery weather benefited late-planted Manchurian summer crops as dry weather aided maturing cotton, grains, and oilseeds on the North China Plain.

ARGENTINA: Much-needed rain covered the winter wheat belt.

BRAZIL: Warm, dry weather hastened development of winter grains.

CANADA: Spring grain and oilseed harvesting advanced.

MEXICO: Showers tapered off across the region, but moisture reserves remained overall favorable for developing crops.

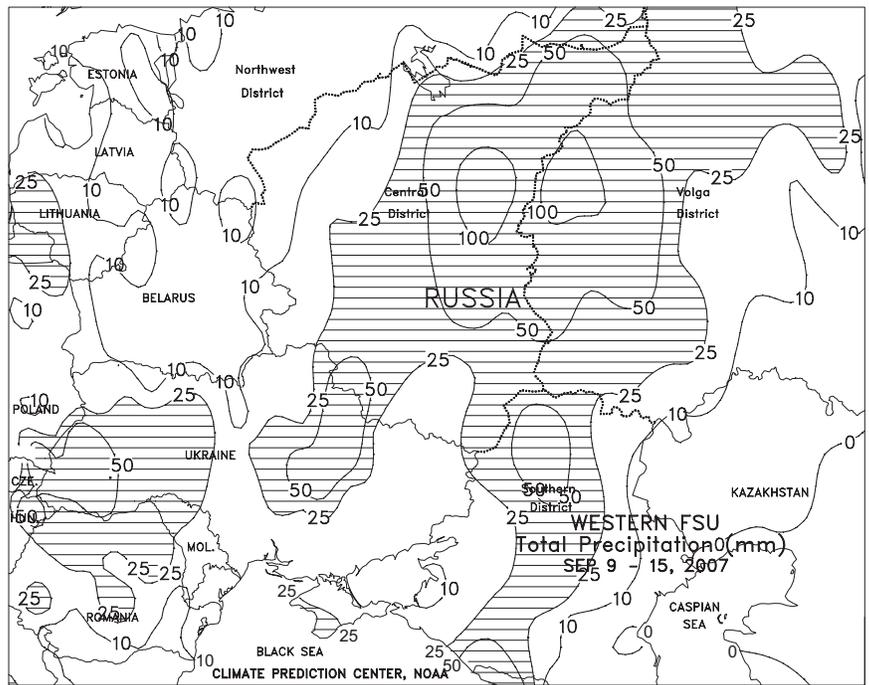
EUROPE

Early-week rain in eastern Europe contrasted with dry weather across central and western growing areas. A departing storm system provided additional moisture for upcoming winter grain planting across the Balkans, with primary growing areas in the Danube River Valley receiving 5 to 25 mm of rain. Meanwhile, a cold front generated light to moderate showers (2-25 mm) from Germany and the Low Countries eastward into the Baltics. However, favorably drier weather returned to most of central and eastern Europe by mid-week, allowing summer crop harvesting and rapeseed planting to resume. Meanwhile, dry weather favored summer crop harvesting across England, France, and northern Spain, but worsened drought and depleted irrigation reserves in Italy. Farther west, a stalled upper-air low off the coast of Portugal generated scattered, locally heavy showers (10-75 mm) in central and eastern Spain, slowing fieldwork but boosting irrigation reserves for winter grain planting and establishment. Temperatures averaged within 2 degrees C of normal across most of Europe, although portions of the Balkans reported weekly average temperatures as much as 5 degrees C below normal.



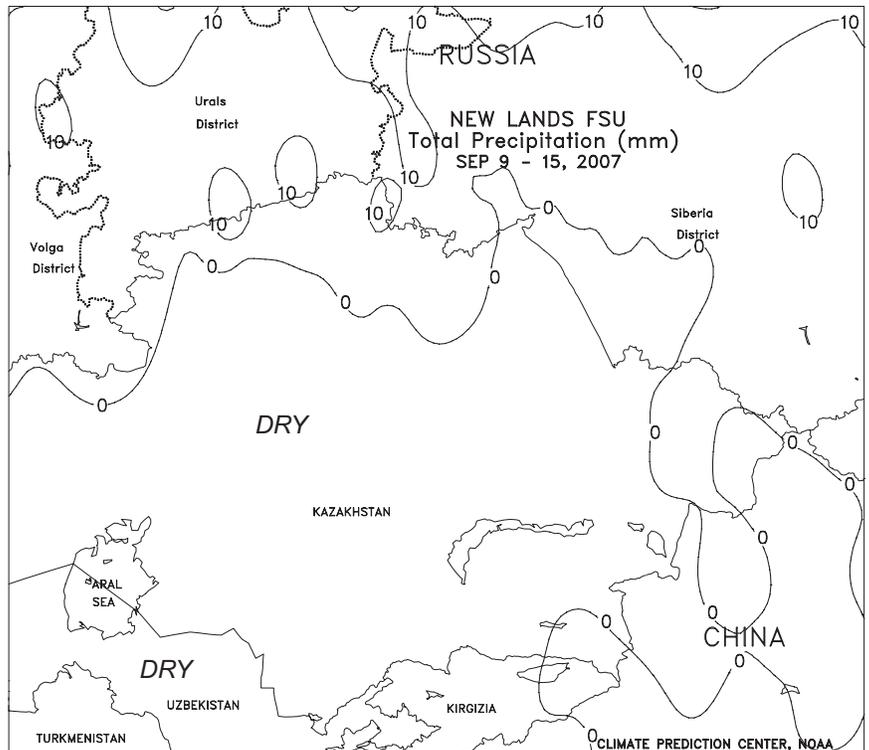
FSU-WESTERN

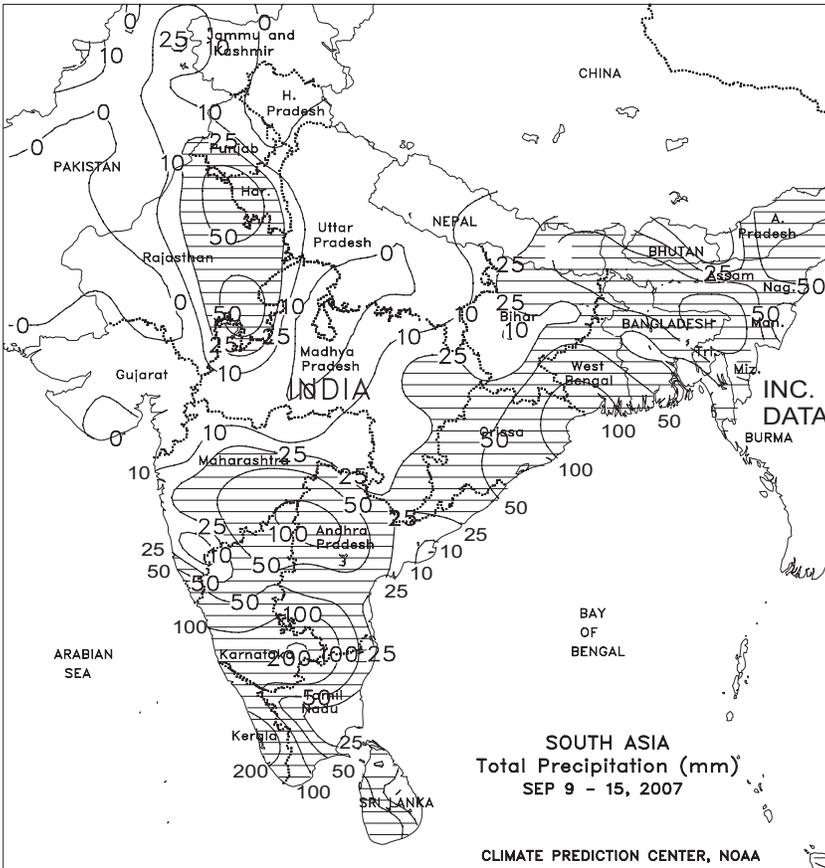
In Ukraine, widespread rain (10-50 mm or more) interrupted fieldwork for summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting but provided generous topsoil moisture for winter wheat emergence and establishment. Greatest amounts of precipitation (25-84 mm) were observed in western and central Ukraine. Lesser amounts of moisture (10-25 mm) were observed in southern Ukraine. The precipitation continued to ease long-term moisture deficits created by chronic dryness that persisted during most of the summer, especially in southern and eastern areas. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C below normal throughout most of Ukraine. In Russia, widespread rain (10-50 mm or more) fell across the north (Central and Volga Districts), halting final spring grain harvest efforts but providing generous topsoil moisture for winter grain emergence and establishment. The exception was southeastern areas in the Volga District, where mostly dry weather allowed rapid spring grain harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C below normal across northern Russia, slowing winter grain emergence. Farther south, late-week showers (10-30 mm or more) helped ease prolonged dryness in the Southern District and boosted topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting. However, the precipitation caused some interruptions in summer crop harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in the Southern District. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather favored fieldwork for summer crop harvesting in Belarus.



FSU - NEW LANDS

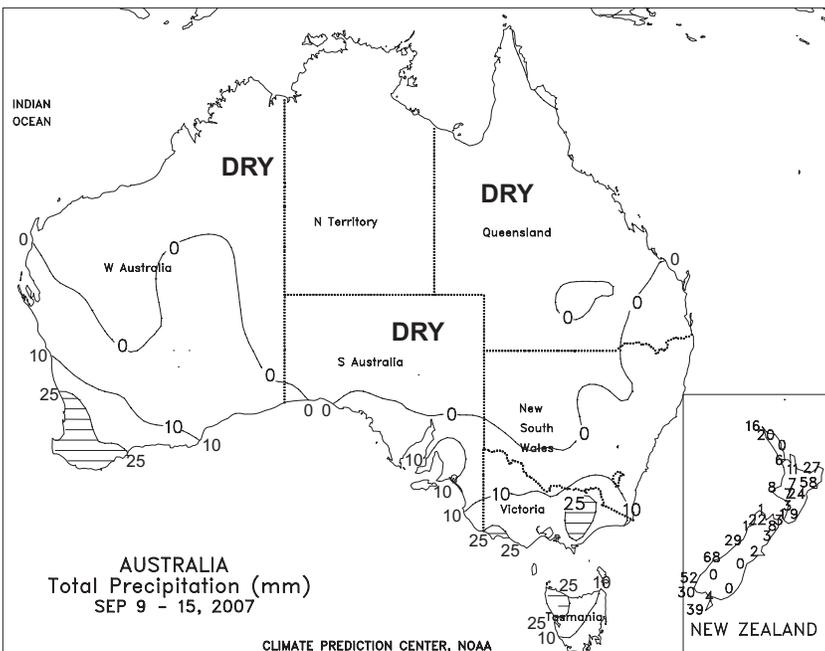
Unseasonably warm, dry weather continued to promote rapid spring grain maturation and harvesting in Kazakhstan and Russia. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal across most of the region. Significant precipitation (10-25 mm) was confined to spotty locations in Russia. Most locations reported extreme maximum temperatures for the week that ranged from 30 to 35 degrees C. Reports indicated that the grain harvest was 80 percent complete in Russia by September 17 and 81 percent finished in Kazakhstan by September 14. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, hot, dry weather continued to favor boll maturation and early harvesting.





SOUTH ASIA

Late-season rain continued across much of the subcontinent, although drier weather returned to portions of central and northern India. In particular, heavy monsoon showers and thunderstorms (25-220 mm) across Bangladesh and northeastern India maintained adequate to excessive moisture reserves for main-season rice but caused additional flooding and localized crop damage. Heavy rain (50-210 mm) across the southern third of India provided abundant moisture for cotton and groundnuts but likely caused lowland flooding and necessitated field drainage operations. In central India, drier weather maintained favorable prospects for reproductive to pod-setting soybeans in the wake of last week's heavy rain. Farther north and west, dry conditions in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh provided a respite from last week's heavy downpours, allowing flood-recovery efforts to resume. In Pakistan, late-season monsoon showers (5-25 mm) boosted moisture reserves for upcoming winter crop planting in northern growing areas, while dry weather favored summer crop maturation across the south.



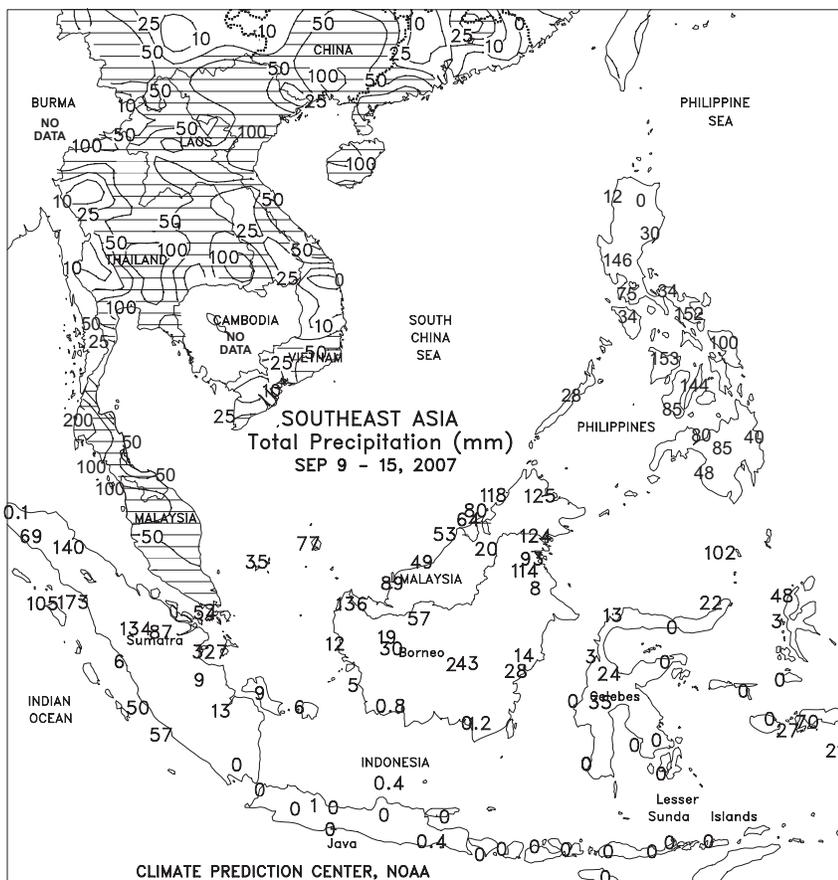
AUSTRALIA

In Queensland and northern New South Wales, warm, mostly dry weather (less than 4 mm) was favorable for winter grains, which were generally advancing through the filling stage of development. The relatively dry weather aided fieldwork as well, including early summer crop planting. Farther south, eastern portions of South Australia received much-needed rainfall (5-20 mm, locally more), helping to stabilize the condition of reproductive winter grains. Elsewhere in South Australia, Victoria, and central and southern New South Wales, showers were generally light (less than 5 mm) and widely scattered, providing little relief from the re-emerging drought in the wheat belt. In contrast, widespread showers in Western Australia (5-35 mm, less in the north) benefited winter wheat and barley, now entering the reproductive stages of development. Temperatures in Western Australia were generally seasonable, while elsewhere in the Australian wheat belt temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal (up to 2 degrees C above normal).



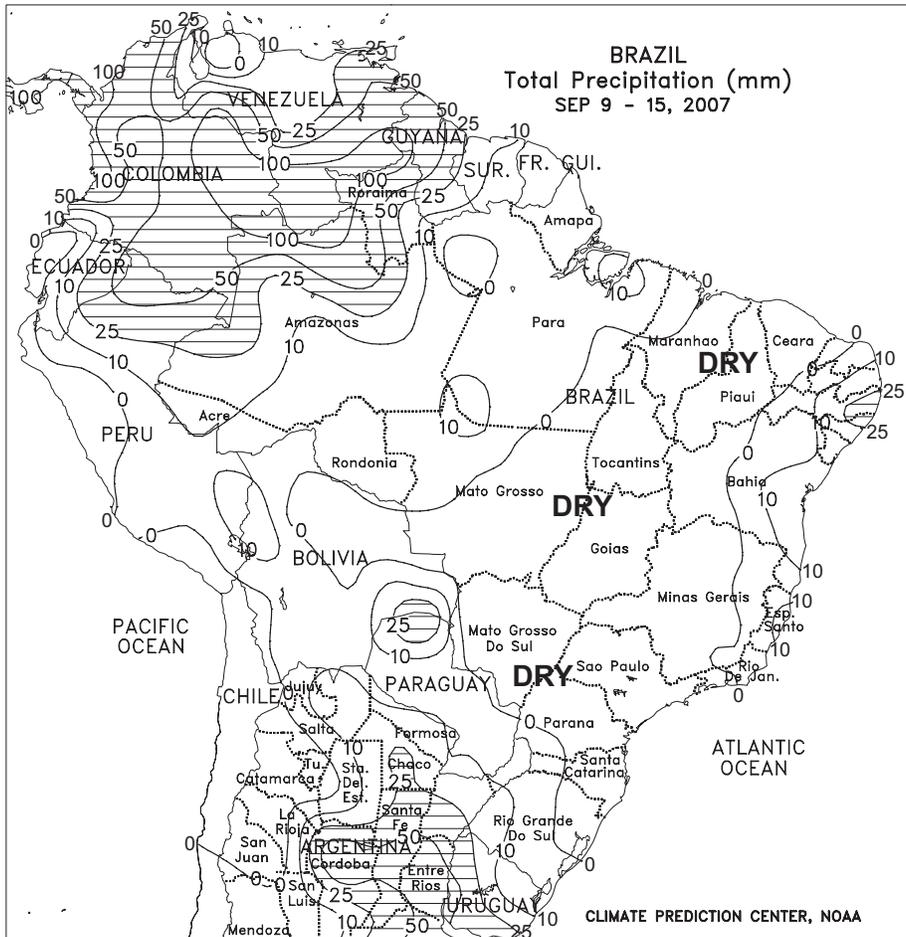
EASTERN ASIA

Low pressure early in the week spawned showers (5-25 mm or more) throughout Manchuria, favoring immature grains and oilseeds. The moisture provided limited relief to crops that have experienced prolonged dryness, especially in western growing areas of Manchuria. In addition, above-normal temperatures (2-3 degrees C above normal, with highs briefly reaching the upper 20s degrees C) helped to advance development of Manchurian summer crops that were reportedly planted later than usual. Typically, crops mature by late September and are usually ready for harvest prior to the first freeze in early October. On the North China Plain, mostly dry, somewhat warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging about 1 degree C above normal, with highs reaching the lower 30s degrees C) favored maturing summer crops, particularly cotton. The seasonal peak in the monsoon continued to bring widespread showers (10-150 mm) to crop areas south of the Yangtze River and west into the Sichuan Basin, slowing maturation and harvest of grains and oilseeds. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) fell throughout Japan and the Korean Peninsula, although drier weather prevailed in western sections of North Korea.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers (25-150 mm) continued across most of Thailand, favoring reproductive rice and second-crop corn. Meanwhile, locally heavy downpours (50-250 mm) in northern Vietnam caused flooding and fieldwork delays across the Red River Delta, while seasonal showers (25-75 mm) prevailed in southern growing areas. Moderate to heavy rain (25-150 mm) also prevailed throughout the Philippines, slowing harvest activities for main-season crops in the north but increasing moisture supplies for the upcoming main crop season in the south. Farther south, rainfall (25-100 mm) across Malaysia and northern Indonesia maintained adequate moisture for oil palm. In contrast, seasonably dry weather prevailed across southern Indonesia, where rain typically does not return until October.

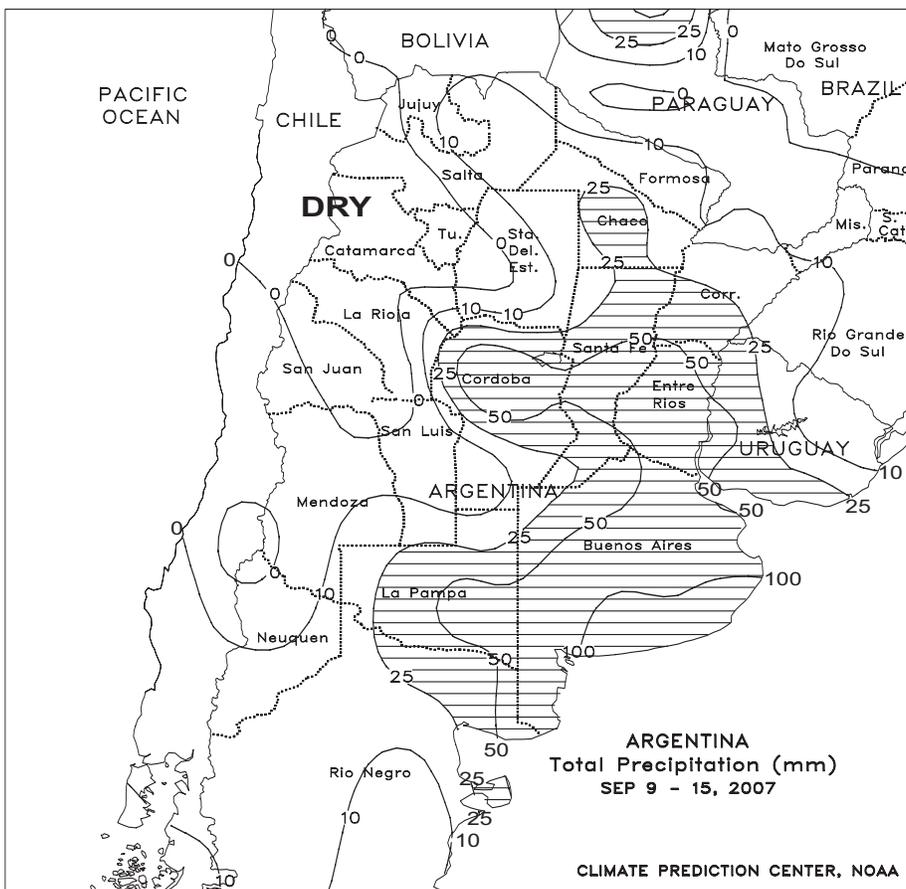


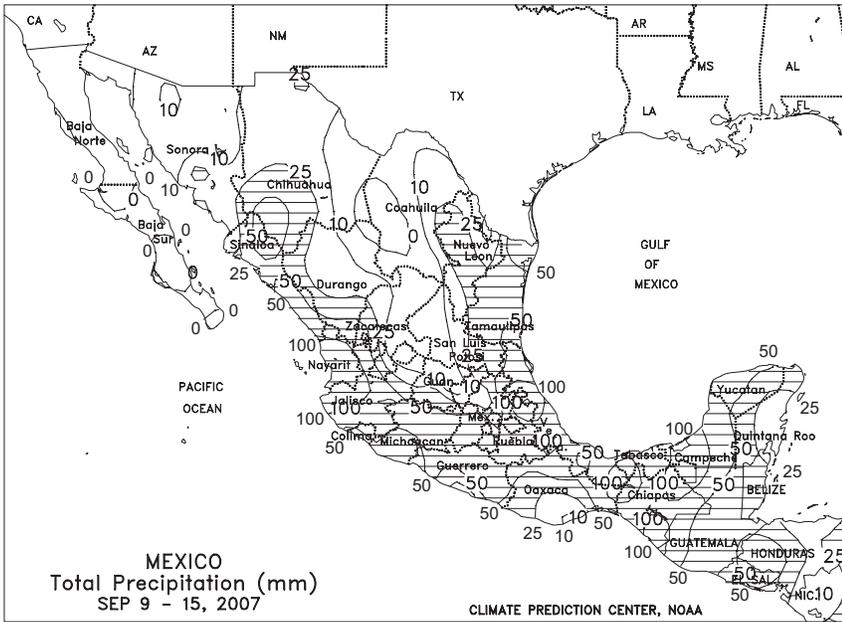
BRAZIL

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 4-7 degrees C above normal, with highs reaching the lower 30s degrees C on a daily basis) fostered rapid development of winter wheat, including maturation and harvest of the more advanced northern crops. Additional rain is needed, however, for reproductive to filling grains in Rio Grande do Sul after several weeks of warmth and dryness. Farther north, conditions remained overall favorable for sugarcane harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork, although dryness precluded early sowing of soybeans in the Center-West region. Scattered showers (greater than 10 mm) fell along the northeastern coast, where temperatures remained generally seasonable.

ARGENTINA

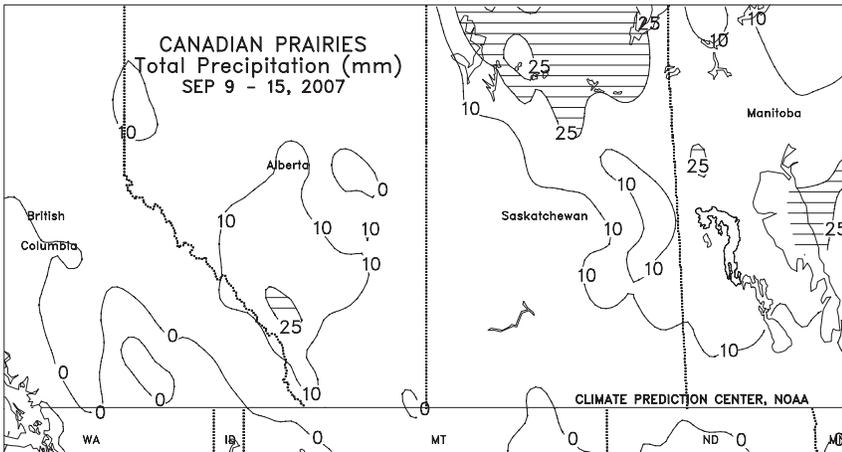
Rain (10-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) brought much-needed relief from dryness to major farming areas of central and northern Argentina. The moisture was especially timely for tillering wheat, which has advanced rapidly in development due to the recent onset of unseasonable warmth. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in southern growing areas (La Pampa and Buenos Aires), as occasionally hot weather (temperatures averaging 3-5 degrees C above normal, with highs briefly reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) descended on the more northerly growing areas. While highly beneficial, this week's rainfall was not enough to end the long-term drought affecting the region, and a continuation of rainy weather will be critical in upcoming weeks as winter wheat enters reproduction. This was especially true for southern growing areas of Cordoba, which missed the beneficial rain. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), winter wheat planting was nearing completion (98 percent versus 99 percent last year). Sunflowers were 10 percent planted, 5 points behind last year's pace due to drought-related fieldwork delays in the north.





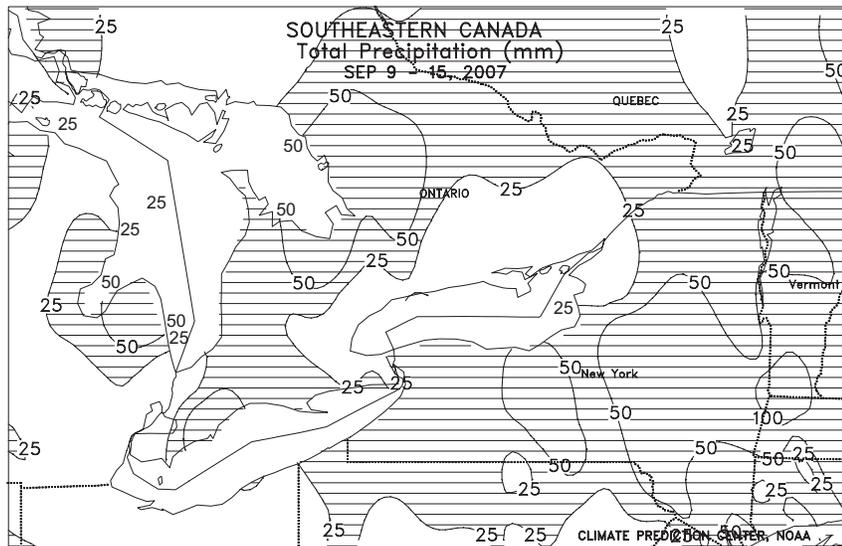
MEXICO

A general trend of drier weather covered northwestern and southern Mexico, as tropical activity diminished and the monsoon circulation began to weaken. Scattered showers (greater than 25 mm) lingered across the southern plateau corn belt, with rainfall exceeding 50 mm in portions of the west (central and western Jalisco) and east (Puebla). Drier weather developed elsewhere in the corn belt, and in crop areas along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Oaxaca), but moisture reserves remained generally favorable for development of immature summer crops due to this summer's near- to above-normal rainfall. In the northwest, sunny skies aided recovery from local flooding in farmland of Sonora soaked last week by the remnants of Tropical Storm Henriette. Planting of the region's almost fully irrigated winter wheat crop usually begins in November. Scattered showers lingered along the Gulf Coast, with heaviest rain (greater than 50 mm) covering Veracruz and Tabasco.



CANADA

Spring grain and oilseed harvesting continued to make excellent progress across the southern Prairies. Scattered, generally light showers (5-25 mm) caused additional, minor delays in fieldwork in central Alberta and Manitoba's northern growing areas. However, harvest conditions improved elsewhere, particularly from the Peace River Valley to central Saskatchewan, which turned drier. On September 11, the first widespread freeze of the season was recorded on the eastern Prairies; by week's end, nearly all major crop areas had recorded their first autumn freeze roughly on schedule.



In eastern Canada, cool, showery weather (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C below normal, with rainfall totaling 5-25 mm or more) provided a late-season boost in moisture for pastures and helped to recharge topsoil moisture for winter wheat germination. Corn and soybeans were maturing, and the moisture came too late to significantly impact all but the latest planted summer row crops. Cool weather (temperatures falling below 5 degrees C) at week's end likely resulted in some patchy frost in many locations of both Ontario and Quebec. In Quebec and eastern growing areas of Ontario, the first autumn freeze is usually recorded in late September; Ontario's southwestern farming areas typically stay above freezing until early October.

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

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
Managing Editor **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919
Meteorologists **Brad Pugh, Adam Allgood,**
..... **Michael James, and Patrick O'Hara**

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

National Agricultural Statistics Service
Agricultural Statistician **Dawn Keen** (202) 720-7621
State Summaries Editor . . . **Delores Thomas** (202) 720-8033
World Agricultural Outlook Board
International Editor **Mark Brusberg** (202) 720-3508
U.S. Editor **Brad Rippey** (202) 720-2397
Agricultural Weather Analysts **Tom Puterbaugh,**
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