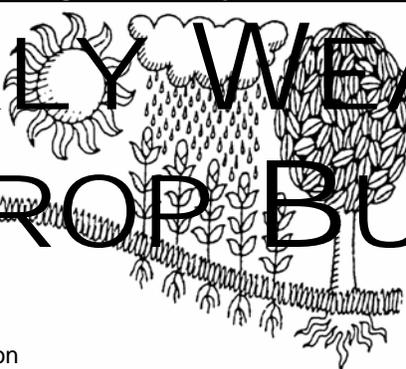


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

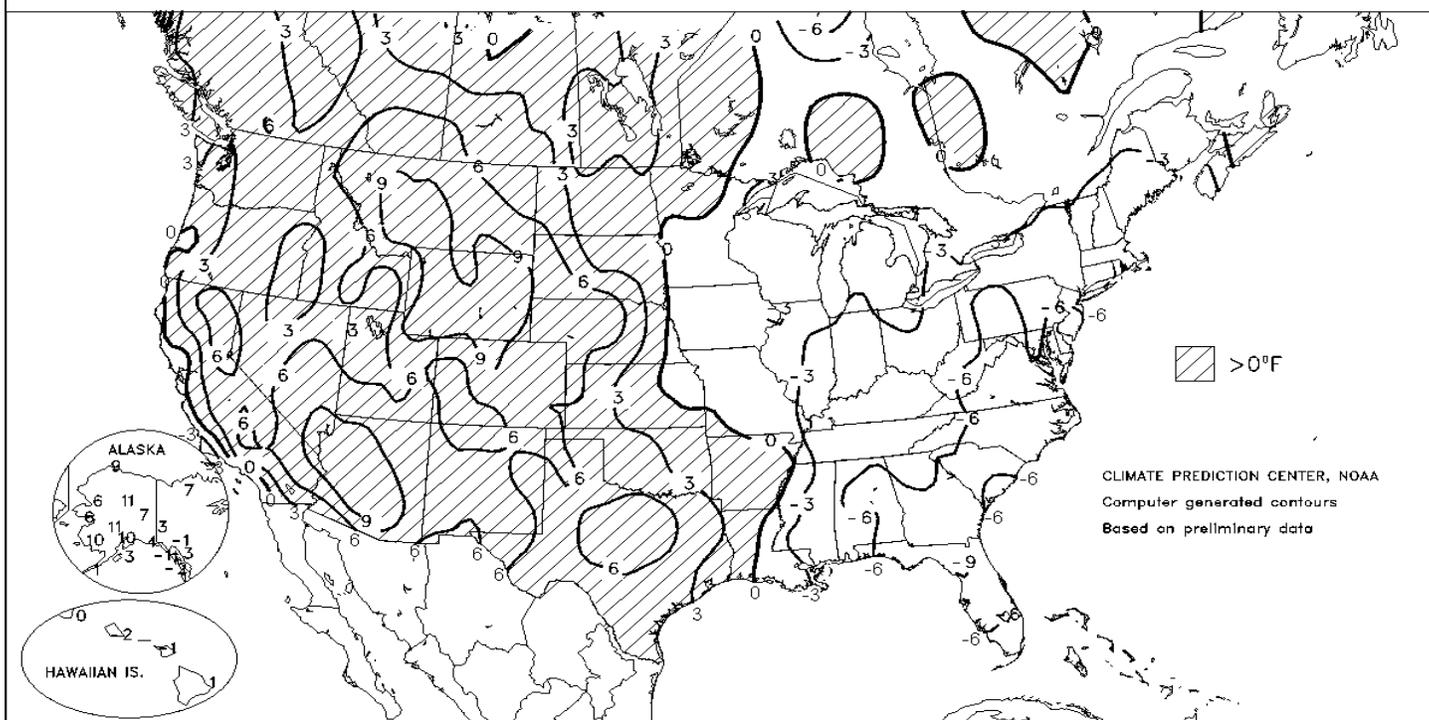


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

NOV 4 - 10, 2007



HIGHLIGHTS November 4 - 10, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Most of the U.S. experienced dry weather for the second consecutive week, promoting harvest activities and other late-season fieldwork. Corn and soybean harvesting neared completion in much of the **Midwest**, while cotton, peanut, and soybean harvesting advanced across the **South**. However, winter grains struggled to emerge in areas with inadequate topsoil moisture. The region of greatest concern was the **southern half of the High Plains**, where significant rain last fell in August or September, depending upon location. Unfavorable short-term dryness also persisted across most of the remainder of the **High Plains**, including **Montana**, and parts of the **Northwest**. Prior to the late-week period, little precipitation fell outside the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**. By week's end, however, beneficial rain and snow showers spread across the

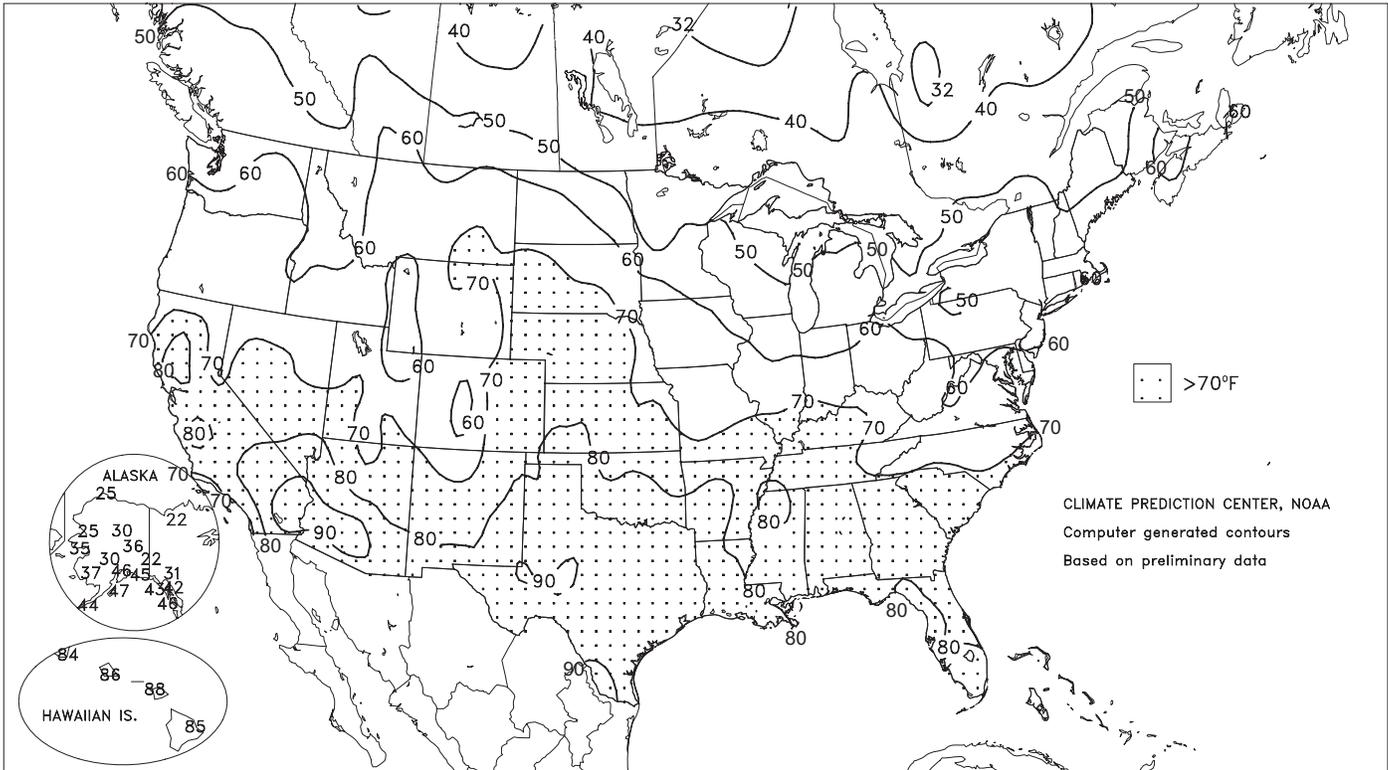
(Continued on page 3)

Contents

Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps	2
Total Precipitation Map	3
Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office	4
National Weather Data for Selected Cities	5
October Weather and Crop Summary	8
U.S. Crop Production Highlights & October Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps	11
October Precipitation & Temperature Maps	12
October Weather Data for Selected Cities	13
Crop Progress and Condition Tables	14
National Agricultural Summary	16
State Agricultural Summaries	17
November 8 ENSO Update	22
International Weather and Crop Summary	23
Subscription Information	28

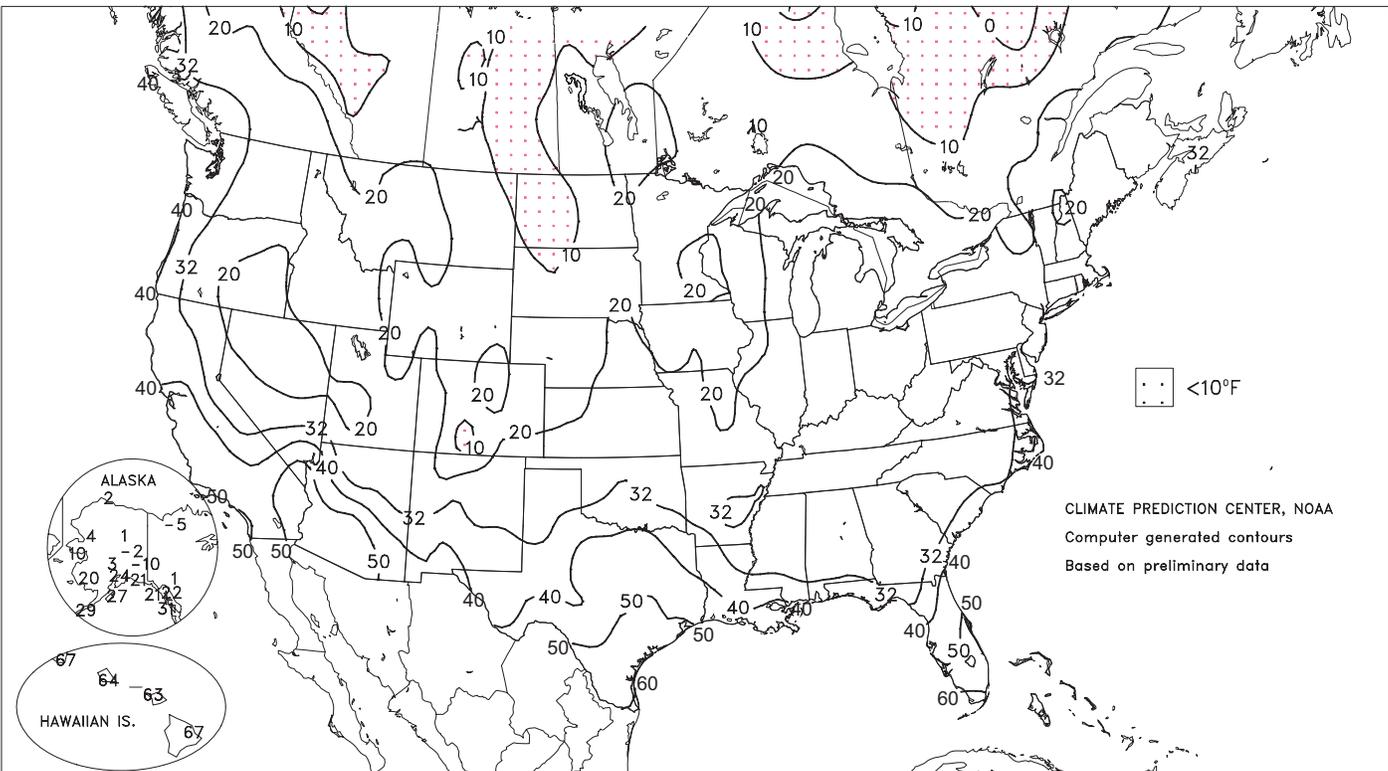
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

NOV 4 - 10, 2007



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

NOV 4 - 10, 2007



(Continued from front cover)

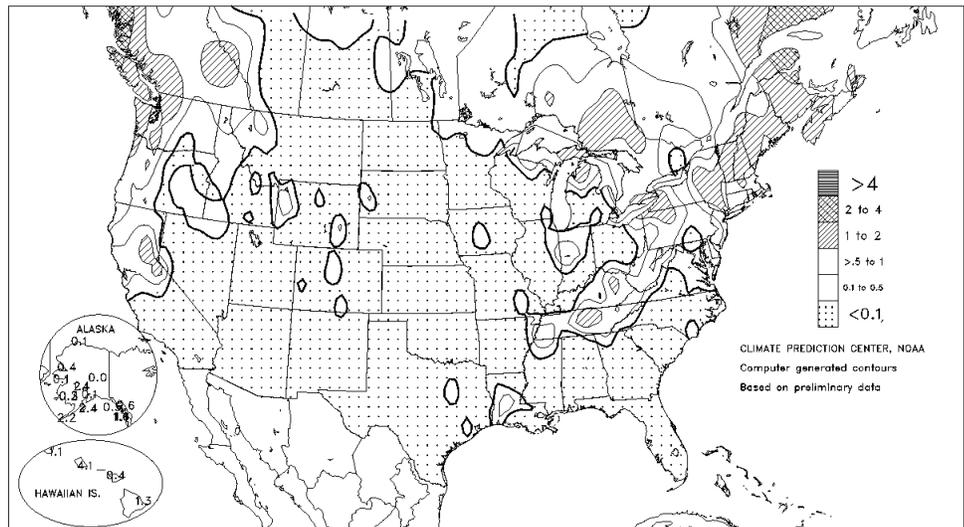
Northwest in conjunction with a developing storm system. The **Southwest**, however, remained mostly dry. Meanwhile, unusually warm weather in the **West** contrasted with chilly conditions farther east. Weekly temperatures ranged from at least 10°F above normal in large sections of the **Intermountain West** to as much as 10°F below normal in the **southern Atlantic States**. On November 7-8, freezes ended the growing season as far south as **northern Florida** and across nearly all of **Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas**. Cold weather slowed the emergence and development of winter grains from the **Mississippi Valley eastward**. Perhaps more significantly, drought-stressed **Southeastern** pastures—which had begun to recover in the wake of late-October rainfall—were burned back by the freezes.

Persistent warmth in the **West** resulted in more than five dozen daily-record highs. On November 4, records for the date included 82°F in **Pueblo, CO**; 81°F in **Russell, KS**; and 69°F in **Yakima, WA**. A day later, records for November 5 reached 91°F in both **Tucson, AZ**, and **San Angelo, TX**. **San Angelo** narrowly missed its monthly record, set with a high of 93°F on November 8, 1980. From November 6-8, **Phoenix, AZ**, posted a trio of daily-record highs (94, 92, and 91°F). Meanwhile in **California**, daily-record highs for November 7 climbed to 85°F in **Redding** and 84°F in **Red Bluff**. At week's end, warmth on the **High Plains** resulted in records for November 10 in locations such as **Borger, TX** (80°F), and **Miles City, MT** (72°F). In contrast, **Vichy-Rolla, MO**, posted a daily-record low (20°F) on November 6, followed 2 days later by records in **Montgomery, AL** (28°F), and **Apalachicola, FL** (34°F). Although the season-ending freeze was roughly on schedule across much of the region, some **Deep South** and **southern Atlantic** locations experienced an unusually early end to the growing season. For example, **Wilmington, NC** (32°F on November 8), experienced its third-shortest growing season in the last 75 years, in part due to the unusually late freeze last April. **Wilmington's** growing season normally spans 243 days from March 20 to November 17, but was just 211 days (April 11 - November 7) this year. Meanwhile, **Meridian, MS** (30°F on November 7) matched the date of its average first autumn freeze.

During the 24 days from October 18 - November 10, not a drop of rain fell in **Dodge City, KS**. In that span, **Dodge City's** winds gusted to 30 m.p.h. or higher on 12 of 24 days, while temperatures ranged from 21°F (on November 6) to 90°F (on October 20). Farther north, no measurable

Total Precipitation (Inches)

NOV 4 - 10, 2007



precipitation fell in **La Crosse, WI**, from October 20 - November 10. **La Crosse's** 22-day dry spell represented its longest such streak since June 22 - July 16, 2001. Meanwhile, a trace of snow fell in **Chicago, IL**, on November 7, more than a week later than the average date (October 30) of the season's first flakes. Elsewhere, the surface elevation of **northern Georgia's Lake Lanier** fell to 1053.99 feet above sea level by November 10. The lake's previous low this decade was 1055.61 feet, established on January 17, 2001. Since filling in 1958, **Lake Lanier's** lowest level of 1052.66 feet occurred on December 23, 1981. During the week, scattered daily-record precipitation amounts were confined to the **Northeast**, where totals for November 6 reached 1.09 inches in **Montpelier, VT**, and 1.01 inches in **Buffalo, NY**. **Buffalo's** total included 2.5 inches of snow. Toward week's end, generally light showers overspread the **Northwest**, where **Quillayute, WA**, netted 1.95 inches of rain from November 8-10.

Mild weather (weekly temperatures more than 10°F above normal in some locations) prevailed across the **Alaskan mainland**, accompanied by stormy conditions roughly the **southern one-third of the state**. For example, three storms dropped 19.7 inches of snow in **McGrath** from November 3-11. **Anchorage** received 7.6 inches on November 10-11, including a daily-record total of 6.6 inches on the latter date. Meanwhile, **Valdez** netted 4.6 inches of snow on November 4 and 5.5 inches on November 7-8. Even in **Juneau (southeastern Alaska)**, the season's first measurable snow, totaling 4.3 inches, fell on November 5. Farther south, locally heavy showers lingered early in the week across **Hawaii**, followed by a return to mostly dry conditions. On November 4, **Honolulu's** 3.81-inch rainfall represented exactly half of its year-to-date total of 7.62 inches (56 percent of normal). Despite the early-November rainfall, year-to-date totals through November 10 were still below 50 percent of normal in locations such as **Lihue, Kauai** (14.38 inches, or 46 percent of normal), and **Kahului, Maui** (5.11 inches, or 36 percent).

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 10, 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			
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	66	36	75	28	51	-4	0.00	-1.01	0.00	5.01	58	27.28	59	86	28	0	2	0	0
HUNTSVILLE	64	34	75	26	49	-5	0.00	-1.08	0.00	4.53	49	24.73	51	80	37	0	2	0	0
MOBILE	71	43	77	33	57	-4	0.00	-1.15	0.00	11.47	106	43.67	76	83	40	0	0	0	0
MONTGOMERY	70	37	79	28	54	-4	0.00	-0.85	0.00	7.87	99	32.28	70	89	25	0	2	0	0
AK ANCHORAGE	39	30	46	24	35	11	0.12	-0.14	0.12	6.22	116	13.64	95	83	68	0	6	1	0
BARROW	17	7	25	2	12	9	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.77	69	1.95	50	88	78	0	7	2	0
FAIRBANKS	22	4	36	-2	13	7	0.00	-0.16	0.00	2.11	93	10.93	120	88	78	0	7	0	0
JUNEAU	38	26	42	22	32	-3	0.59	-0.77	0.35	22.39	126	54.69	111	97	89	0	7	4	0
KODIAK	43	33	47	27	38	3	2.40	0.84	1.17	15.07	82	71.16	112	88	80	0	4	7	2
NOME	29	22	35	10	26	6	0.11	-0.19	0.04	4.86	108	11.67	79	82	70	0	6	3	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	66	29	68	26	47	8	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.28	71	11.78	59	70	21	0	7	0	0
PHOENIX	91	64	94	62	77	12	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.11	6	2.75	40	34	18	5	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	77	42	84	39	59	12	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.89	51	10.70	63	53	15	0	0	0	0
TUCSON	88	56	91	55	72	11	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.47	16	8.31	78	33	19	3	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	69	42	81	32	56	2	0.00	-1.10	0.00	14.29	157	41.79	112	88	36	0	1	0	0
LITTLE ROCK	69	43	80	34	56	1	0.00	-1.27	0.00	10.82	111	36.93	87	78	34	0	0	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	75	51	80	49	63	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.41	67	2.57	49	70	52	0	0	0	0
FRESNO	75	49	79	46	62	6	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.22	18	4.63	51	76	57	0	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	62	56	64	52	59	-4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.18	131	2.85	27	83	72	0	0	0	0
REDDING	75	42	85	38	59	5	0.18	-0.72	0.18	3.31	85	16.48	63	81	60	0	0	1	0
SACRAMENTO	73	44	81	41	58	2	0.48	0.02	0.48	1.59	85	8.20	59	92	36	0	0	1	0
SAN DIEGO	63	58	66	56	61	-3	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.42	44	2.68	31	80	72	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	63	49	76	47	56	-1	0.36	-0.17	0.36	2.48	126	8.84	57	86	76	0	0	1	0
STOCKTON	75	44	80	42	59	3	0.12	-0.26	0.10	1.06	63	5.99	56	81	57	0	0	3	0
CO ALAMOSA	62	12	64	10	37	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.13	66	8.07	122	65	21	0	7	0	0
CO SPRINGS	67	32	75	20	50	11	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.59	25	11.13	67	48	11	0	4	0	0
DENVER INTL	67	34	74	24	50	10	0.00	-0.15	0.00	3.57	168	13.17	102	52	15	0	3	0	0
GRAND JUNCTION	64	30	65	26	47	5	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.45	113	7.86	98	51	26	0	5	0	0
PUEBLO	72	25	82	18	48	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.43	25	12.57	108	54	18	0	6	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	52	37	59	30	45	-3	0.65	-0.20	0.34	5.64	68	35.85	94	68	48	0	1	2	0
HARTFORD	51	32	59	26	42	-3	0.61	-0.35	0.61	5.20	55	33.64	84	77	48	0	3	1	1
DC WASHINGTON	54	40	62	33	47	-4	0.19	-0.50	0.07	7.34	92	28.39	83	76	42	0	0	3	0
DE WILMINGTON	52	34	60	28	43	-5	0.19	-0.50	0.12	6.60	82	35.50	95	84	42	0	2	3	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	50	78	47	62	-7	0.00	-0.75	0.00	15.18	125	41.20	92	86	40	0	0	0	0
JACKSONVILLE	71	43	77	39	57	-7	0.00	-0.52	0.00	14.30	114	43.11	90	91	36	0	0	0	0
KEY WEST	81	74	82	72	77	-1	0.00	-0.71	0.00	20.56	190	37.14	106	63	47	0	0	0	0
MIAMI	81	64	82	60	72	-4	0.00	-0.95	0.00	18.00	113	64.52	119	76	41	0	0	0	0
ORLANDO	76	53	78	50	64	-7	0.00	-0.49	0.00	14.57	159	37.23	84	88	43	0	0	0	0
PENSACOLA	71	47	77	38	59	-4	0.00	-1.04	0.00	21.86	193	47.44	83	72	34	0	0	0	0
TALLAHASSEE	73	35	80	27	54	-8	0.03	-0.84	0.02	8.90	94	40.33	71	87	29	0	3	2	0
TAMPA	76	53	80	47	64	-7	0.00	-0.28	0.00	6.98	76	40.63	99	82	33	0	0	0	0
WEST PALM BEACH	80	60	81	58	70	-5	0.00	-1.35	0.00	20.56	133	60.92	112	85	50	0	0	0	0
GA ATHENS	65	35	75	29	50	-5	0.00	-0.86	0.00	2.88	35	23.88	57	76	23	0	3	0	0
ATLANTA	63	38	72	32	51	-5	0.00	-0.89	0.00	5.39	64	26.33	61	67	31	0	2	0	0
AUGUSTA	70	32	76	24	51	-6	0.00	-0.65	0.00	2.61	34	26.09	66	85	24	0	3	0	0
COLUMBUS	67	38	76	31	53	-6	0.00	-0.81	0.00	3.39	52	30.87	75	81	21	0	1	0	0
MACON	69	34	76	26	52	-5	0.00	-0.67	0.00	4.39	67	31.85	82	87	20	0	3	0	0
SAVANNAH	69	40	76	34	54	-7	0.01	-0.58	0.01	11.72	130	40.52	90	87	37	0	0	1	0
HI HILO	83	68	85	67	76	2	1.29	-2.28	0.98	21.05	89	82.78	79	89	80	0	0	6	1
HONOLULU	83	71	86	64	77	-2	4.14	3.64	3.67	4.99	137	7.82	56	83	72	0	0	3	1
KAHULUI	84	67	88	63	76	-1	0.43	-0.01	0.23	1.03	50	5.22	37	91	78	0	0	2	0
LIHUE	82	71	84	67	77	0	1.12	0.03	1.00	2.34	28	14.39	45	84	79	0	0	4	1
ID BOISE	59	35	62	32	47	3	0.12	-0.16	0.12	1.80	95	6.04	62	71	50	0	1	1	0
LEWISTON	57	36	66	32	47	4	0.03	-0.25	0.03	1.21	57	5.90	54	83	72	0	1	1	0
POCATELLO	61	24	63	22	42	4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.70	122	8.80	82	82	47	0	7	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	49	33	54	28	41	-2	0.01	-0.68	0.01	2.94	42	31.43	99	70	47	0	3	1	0
MOLINE	51	31	61	22	41	-2	0.00	-0.66	0.00	3.33	48	37.93	111	68	40	0	4	0	0
PEORIA	53	32	61	22	42	-2	0.00	-0.66	0.00	3.47	51	31.76	101	71	35	0	3	0	0
ROCKFORD	50	30	57	23	40	-1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	3.48	51	34.31	105	74	44	0	4	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	55	31	62	19	43	-3	0.00	-0.64	0.00	4.51	71	27.09	87	73	28	0	4	0	0
IN EVANSVILLE	58	34	72	26	46	-3	0.00	-0.90	0.00	6.86	98	29.69	79	73	41	0	3	0	0
FORT WAYNE	49	32	56	29	41	-3	0.02	-0.65	0.01	4.40	69	31.64	100	81	50	0	2	2	0
INDIANAPOLIS	53	34	68	27	44	-2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.39	65	29.57	83	70	41	0	3	0	0
SOUTH BEND	48	34	53	27	41	-3	0.13	-0.63	0.04	5.63	69	35.19	103	81	55	0	1	4	0
IA BURLINGTON	55	33	65	22	44	-1	0.00	-0.62	0.00	3.41	46	34.34	101	70	31	0	3	0	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	49	26	60	17	37	-4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	7.17	115	36.08	119	86	40	0	6	0	0
DES MOINES	52	30	64	22	41	-1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	9.02	138	38.59	120	71	41				

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 10, 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	64	35	75	28	49	1	0.00	-0.45	0.00	4.93	81	35.35	127	80	43	0	3	0	0
KY JACKSON	54	35	68	29	45	-5	0.34	-0.54	0.31	6.63	81	27.08	64	79	36	0	1	2	0
KY LEXINGTON	54	33	67	28	43	-6	0.29	-0.41	0.29	7.70	113	34.69	88	74	48	0	3	1	0
KY LOUISVILLE	58	37	71	32	48	-3	0.26	-0.55	0.26	11.07	159	35.28	92	68	34	0	1	1	0
LA PADUCAH	61	33	76	24	47	-3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	7.81	94	34.07	82	81	30	0	3	0	0
LA BATON ROUGE	74	47	81	37	61	0	0.02	-1.01	0.02	6.58	65	46.03	84	92	41	0	0	1	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	74	53	80	45	63	1	0.09	-0.92	0.09	9.26	82	58.44	118	87	46	0	0	1	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	71	52	80	43	61	-2	0.00	-1.05	0.00	11.56	115	48.08	87	80	54	0	0	0	0
LA SHREVEPORT	75	49	82	40	62	3	0.37	-0.70	0.37	4.05	44	40.30	92	79	40	0	0	1	0
ME CARIBOU	40	26	45	22	33	-2	0.43	-0.29	0.25	7.97	109	32.06	100	92	62	0	7	2	0
ME PORTLAND	47	32	55	29	40	-1	0.85	-0.27	0.85	11.32	121	39.78	103	79	50	0	4	1	1
MD BALTIMORE	52	34	61	28	43	-5	0.34	-0.35	0.12	6.54	81	29.77	82	85	46	0	2	4	0
MA BOSTON	50	36	57	31	43	-5	0.64	-0.30	0.62	5.38	63	33.08	92	74	47	0	2	2	1
MA WORCESTER	46	31	54	26	39	-4	0.89	-0.17	0.89	6.57	63	36.86	87	75	45	0	4	1	1
MI ALPENA	43	31	50	25	37	-1	0.45	-0.05	0.19	5.59	96	23.69	94	89	65	0	5	5	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	48	34	54	31	41	-1	0.12	-0.60	0.07	4.46	55	29.09	91	83	54	0	3	5	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	42	28	50	21	35	-3	0.43	-0.07	0.17	3.39	56	21.98	87	88	68	0	7	5	0
MI LANSING	46	34	53	31	40	-1	0.03	-0.55	0.01	5.25	80	28.10	102	79	64	0	2	3	0
MI MUSKOGON	47	33	54	27	40	-2	0.14	-0.60	0.09	4.81	65	26.37	94	81	61	0	3	4	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	44	32	51	26	38	-3	0.68	0.05	0.37	4.45	60	18.00	62	91	61	0	4	5	0
MN DULUTH	37	28	49	23	33	0	0.19	-0.33	0.12	11.37	155	27.12	95	80	64	0	5	3	0
MN INT'L FALLS	35	28	46	24	31	1	0.26	-0.09	0.11	8.45	153	23.71	106	89	69	0	7	5	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	45	30	55	25	37	0	0.01	-0.49	0.01	9.68	175	32.79	121	74	59	0	5	1	0
MN ROCHESTER	45	28	58	22	37	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	10.80	179	39.81	137	80	56	0	6	0	0
MN ST. CLOUD	42	25	53	19	34	0	0.01	-0.42	0.01	8.25	142	24.82	97	87	52	0	6	1	0
MS JACKSON	70	42	79	32	56	-1	0.00	-1.08	0.00	6.07	74	29.81	63	89	38	0	1	0	0
MS MERIDIAN	70	36	78	28	53	-5	0.00	-1.03	0.00	5.34	64	30.86	62	89	39	0	2	0	0
MS TUPELO	67	37	79	31	52	-2	0.08	-0.92	0.08	11.28	139	36.36	79	85	38	0	2	1	0
MO COLUMBIA	59	34	65	22	46	-1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	6.66	86	27.96	79	71	30	0	2	0	0
MO KANSAS CITY	58	33	67	24	46	-1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	8.93	102	30.56	88	78	33	0	2	0	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	59	37	68	27	48	-1	0.00	-0.81	0.00	3.68	54	26.58	80	69	35	0	2	0	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	63	34	70	23	49	0	0.00	-0.96	0.00	6.81	71	39.44	102	79	41	0	2	0	0
MT BILLINGS	58	36	70	22	47	9	0.00	-0.19	0.00	4.21	147	15.76	116	71	33	0	2	0	0
MT BUTTE	58	28	60	18	43	12	0.02	-0.12	0.02	3.69	177	12.24	103	76	23	0	4	1	0
MT CUT BANK	53	31	60	22	42	9	0.01	-0.07	0.01	3.75	212	5.45	46	81	41	0	4	1	0
MT GLASGOW	50	27	63	21	38	5	0.03	-0.06	0.03	2.55	140	14.54	137	76	52	0	6	1	0
MT GREAT FALLS	57	33	62	20	45	9	0.03	-0.11	0.03	2.42	102	11.16	81	79	34	0	4	1	0
MT HAVRE	53	31	63	23	42	9	0.02	-0.06	0.02	1.98	112	11.82	111	74	52	0	4	1	0
MT MISSOULA	55	30	61	22	43	7	0.01	-0.18	0.01	2.15	98	8.79	73	88	70	0	6	1	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	60	30	74	20	45	4	0.00	-0.35	0.00	5.83	132	37.46	154	71	38	0	5	0	0
NE LINCOLN	58	29	70	25	43	1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	7.60	140	33.24	126	74	36	0	6	0	0
NE NORFOLK	57	27	70	22	42	3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	10.52	235	37.16	148	75	40	0	6	0	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	65	24	76	15	45	7	0.00	-0.20	0.00	3.11	109	23.54	125	78	27	0	6	0	0
NE OMAHA	55	28	67	23	42	0	0.00	-0.44	0.00	8.54	142	37.72	134	76	37	0	6	0	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	65	24	74	19	45	8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.12	45	8.55	56	73	40	0	7	0	0
NE VALENTINE	63	26	74	11	44	7	0.00	-0.18	0.00	3.69	119	25.04	134	69	37	0	4	0	0
NV ELY	66	24	70	15	45	9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.23	56	6.05	67	54	23	0	6	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	79	57	84	53	68	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.67	106	2.12	55	29	18	0	0	0	0
NV RENO	67	33	72	29	50	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.63	58	2.45	41	66	43	0	4	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	65	19	70	13	42	2	0.46	0.29	0.37	1.87	131	6.27	90	65	33	0	6	2	0
NH CONCORD	48	25	56	21	37	-4	0.79	-0.06	0.79	8.07	103	35.07	109	89	47	0	7	1	1
NJ NEWARK	51	37	58	33	44	-5	0.55	-0.31	0.33	6.06	72	47.95	120	75	49	0	0	4	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	70	42	74	40	56	8	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.90	39	8.84	103	39	17	0	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	48	31	56	27	40	-2	0.25	-0.52	0.22	8.52	112	37.71	114	84	48	0	4	2	0
NY BINGHAMTON	43	31	51	25	37	-4	0.32	-0.41	0.12	7.97	104	32.52	98	83	54	0	4	5	0
NY BUFFALO	45	33	52	29	39	-4	1.40	0.55	1.01	7.81	95	27.07	80	86	58	0	3	3	1
NY ROCHESTER	45	32	54	26	39	-4	0.64	0.02	0.30	6.23	90	24.51	84	83	58	0	3	4	0
NY SYRACUSE	46	31	55	25	39	-4	0.32	-0.51	0.11	7.58	89	32.13	94	90	55	0	4	5	0
NC ASHEVILLE	57	30	68	23	43	-6	0.01	-0.88	0.01	6.43	79	28.86	70	80	32	0	5	1	0
NC CHARLOTTE	61	33	69	28	47	-8	0.00	-0.80	0.00	3.61	42	23.91	63	75	26	0	2	0	0
NC GREENSBORO	59	35	67	30	47	-5	0.01	-0.65	0.01	7.50	88	27.47	72	66	28	0	2	1	0
NC HATTERAS	62	48	73	43	55	-5	0.04	-1.19	0.04	11.85	93	31.58	63	75	46	0	0	1	0
NC RALEIGH	61	35	68	30	48	-5	0.00	-0.67	0.00	6.88	82	30.94	81	80	33	0	2	0	0
NC WILMINGTON	65	38	73	32	51	-8	0.00	-0.65	0.00	6.77	62	29.86	59	87	28	0	1	0	0
ND BISMARCK	48	20	66	7	34	1	0.05	-0.13	0.05	2.66	84	18.87	118	80	64	0	7	1	0
ND DICKINSON	51	24	66	7	37	4	0.02	-0.14	0.01	1.68	52	16.61	106	80	36	0	6	2	0
ND FARGO	41	26	51	19	34	2	0.00	-0.31	0.00	5.15	112	24.41	122	83	57	0	6	0	0
ND GRAND FORKS	39	26	50	21	33	2	0.15	-0.13	0.15	4.04	99	20.38	110	87	62	0	7	1	0
ND JAMESTOWN	43	24	57	17	34	2	0.01	-0.18	0.01	4.45	130	20.29	115	89	51	0	7	1	0
ND WILLISTON	49	20	62	6	35	4	0.05	-0.09	0.03	1.76	73	14.33	109	78	54	0	6	2	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	46	32	56	29	39	-5	0.21	-0.43	0.12	6.26	91	33.38	100	86	54	0	6	2	0
OH CINCINNATI	53	32	66	27	42	-6	0.10	-0.70	0.10	9.64	140	28.75	78	73	47	0	3	1	0
OH CLEVELAND	48	35	60	32	41	-4	0.38	-0.34	0.27	5.15	69	33.79	102	76	50	0	1	2	0
OH COLUMBUS	51	35	64	34	43	-4	0.05	-0.63	0.04	6.16	100	33.40	100	76	46	0	0	2	0
OH DAYTON	51	33	65	30	42	-3	0.00	-0.74	0.00	8.13	127	33.47	98	73	45	0	3	0	0
OH MANSFIELD	47	32	60	28	40	-4	0.04	-0.79	0.04	6.87	94	41.04	110	86	49	0	4	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 10, 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
OK TOLEDO	49	32	57	30	40	-4	0.00	-0.60	0.00	3.26	54	30.17	105	83	55	0	4	0	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	46	31	55	26	38	-5	0.40	-0.23	0.20	4.90	68	30.96	94	85	60	0	5	4	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	72	42	80	33	57	5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	10.87	130	54.41	167	78	34	0	0	0	0
OR TULSA	70	40	79	29	55	2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	13.87	139	48.71	129	79	46	0	1	0	0
OR ASTORIA	58	42	62	38	50	2	0.66	-1.59	0.32	9.81	87	47.83	97	92	84	0	0	4	0
OR BURNS	61	19	64	16	40	4	0.40	0.18	0.40	1.56	102	6.81	80	85	49	0	7	1	0
OR EUGENE	53	40	63	31	46	-1	0.21	-1.54	0.16	6.68	92	23.28	64	99	93	0	1	3	0
OR MEDFORD	63	34	65	30	49	3	0.36	-0.24	0.36	3.01	103	11.88	89	94	60	0	5	1	0
OR PENDLETON	60	33	68	29	46	2	0.12	-0.23	0.08	1.68	80	7.95	78	87	60	0	2	2	0
OR PORTLAND	58	41	63	35	50	2	0.31	-0.86	0.20	5.63	92	20.96	77	96	85	0	0	2	0
OR SALEM	54	39	60	35	47	0	0.36	-0.96	0.22	7.36	117	24.60	85	99	92	0	0	2	0
PA ALLENTOWN	49	30	58	23	40	-5	0.22	-0.61	0.11	6.98	79	36.21	92	84	48	0	4	3	0
PA ERIE	47	36	54	33	41	-5	1.73	0.85	1.14	6.48	66	33.46	92	80	62	0	0	4	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	49	35	58	27	42	-5	0.15	-0.61	0.09	7.96	106	35.12	101	90	49	0	2	3	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	51	37	59	32	44	-6	0.16	-0.51	0.10	5.40	71	36.47	100	77	46	0	1	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	48	32	60	26	40	-5	0.33	-0.31	0.30	4.37	69	32.89	100	80	46	0	3	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	46	31	56	24	39	-5	0.19	-0.51	0.09	9.40	120	35.82	109	88	48	0	4	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	47	30	54	27	39	-5	0.42	-0.39	0.17	4.90	59	28.39	79	85	51	0	6	4	0
RI PROVIDENCE	51	34	58	27	43	-4	0.65	-0.36	0.65	5.75	65	36.69	93	76	42	0	2	1	1
SC BEAUFORT	68	42	76	35	55	-6	0.00	-0.61	0.00	11.18	122	33.21	74	87	30	0	0	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	68	41	75	34	54	-6	0.00	-0.59	0.00	12.95	131	37.63	81	81	30	0	0	0	0
SC COLUMBIA	67	34	75	27	50	-7	0.00	-0.66	0.00	2.32	30	25.26	59	83	25	0	3	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	64	36	72	28	50	-3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	2.89	32	25.04	57	70	22	0	2	0	0
SD ABERDEEN	47	23	66	16	35	1	0.01	-0.22	0.01	3.11	82	27.45	141	83	57	0	7	1	0
SD HURON	51	26	69	17	38	2	0.00	-0.25	0.00	4.13	110	30.17	151	81	41	0	6	0	0
SD RAPID CITY	62	29	75	15	45	8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.44	52	12.74	80	66	24	0	4	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	51	25	65	19	38	2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	8.25	164	30.25	130	79	46	0	7	0	0
TN BRISTOL	56	29	69	24	43	-5	0.44	-0.19	0.41	2.76	44	18.36	51	91	31	0	6	2	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	63	35	73	30	49	-4	0.26	-0.77	0.26	5.82	65	28.83	62	82	36	0	2	1	0
TN KNOXVILLE	60	34	71	27	47	-4	0.44	-0.37	0.44	3.16	46	26.14	64	79	32	0	2	1	0
TN MEMPHIS	68	44	81	35	56	1	0.11	-1.05	0.11	5.46	67	26.68	60	74	36	0	0	1	0
TN NASHVILLE	61	36	75	31	49	-3	1.65	0.74	1.65	8.43	109	27.14	67	78	33	0	1	1	1
TX ABILENE	78	51	90	45	65	8	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.14	49	34.17	157	69	43	1	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	73	37	81	30	55	7	0.00	-0.20	0.00	4.50	122	21.22	113	68	16	0	2	0	0
TX AUSTIN	78	53	85	44	66	3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	2.53	32	44.19	150	76	47	0	0	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	76	55	82	46	65	2	0.00	-1.06	0.00	10.09	82	54.93	107	92	44	0	0	0	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	85	63	86	61	74	4	0.01	-0.45	0.01	6.35	65	30.19	119	90	53	0	0	1	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	82	60	86	56	71	3	0.18	-0.27	0.17	4.37	45	41.00	139	95	59	0	0	2	0
TX DEL RIO	79	54	87	45	67	4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	4.25	96	29.35	174	81	54	0	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	77	46	81	42	62	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.80	72	8.64	104	46	19	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	78	54	84	48	66	8	0.00	-0.67	0.00	8.52	113	46.48	152	70	37	0	0	0	0
TX GALVESTON	77	64	81	56	70	2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	11.39	110	48.08	127	86	55	0	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	79	57	86	50	68	5	0.00	-1.02	0.00	9.90	96	57.70	139	85	54	0	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	76	39	85	30	57	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.48	55	22.83	130	73	28	0	1	0	0
TX MIDLAND	79	43	89	38	61	6	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.49	34	20.17	147	72	41	0	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	80	50	91	39	65	8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.38	57	31.01	161	72	39	1	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	78	58	85	51	68	5	0.00	-0.69	0.00	1.84	23	46.47	158	90	41	0	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	81	57	85	53	69	4	0.04	-0.61	0.02	8.10	79	67.91	189	96	54	0	0	3	0
TX WACO	78	54	85	47	66	6	0.00	-0.61	0.00	4.55	61	45.48	158	74	46	0	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	76	47	86	37	61	6	0.01	-0.42	0.01	4.87	70	32.71	125	76	47	0	0	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	61	34	67	29	48	5	0.00	-0.33	0.00	3.62	107	9.70	68	78	34	0	3	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	46	30	53	22	38	-2	0.67	-0.05	0.56	8.43	106	31.70	100	79	45	0	5	3	1
VA LYNCHBURG	54	30	62	24	42	-7	0.04	-0.68	0.02	6.22	75	33.71	89	86	39	0	5	3	0
VA NORFOLK	56	43	64	41	49	-5	0.09	-0.63	0.06	5.86	69	30.11	74	80	45	0	0	2	0
VA RICHMOND	57	34	64	30	46	-5	0.08	-0.64	0.05	4.73	55	33.79	87	79	37	0	2	2	0
VA ROANOKE	55	35	66	28	45	-5	0.03	-0.70	0.02	6.47	80	27.04	72	69	36	0	2	2	0
WA WASH/DULLES	53	32	62	25	42	-6	0.23	-0.54	0.12	5.15	62	22.81	62	79	44	0	5	3	0
WA OLYMPIA	56	40	59	31	48	4	0.58	-1.16	0.36	7.70	89	33.53	90	91	81	0	1	4	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	54	42	59	34	48	2	2.03	-1.27	0.64	19.05	102	92.84	121	91	85	0	0	6	3
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	44	57	40	49	2	0.50	-0.77	0.25	7.00	106	26.72	98	94	81	0	0	6	0
WA SPOKANE	53	36	59	30	45	7	0.58	0.13	0.26	2.13	87	9.34	73	85	65	0	2	4	0
WA YAKIMA	60	30	69	27	45	5	0.05	-0.15	0.02	0.80	67	3.03	50	88	64	0	5	3	0
WV BECKLEY	48	29	62	23	39	-7	0.42	-0.19	0.38	5.61	83	33.61	92	80	45	0	5	3	0
WV CHARLESTON	53	33	68	29	43	-5	0.46	-0.33	0.42	5.44	75	29.29	77	84	43	0	5	2	0
WV ELKINS	47	29	62	23	38	-5	0.75	0.01	0.39	9.87	128	42.37	105	97	50	0	4	3	0
WV HUNTINGTON	54	33	66	28	44	-4	0.60	-0.13	0.60	4.68	71	25.79	70	81	38	0	4	1	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	43	26	54	19	35	-1	0.05	-0.42	0.03	9.31	140	28.29	95	85	53	0	6	2	0
WI GREEN BAY	45	30	49	24	38	0	0.03	-0.51	0.02	6.81	113	24.33	93	76	50	0	5	2	0
WI LA CROSSE	47	29	58	23	38	-2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	6.14	98	38.02	128	78	45	0	5	0	0
WI MADISON	46	30	54	21	38	-1	0.02	-0.52	0.02	5.82	97	40.42	136	75	49	0	3	1	0
WI MILWAUKEE	46	34	51	30	40	-2	0.00	-0.61	0.00	4.89	74	29.31	95	68	50	0	2	0	0
WY CASPER	62	27	68	13	45	9	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.79	75	14.15	119	54	31	0	4	0	0
WY CHEYENNE	63	33	68	22	48	12	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.51	105	13.50	93	45	27	0	4	0	0
WY LANDER	60	29	67	20	45	10	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.60	56	8.45	69	64	22	0	4	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	60	29	71	17	45	10	0.02	-0.18	0.01	3.47	112	15.09	111	73	46	0	4	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

October Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rain swept across the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States during the second half of October, threatening the quality of open-boll cotton but providing much-needed moisture for drought-stricken pastures and fall-sown crops. Beneficial rain also fell in parts of the Northeast. Farther west, a notable drying trend took place during October across the south-central and southwestern U.S. Such a turn toward autumn dryness is typical in these regions during the evolution of La Niña, which involves a cooling of the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. Across the southern half of the High Plains, increasingly dry conditions favored summer crop harvesting but hampered winter wheat emergence and establishment. Farther north, exceptionally wet weather sharply curtailed fieldwork across the eastern Plains and western Corn Belt. Numerous October rainfall records were broken, particularly in South Dakota and Nebraska, despite a late-month drying trend. By month's end, however, corn and soybean harvesting resumed in all but the wettest locations. In contrast, corn and soybean harvesting neared completion across the central and eastern Corn Belt. When heavy rain arrived across the Ohio Valley toward month's end, autumn fieldwork was nearly done and emerging winter grains benefited greatly from the boost in soil moisture. Elsewhere, dry weather in the Southwest contrasted with significant rain and high-elevation snow in parts of the Northwest. Beginning the weekend of October 20-21, several days of hot, windy weather fanned more than a dozen major wildfires across southern California. However, Southwestern dryness also favored cotton harvesting and other fieldwork, while Northwestern showers promoted winter wheat emergence.

Cooler-than-normal weather in most areas west of the Rockies contrasted with significantly above-normal temperatures from the Plains to the East Coast. In fact, monthly temperatures averaged at least 8°F above normal in many locations from the Great Lakes region into the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States, resulting in numerous records for record-high October average temperatures. Meanwhile, monthly readings averaged as much as 4°F below normal in the Northwest.

Early-month temperatures soared across the Midwest, South, and East. By October 4, a sampling of daily-record highs included 96°F in Borger, TX, 92°F in Tampa, FL, and 86°F in Allentown, PA. Late-season heat peaked from October 6-8, when numerous monthly record highs were established. October 7 featured monthly record warmth in locations such as Columbus, OH (91°F; previously, 90°F on October 5, 1951, and October 15, 1897), and London, KY (92°F; previously, 89°F on October 15, 1958). Additional monthly records the following day included 90°F in Alpena, MI (previously, 88°F on October 1, 1971), and 91°F in Indianapolis, IN (previously, 90°F on October 3, 1954, and October 4, 1951). Many locations reached or exceeded 90°F on a record-late date. Among them: Indianapolis (91°F on October 8; previously, October 4, 1951), Saginaw, MI (90°F on October 8; previously, 92°F on September 26, 1908), and London (90°F on October 8; previously, 90°F on September 26, 1958). In Tennessee, Memphis (95°F on October 8) set a record for its latest reading of 95°F or greater (previously, 95°F on October 5, 1954). In West Virginia, Charleston reached or exceeded 90°F on 5 consecutive October days (October 4-8) for the first time since October 1-5, 1919. Charleston had not reached 90°F in October at all since 1951. Meanwhile, Raleigh-Durham (RDU), NC, experienced 3 days of 90-degree heat from October 7-9, boosting its year-to-date total to 83 days. RDU's former annual record of 72 days of 90-degree heat was set in 1953. In addition to numerous monthly average temperature records (see

table, below), it was the second-warmest October on record—behind 1947—in locations such as Erie, PA (61.1°F, or 7.8°F above normal), and Youngstown, OH (58.4°F, or 7.6°F above normal). It was the second-warmest October on record behind 1984 in several other towns and cities, including Roanoke, VA, and Bluefield, WV.

Meanwhile, heavy rain pelted the central and southeastern Plains and the western Corn Belt. Early in the month, locally heavy showers also dotted the Mid-South, where Fort Smith, AR, was soaked by 6.48 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on October 2-3. Fort Smith's normal October rainfall is 3.94 inches. Days later, heavy snow developed across the Intermountain West, where Alta, UT (in the Wasatch Range), received 19 inches of snow on October 6-7. Bozeman, MT (8.0 inches), collected a daily-record snowfall for October 6. A few days later, rain and some wet snow reached the Great Lakes and Northeastern States. In northwestern Minnesota, October 9 snowfall totaled 1.0 inch in Warroad and 2.3 inches in Wannaska. A day later, Marquette, MI (1.73 inches of rain), experienced its third-wettest October day in the last 45 years behind 2.89 inches on October 4, 1985, and 2.13 inches on October 22, 1979. By October 12, heavy rain in the Northeast produced daily-record totals in Maine locations such as Portland (3.91 inches) and Millinocket (3.40 inches).

Showery weather arrived in California on October 12-13, when Long Beach, CA (0.13 and 0.41 inch), collected consecutive daily-record totals. Elsewhere on October 13, Denver, CO (2.48 inches), notched its wettest October day. Previously, Denver's wettest October day occurred on October 12, 1892, when 2.11 inches fell. A few days later, severe thunderstorms—which originated on October 16-17 across the southern Plains and shifted to parts of the South and Midwest by October 17-18—spawned dozens of tornadoes. Severe weather was most active on October 18, when nearly five dozen tornadoes were reported from Michigan southward to the Gulf Coast. Only one U.S. tornado-related death (in North Dakota on August 26) was reported from May 6 - October 16, but five fatalities (two in Missouri and three in Michigan) were noted during the October 17-18 outbreak. Overall, a total of 87 tornadoes were reported from October 17-19, setting a record for a single October outbreak. According to the Storm Prediction Center, the previous record was 63 tornadoes, set in the Gulf Coast States from October 23-27, 1997. For the month, the preliminary count of 105 tornadoes was second only to the total of 117 tornadoes in October 2001, with records going back to 1950. Meanwhile, mid-month rainfall propelled several locations, including Omaha, NE (6.23 inches; previously, 5.86 inches in 1877), and Pierre, SD (5.70 inches; previously, 5.39 inches in 1982), to October-record totals. Mid-month showers also swept across the South, where daily-record totals for October 17 reached 2.76 inches in Jackson, TN, and 2.28 inches in Paducah, KY. Torrential rainfall erupted along the eastern Gulf Coast, where Pensacola, FL, received 14.05 inches of rain from October 16-19. On October 18, Pensacola's 8.95-inch deluge represented its wettest day since September 27, 1998, when 9.09 inches fell. Elsewhere in Florida, Key West netted 5.02 inches of rain on October 20.

Despite the Southeastern rain, year-to-date rainfall deficits through October remained in excess of 25 inches in Alabama locations such as Anniston (27.43 inches) and Tuscaloosa (26.27 inches). For the year to date through October 31, it was the third-driest such period on record in Augusta, GA (25.96 inches, or 67 percent of normal), behind 22.64 inches in 1931 and 24.85 inches in 1904. Similarly, it was the fifth-driest January-October period on record in Columbia, SC (25.23 inches, or 60 percent of normal), behind 23.52 inches in 1954; 23.88 inches in 1931; 24.60 inches in 1925; and 25.05 inches in 1940. Not surprisingly, mid-October lake levels

continued to fall toward record-low values in Alabama locations such as Weiss Lake/Coosa River (about 1.3 feet above the record low set on January 1, 1970) and Harris Lake/Tallapoosa River (about 1.8 above the record low set on November 7, 2000). Farther north, an October 19 rainfall total of 0.37 inch at National Airport near Washington, DC, ended the city's record-setting spell without measurable precipitation. Washington's 34-day dry spell, which stretched from September 15 - October 18, edged its August-September 1995 standard of 33 days. Warmth in advance of Southeastern drought-easing rainfall resulted in numerous daily-record highs, including the latest 90-degree heat on record in locations such as Pinson, AL (90°F on October 17; previously, October 13, 1953), and Memphis, TN (90°F on October 18; previously, October 14, 1963). Farther west, heat also intensified in advance of the Western storm. Daily-record highs for October 20 included 96°F in Roswell, NM, and 94°F in Wichita Falls, TX.

Meanwhile, an impressive storm arrived in the Northwest from October 17-19. On October 18, winds near the Oregon coast were clocked to 73 m.p.h. in Florence and 71 m.p.h. in Lincoln City. Farther inland, October 19 was the wettest day on record in Stanley, ID, with a total of 2.08 inches. Previously, 2.00 inches of precipitation fell in Stanley on December 22, 1964, February 18, 1986, and December 3, 2001. A strong high-pressure system settled across the West in the storm's wake, bringing cool weather to the Intermountain region and hot, dry, windy conditions to southern California. In fact, "Santa Ana" winds across southern California fanned more than a dozen large wildfires, which consumed more than a half-million acres of vegetation and nearly 2,800 structures—including about 1,800 homes. By October 23, heat neared its peak in southern California, where highs soared to 99°F in Santa Ana and Fullerton. The following day, Camarillo, CA, also recorded 99°F, while Wild Animal Park, north of San Diego, registered 101°F. In the last quarter-century, Wild Animal Park's previous latest reading greater than 100°F occurred on October 21, 2003, when the high was 105°F. Southern California's largest blaze, the Witch Fire near Ramona, consumed 198,000 acres and nearly 1,500 structures. The Witch fire later merged with the Poomacha Fire, which burned nearly 50,000 acres east of Pauma Valley, CA. Peak wind gusts associated with the "Santa Ana" event were clocked to 111 m.p.h. on Laguna Peak (Ventura County) and 108 m.p.h. on Whitaker Peak (Los Angeles County). Among the agricultural impacts of the wildfires and high winds were adverse effects on avocado orchards, some of which were burned and some of which experienced losses due to fruit drop. With the contribution of California's blazes, the nation's year-to-date wildfire area climbed to 9.27 million acres (136 percent of the 10-year average), second only to last year's 9.87 million-acre total during the 48-year period of record.

Highs continued to reach or exceed the 90-degree mark through October 23 in Southeastern locations such as Augusta, GA (91°F), and Orlando, FL (90°F). Warm weather also briefly returned to the northern and central High Plains, where daily records included 83°F (on October 24) in Miles City, MT, and 80°F (on October 25) in Denver, CO. Three days after a daily-record low of 6°F, Laramie, WY (69°F on October 25), noted a daily-record high. Meanwhile, cool weather settled across the southern High Plains, where Lubbock, TX (32°F on October 23), recorded its first freeze of the autumn. Even cooler weather spread across the Northwest, where Pendleton, OR (22 and 24°F on October 26 and 27, respectively) noted consecutive daily-record lows. Enough cold air reached Montana to result in the season's first freeze (30°F on October 27) in Billings. That event tied the record for Billings' latest first freeze on record, previously established on October 27, 1967.

Farther east, late-October rainfall provided substantial drought relief in some areas. October 21-27 rainfall totaled 7.26 inches in Bowling Green, KY. As a result, Bowling Green set an October

precipitation record (8.38 inches; previously, 7.88 inches in 1925). During the heavy rain event, consecutive daily rainfall records were set at several sites, including Cincinnati, OH (1.98 and 2.69 inches on October 22-23), and Greensboro, NC (2.09 and 2.42 inches on October 25-26). National Airport, near Washington, DC, made the transition from a record-setting, 34-day spell without measurable rainfall (September 15 - October 18) to a 6.18-inch deluge from October 24-27. In Kentucky, Lexington (4.33 inches on October 23), experienced its wettest October day by a large margin; the previous record of 2.67 inches was established on October 22, 1983.

Tropical Storm Noel moved within about 175 miles of southeastern Florida on November 1 before veering to the north and northeast. Noel later spent nearly 24 hours (on November 1-2) as the Atlantic basin's fifth hurricane of the year, and eventually battered coastal New England (on November 3) as an extra-tropical storm with wind gusts as high as 60 to 90 m.p.h. For several days in late October, Noel's interaction with a high-pressure system to the north generated high winds, heavy surf, and beach erosion along the southern Atlantic Coast. Easterly to northerly winds gusted to 30 m.p.h. or higher on 5 consecutive days (October 28 - November 1) in Florida locations such as Miami and Ft. Lauderdale. Elsewhere in Florida, Melbourne clocked a wind gust to at least 40 m.p.h. on 3 consecutive days from October 28-30. Locally heavy showers accompanied the blustery weather, with 4.46 inches of rain falling in Ft. Lauderdale from October 24-31. Late-October gales were not just confined to Florida. On October 31, a low-pressure system departing the Great Lakes region generated gusts in Michigan as high as 62 m.p.h. in Grand Marais and 54 m.p.h. in Copper Harbor. During that time, wave heights generally reaching 10 to 15 feet were reported on Lake Superior. Elsewhere, late-month conditions were far more tranquil, although Western warmth contrasted with an Eastern chill. In Arizona, daily-record highs for October 28 included 97°F in Phoenix and 94°F in Tucson. Farther east, Blacksburg, VA—which had not experienced a reading below 32°F since April 10—closed October with four consecutive freezes (31, 27, 26, and 26°F).

Record-High October Average Temperature (°F)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Key West, FL	83.5	+3.3	82.8 in 2003
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	82.6	+3.8	81.1 in 1936
Naples, FL	82.1	+4.9	81.4 in 1949
Melbourne, FL	80.7	+5.3	80.2 in 1941
Sarasota, FL	80.4	+5.4	79.5 in 1959
Vero Beach, FL	80.2	+3.8	80.1 in 1985
Daytona Beach, FL	78.0	+4.0	77.9 in 1959
Raleigh-Durham, NC	67.4	+7.4	66.3 in 1984
Washington, DC	67.0	+8.2	65.2 in 1984
Greensboro, NC	66.0	+7.5	65.5 in 1984
LaGuardia Apt., NY	65.5	+7.8	63.1 in 1990
Philadelphia, PA	64.5	+7.3	63.5 in 1971
Atlantic City, NJ	64.1	+9.0	63.0 in 1947
Central Park, NY	63.6	+7.0	63.6 in 1947
Dulles Apt., VA	63.6	+8.6	61.8 in 1984
Newark, NJ	63.5	+7.1	63.1 in 1971
Wilmington, DE	63.5	+7.7	62.9 in 1971
Trenton, NJ	62.4	+5.8	62.2 in 1971
Bridgeport, CT	61.8	+7.1	60.2 in 1971
Islip, NY	61.1	+6.8	60.9 in 1990
Allentown, PA	60.8	+8.8	59.5 in 1984
Hartford, CT	59.7	+7.8	58.3 in 1971

Record-High October Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Louisville, KY	8.86	2.79	8.72 in 2004
Bowling Green, KY	8.38	3.17	7.88 in 1925

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Jackson, TN	8.72	3.32	7.41 in 1984
Ironwood, MI	7.50	3.39	7.37 in 2005
Houghton, MI	6.83	2.59	5.69 in 1967
Norfolk, NE	6.81	1.72	4.57 in 1968
Iron Mountain, MI	6.43	2.65	6.25 in 2002
Omaha, NE	6.23	2.21	5.86 in 1877
Pierre, SD	5.70	1.64	5.39 in 1982

October was consistently cool across much of interior Alaska. Fairbanks, with a monthly high temperature of 41°F (on October 1), had its second-lowest October maximum reading behind only 37°F in 1956. There were 22 days on which Fairbanks' high failed to climb above 32°F, well above its October normal of 14 days. Overall, Fairbanks' monthly average temperature of 21.2°F was 2.3°F below normal. Meanwhile, rather wet conditions affected parts of southeastern Alaska, where Juneau reported measurable rainfall on 29 of 31 October days and received a monthly total of 11.67 inches (141 percent of normal). Juneau also noted a wind gust to 61 m.p.h. during a storm on October 21. Meanwhile, drought persisted in parts of Hawaii. Through the end of October, year-to-date rainfall totaled just 3.45 inches (26 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu; 4.66 inches (34 percent) in Kahului, Maui; and 12.87 inches (43 percent) in Lihue, Kauai. With a total of 0.15 inch (7 percent of normal), Honolulu experienced its driest October since 1998. Meanwhile, Lihue (0.39 inch, or 9 percent of normal) noted a record-low monthly rainfall for the third consecutive month. Lihue's August-October total of 1.27 inches edged its record-low rainfall for any 3-month period (previously, 1.51 inches from January-March 1983).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Notable October precipitation west of the Rockies was limited to the Northwest. Abundant precipitation also fell across most of the eastern half of the Nation, with rainfall in many areas ranging from 150 to 200 percent of normal. The notable exceptions were parts of the Southeast, middle Mississippi Valley, and western Gulf Coast. In the Pacific Northwest, Great Basin, and most of California, temperatures during the month were below average. Throughout the rest of the Nation, temperatures averaged above normal, with temperatures in the Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, Tennessee Valley, and along the East Coast averaging as much as 6 to 8°F above normal.

By October 7, ninety-six percent of the corn crop had reached maturity, 2 and 5 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average, respectively. As the crop matured, development in all states was at or ahead of normal. Harvest was in full swing and advanced 42 points between September 30 and October 28. By mid-month, harvest was 53 percent complete, 14 and 12 points ahead of last year and normal, respectively. By October 28, seventy-three percent of the acreage had been harvested, ahead of last year and normal by 8 and 4 points, respectively. Harvest was complete in North Carolina and Tennessee, while harvest in Illinois, Kentucky, and Texas was nearly complete. Slight harvest delays were evident in Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, and Pennsylvania.

By October 7, the sorghum crop was 86 percent mature nationally, with development ahead of both last year and the average pace by more than 15 points. Maturity advanced to 94 percent by October 21, with progress behind normal only in Missouri and Oklahoma. At that time, the acreage in Arkansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, and South Dakota was fully mature, while in Colorado, Illinois, and Texas, the crop was nearly so. Forty-seven percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was harvested by October 7, ahead of last year and normal by 8 and 7 points, respectively. By month's end, nearly

three-fourths of the acreage had been harvested, 16 points ahead of last year's pace and 11 points ahead of the normal pace. Arkansas' harvest was complete by October 7, while Louisiana followed close behind with producers finishing by October 14. All states, except Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, were ahead of the normal harvest pace by the end of October.

On October 7, fifty-eight percent of the winter wheat crop was planted, with progress lagging the previous year's pace and average by 7 and 8 points, respectively. The planting pace was 20 points behind normal in Oklahoma and 7 to 12 points behind normal in Colorado, Kansas, North Carolina, and Texas. By month's end, planting was complete in Colorado, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota, while more than three-fourths of the crop was planted in all states except Arkansas, California, Missouri, and North Carolina. Nationally, 88 percent of the crop was planted, 2 points behind both last year and normal, with producers in Oklahoma and North Carolina still well behind their respective 5-year averages. By October 7, twenty-nine percent of acreage had emerged, nationwide. This was 5 points behind last year and 7 points behind normal, with progress in the central and southern Great Plains well behind normal. Emergence continued to lag throughout the month, but by October 28, seventy percent of the crop had emerged. This was only 1 and 3 points, respectively, behind last year and normal. However, emergence continued to lag the normal pace in North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Early in October, rice harvest was 84 percent complete, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of normal. Harvest in Louisiana and Texas was complete by October 7 and Mississippi's harvest was nearly complete. Harvest progressed near normal in Arkansas but lagged 6 points behind average in California. By October 21, harvest was 93 percent complete, 2 and 1 point behind last year and normal, respectively. Harvest was complete or nearly complete in all states, except California, where progress fell further behind normal and was only 75 percent complete.

Soybean acreage at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage was 97 percent by October 14, the same as last year but 1 point ahead of normal. By mid-October, the only significant acreage that had not entered the leaf-dropping stage was in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and North Carolina. Nationally, half of the crop was harvested by October 7, seven and five points ahead of last year and the 5-year average, respectively. Harvest progress varied substantially across the country, ranging from 24 points ahead of normal in Minnesota to 14 points behind normal in Nebraska. By October 21, three-fourths of the soybean acreage was harvested, lagging last year and normal by 1 and 3 points, respectively. Half of the major producing states were behind their normal pace, with the most significant delays in the northern Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. By month's end, harvest (84 percent complete, nationally) had surpassed the previous year's pace by 2 points, still remained slightly behind the normal pace.

Sunflower harvest was 11 percent complete by October 7, behind last year and normal by 2 points. With the exception of Colorado, all states were at or behind the harvest pace of last year and normal. As the month progressed, harvest delays continued in the Dakotas. However, producers in Kansas gained momentum during the month and joined Colorado growers by surpassing their normal harvest pace by month's end. In the Dakotas, however, harvest was well behind the 5-year average. By October 28, with 50 percent harvested in the four major states, progress was 14 points behind last year and 8 points behind normal.

One-fifth of the peanut crop was harvested by October 7, one point behind last year and 16 points behind normal. Even though harvest advanced 10 or more points during the first week of October throughout the Southeast, progress was 3 to 23 points behind

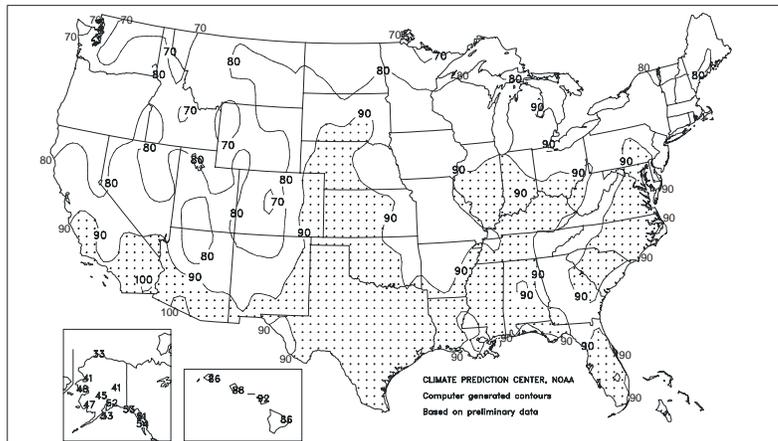
normal. During the next 2 weeks, harvest advanced 30 points and was 50 percent complete by October 21. With the exception of the Carolinas, progress in the Southeast remained well behind the normal pace. By October 28, sixty-two percent of the peanut crop had been harvested, 2 and 12 points behind last year and normal, respectively.

Cotton development was nearly complete, except in the Great Plains, Georgia, and California, by October 7. Nationally, 85 percent of the crop was at or beyond the open-boll stage, the same as last year but ahead of normal by 2 points. By October 21, 93 percent of the acreage had open bolls, 1 point behind last year but 1 point ahead of normal. At that time, progress was ahead of normal in all states except Georgia and Oklahoma. By the week ending October 7, harvest (30 percent complete) was 2 points behind last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Rapid harvest was evident in the Delta during that week. By the end of the month, 54 percent of the crop was harvested, 2 and 3 points ahead of last year and normal, respectively. Progress in Georgia, Oklahoma, and Texas was 6 to 18 points behind normal, but harvest in Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia was more than 20 points ahead of normal.

Starting off the month at the same pace as last year and normal, sugarbeet harvest was 35 percent complete by October 7. During the second week of the month, harvest gained momentum and advanced ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. However by October 21, harvest fell 6 points behind normal in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota, as rain slowed progress. On October 28, eighty-six percent of the crop had been harvested in the four major states, 1 point behind normal. Progress was near normal in the Red River Valley, 20 points behind normal in Michigan, and 11 points ahead of normal in Idaho.

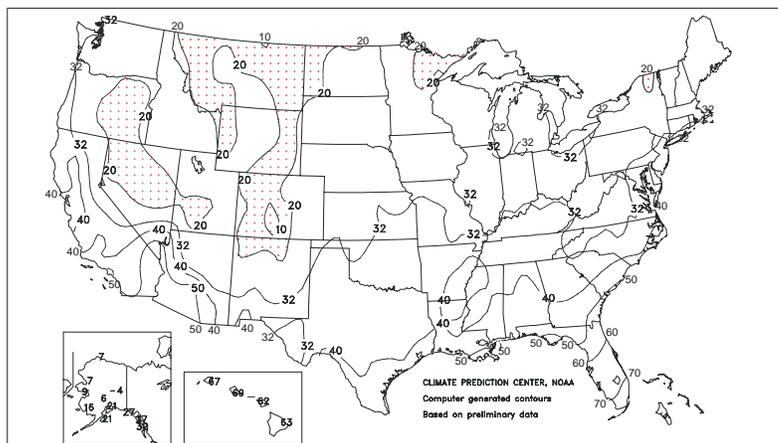
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

October 2007



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

October 2007



U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on November 9, 2007. Forecasts refer to November 1.

Corn production is forecast at 13.2 billion bushels, down 1 percent from last month but 25 percent above 2006. Yields are expected to average 153.0 bushels per acre, down 1.7 bushels from October but 3.9 bushels above last year. If realized, this yield would be the second highest on record, behind 2004. Production would be the largest on record, as producers expect to harvest the most corn acres for grain since 1933. Forecast yields are lower than last month across the northern and western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains, where actual harvest results are revealing that the impact of the hot, dry conditions during pollination was worse than initially expected. Producers in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee Valley, and Mid-Atlantic States reported higher yields than last month.

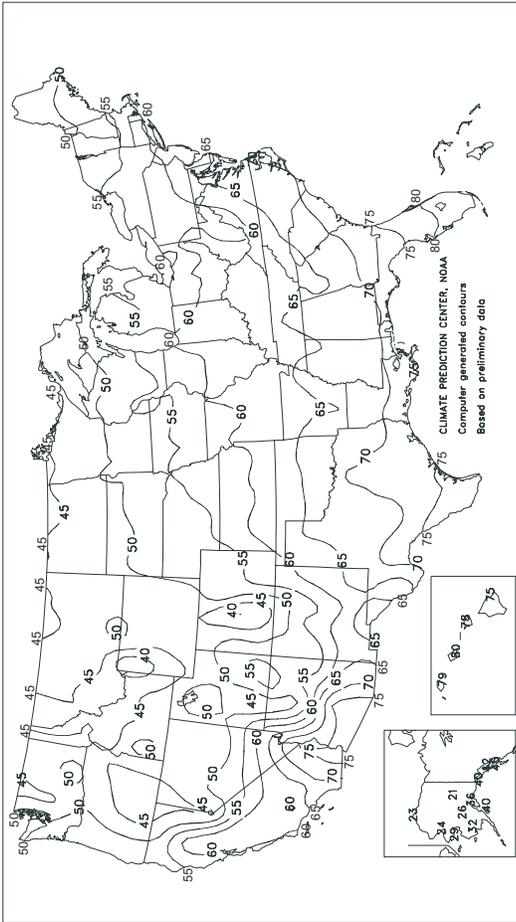
Soybean production is forecast at 2.59 billion bushels, down slightly from the October forecast and down 19 percent from last year's record high. Yields are expected to average 41.3 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month and down 1.4 bushels from last year. Compared with last month, yields are forecast higher in Indiana, Michigan, Texas, and most of the Mid-Atlantic region, as

producers are realizing higher yields than expected. In contrast, yield prospects decreased or were unchanged across the remainder of the Nation as harvest progressed. Area for harvest in the U.S. is forecast at 62.8 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 16 percent from 2006.

All Cotton production is forecast at 18.9 million 480-pound bales, up 4 percent from last month but down 13 percent from last year's 21.6 million bales. Yield is expected to average 859 pounds per harvested acre, up 33 pounds from last month and up 45 pounds from 2006. If realized, the yield will be the largest on record surpassing the previous record of 855 pounds per acre set in 2004. Harvested area of all cotton is expected to total 10.5 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 17 percent from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 18.1 million 480-pound bales, up 4 percent from last month but down 13 percent from last year. A record-high yield of 845 pounds per acre is forecast for upland cotton. Production is higher in the Southwest and lower Delta regions, with growers expecting record yields in Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. In Florida, Missouri, and Tennessee, producers are expecting lower upland production than last month. American-Pima production is forecast at a record-high 811,500 bales, up 5 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. American-Pima harvested area is expected to total 289,000 acres, unchanged from last month but down 11 percent from 2006.

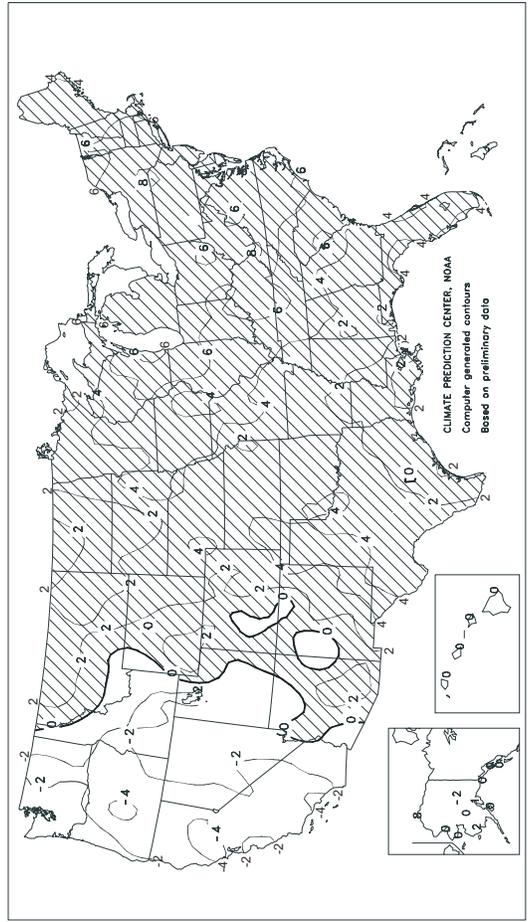
Average Temperature (°F)

October 2007



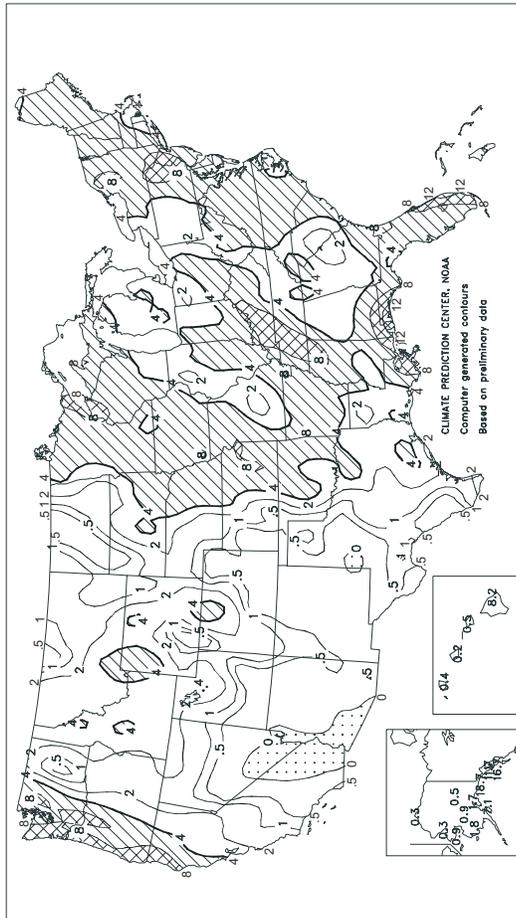
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

October 2007



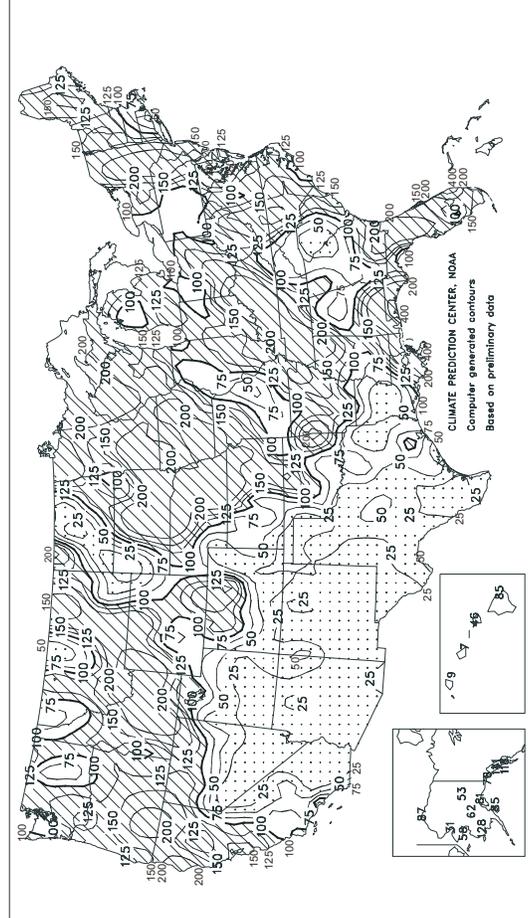
Total Precipitation (inches)

October 2007



Percent of Normal Precipitation

October 2007



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

October 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	68	5	1.71	-1.52	LEXINGTON	63	6	6.53	3.83	COLUMBUS	62	7	3.58	1.27
HUNTSVILLE	66	5	3.27	-0.27	LONDON-CORBIN	62	6	3.41	0.61	DAYTON	60	7	3.31	0.59
MOBILE	70	2	4.95	1.70	LOUISVILLE	66	8	8.86	6.07	MANSFIELD	58	7	3.10	0.42
MONTGOMERY	69	4	3.35	0.77	LODUCAH	63	5	5.82	2.37	TOLEDO	59	7	1.81	-0.54
AK ANCHORAGE	36	2	1.69	-0.39	LA BATON ROUGE	71	3	2.93	-0.88	YOUNGSTOWN	58	7	3.04	0.58
BARROW	23	8	0.34	-0.05	LAKE CHARLES	72	3	3.45	-0.49	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	65	3	3.72	0.08
COLD BAY	40	0	5.68	1.14	NEW ORLEANS	72	2	9.44	6.39	TULSA	65	2	3.04	-1.01
FAIRBANKS	21	-3	0.49	-0.43	SHREVEPORT	70	3	2.36	-2.09	OR ASTORIA	51	-2	7.35	1.74
JUNEAU	42	0	11.67	3.37	ME BANGOR	52	4	4.38	0.90	BURNS	43	-1	0.91	0.19
KING SALMON	35	2	2.77	0.68	CARIBOU	47	4	3.66	0.67	EUGENE	51	-2	4.62	1.27
KODIAK	40	0	7.08	-1.28	PORTLAND	54	6	6.37	1.97	MEDFORD	53	-2	2.06	0.75
NOME	29	0	0.91	-0.67	MD BALTIMORE	63	8	5.85	2.69	PENDLETON	50	-2	0.96	-0.03
AZ FLAGSTAFF	48	1	0.38	-1.55	MA BOSTON	59	5	2.08	-1.71	PORTLAND	54	0	3.26	0.38
PHOENIX	78	3	0.04	-0.75	WORCESTER	56	6	3.12	-1.55	SALEM	52	-1	4.24	1.21
TUCSON	73	2	0.02	-1.19	MI ALPENA	53	7	3.28	0.95	PA ALLENTOWN	61	9	6.19	2.86
AR FORT SMITH	66	3	8.54	4.60	DETROIT	59	7	2.00	-0.23	ERIE	61	8	2.69	-1.23
LITTLE ROCK	66	3	6.17	1.92	FLINT	57	8	3.20	0.86	MIDDLETOWN	62	7	3.40	0.47
CA BAKERSFIELD	65	-2	0.28	-0.02	GRAND RAPIDS	58	8	3.13	0.33	PHILADELPHIA	64	7	4.66	1.91
EUREKA	52	-3	4.92	2.56	HOUGHTON LAKE	52	6	1.79	-0.47	PITTSBURGH	59	6	1.70	-0.55
FRESNO	65	0	0.20	-0.45	LANSING	56	7	3.36	1.07	WILKES-BARRE	59	8	7.87	4.85
LOS ANGELES	66	-1	0.69	0.33	MUSKEGON	57	7	2.42	-0.38	WILLIAMSPORT	59	8	2.85	-0.34
REDDING	61	-2	2.96	0.78	TRVERSE CITY	56	7	1.99	-0.95	PR SAN JUAN	82	0	4.96	-0.10
SACRAMENTO	61	-3	1.05	0.16	MN DULUTH	48	4	6.80	4.34	RI PROVIDENCE	60	7	1.81	-1.88
SAN DIEGO	67	-1	0.37	-0.07	INTL FALLS	44	2	3.21	1.23	SC CHARLESTON	71	5	5.66	2.57
SAN FRANCISCO	60	-1	1.97	0.93	MINNEAPOLIS	54	5	3.63	1.52	COLUMBIA	69	5	1.60	-1.29
STOCKTON	63	-2	0.80	-0.02	ROCHESTER	55	8	3.40	1.20	FLORENCE	70	6	4.22	1.28
CO ALAMOSA	45	2	0.07	-0.60	ST. CLOUD	51	6	4.14	1.90	GREENVILLE	66	6	1.58	-2.30
CO SPRINGS	53	4	0.25	-0.61	MS JACKSON	68	4	1.84	-1.58	MYRTLE BEACH	71	6	4.52	1.29
DENVER	54	4	3.03	2.16	MERIDIAN	67	2	3.46	0.18	SD ABERDEEN	49	2	1.48	-0.15
GRAND JUNCTION	53	0	0.46	-0.54	TUPELO	67	5	6.93	3.53	HURON	51	3	3.12	1.55
PUEBLO	55	3	0.33	-0.31	MO COLUMBIA	61	5	3.75	0.57	RAPID CITY	51	3	0.61	-0.76
CT BRIDGEPORT	61	6	3.06	-0.48	JOPLIN	62	2	3.37	-0.57	SIoux FALLS	53	5	5.98	4.05
HARTFORD	59	7	3.39	-0.55	KANSAS CITY	60	3	6.46	3.13	TN BRISTOL	62	7	1.58	-0.72
DC WASHINGTON	67	8	6.55	3.33	SPRINGFIELD	61	3	1.88	-1.59	CHATTANOOGA	66	6	3.63	0.37
DE WILMINGTON	63	7	5.92	2.84	ST JOSEPH	58	1	4.74	1.46	JACKSON	64	3	8.72	5.40
FL DAYTONA BEACH	78	4	3.49	-0.99	ST LOUIS	63	5	1.97	-0.79	KNOXVILLE	65	6	1.23	-1.42
FT LAUDERDALE	83	4	8.80	2.36	MT BILLINGS	50	2	2.48	1.22	MEMPHIS	69	5	3.96	0.65
FT MYERS	81	3	1.81	-0.78	BUTTE	41	0	1.11	0.32	NASHVILLE	65	5	4.79	1.92
JACKSONVILLE	74	5	8.85	4.99	GLASGOW	47	2	1.56	0.85	TX ABILENE	69	3	1.93	-0.97
KEY WEST	83	3	11.25	6.91	GREAT FALLS	49	3	0.68	-0.25	AMARILLO	62	4	0.95	-0.55
MELBOURNE	81	6	4.14	-0.62	HELENA	48	3	0.96	0.30	AUSTIN	70	-1	1.80	-2.17
MIAMI	82	3	9.63	3.44	KALISPELL	45	3	0.84	-0.12	BEAUMONT	72	2	1.84	-2.83
ORLANDO	78	3	5.41	2.68	MILES CITY	49	1	0.29	-0.84	BROWNSVILLE	77	2	1.02	-2.76
PENSACOLA	72	3	17.45	13.32	MISSOULA	46	2	0.63	-0.20	COLLEGE STATION	72	1	2.68	-1.54
ST PETERSBURG	80	4	2.61	-0.03	NE GRAND ISLAND	56	4	3.91	2.40	CORPUS CHRISTI	75	1	0.38	-3.56
TALLAHASSEE	73	4	4.49	1.24	HASTINGS	56	3	4.32	2.65	DALLAS/FT WORTH	72	5	3.53	-0.58
TAMPA	80	4	2.11	-0.18	LINCOLN	57	4	4.50	2.56	DEL RIO	74	3	0.76	-1.24
WEST PALM BEACH	81	3	13.17	7.71	MCCOOK	56	3	1.52	0.24	EL PASO	68	3	0.09	-0.72
GA ATHENS	66	4	2.35	-1.12	NORFOLK	55	4	6.81	5.09	GALVESTON	75	1	3.24	-0.25
ATLANTA	66	3	2.47	-0.64	NORTH PLATTE	52	2	1.17	-0.07	HOUSTON	73	3	6.85	2.35
AUGUSTA	69	6	1.17	-2.03	OMAHA/EPPLEY	57	4	6.23	4.02	LUBBOCK	65	4	0.28	-1.42
COLUMBUS	69	3	1.49	-0.84	SCOTTSBLUFF	51	3	0.71	-0.30	MIDLAND	69	5	0.16	-1.61
MACON	67	3	1.29	-1.08	VALENTINE	51	3	2.79	1.57	SAN ANGELO	69	4	0.83	-1.74
SAVANNAH	72	5	4.29	1.17	NV ELKO	47	0	1.05	0.34	SAN ANTONIO	73	2	0.75	-3.11
HI HILO	75	-1	8.24	-1.40	ELY	46	1	0.63	-0.37	VICTORIA	73	1	3.89	-0.37
HONOLULU	80	0	0.15	-2.03	LAS VEGAS	70	1	0.00	-0.24	WACO	70	1	0.76	-2.91
KAHULUI	78	0	0.48	-0.57	RENO	53	1	0.19	-0.23	WICHITA FALLS	70	5	0.66	-2.45
LIHUE	79	1	0.39	-3.86	WINNEMUCCA	47	-2	0.81	0.15	UT SALT LAKE CITY	52	-1	1.88	0.31
ID BOISE	52	-1	1.03	0.27	NH CONCORD	54	6	3.85	0.39	VT BURLINGTON	54	6	5.72	2.60
LEWISTON	52	0	1.08	0.12	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	64	9	4.76	1.90	VA LYNCHBURG	62	6	4.97	1.58
POCATELLO	46	-2	1.46	0.49	NEWARK	64	8	3.70	0.54	NORFOLK	69	8	5.39	1.92
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	59	7	1.69	-1.02	NM ALBUQUERQUE	60	3	0.17	-0.83	RICHMOND	67	9	3.54	-0.06
MOLINE	59	6	2.24	-0.56	NY ALBANY	57	8	5.53	2.32	ROANOKE	64	7	5.33	2.18
PEORIA	60	7	1.94	-0.82	BINGHAMTON	57	9	4.33	1.31	WASH/DULLES	64	9	3.52	0.15
ROCKFORD	59	8	1.44	-1.13	BUFFALO	59	8	2.73	-0.46	WA OLYMPIA	50	0	4.88	0.69
SPRINGFIELD	60	4	2.91	0.29	ROCHESTER	58	8	3.05	0.45	QUILLAYUTE	49	-1	12.74	2.93
IN EVANSVILLE	63	6	4.64	1.86	SYRACUSE	58	8	4.02	0.82	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	-2	3.32	0.13
FORT WAYNE	59	7	1.91	-0.72	NC ASHEVILLE	60	5	3.02	-0.15	SPOKANE	47	0	1.18	0.12
INDIANAPOLIS	62	7	2.80	0.04	CHARLOTTE	66	4	2.54	-1.12	YAKIMA	47	-2	0.56	0.03
SOUTH BEND	59	7	4.02	0.75	GREENSBORO	66	8	6.61	3.34	WV BECKLEY	59	6	3.17	0.53
IA BURLINGTON	61	6	2.08	-0.83	HATTERAS	73	7	8.42	3.11	CHARLESTON	62	7	3.64	0.97
CEDAR RAPIDS	55	3	4.28	2.07	RALEIGH	67	7	4.66	1.48	ELKINS	57	6	4.33	1.47
DES MOINES	57	4	5.49	2.87	WILMINGTON	71	6	2.17	-1.04	HUNTINGTON	62	6	2.98	0.25
DUBUQUE	55	5	3.48	0.98	ND BISMARCK	47	2	0.84	-0.44	WI EAU CLAIRE	53	6	4.54	2.30
SIoux CITY	55	4	3.88	1.89	DICKINSON	47	2	0.31	-1.03	GREEN BAY	55	8	3.62	1.45
WATERLOO	55	5	3.76	-0.21	FARGO	50	5	1.76	-0.21	LA CROSSE	57	6	2.89	0.73
KS CONCORDIA	58	2	4.36	2.52	GRAND FORKS	47	3	3.09	1.39	MADISON	56	7	3.35	1.17
DODGE CITY	60	3	1.47	0.02	JAMESTOWN	47	2	2.15	0.75	MILWAUKEE	58	7	2.96	0.47
GOODLAND	55	3	0.63	-0.42	MINOT	47	2	0.36	-0.96	WAUSAU	52	5	4.63	2.00
HILL CITY	57	2	0.32	-1.13	WILLISTON	46	2	1.07	0.20	WY CASPER	47	1	1.08	-0.06
TOPEKA	60	3	6.61	3.62	OH AKRON-CANTON	58	6	3.59	1.06	CHEYENNE	49	4	1.28	0.53
WICHITA	61	2	4.21	1.76	CINCINNATI	61	5	7.07	4.11	LANDER	48	2	0.94	-0.43
KY JACKSON	63	5	3.80	0.62	CLEVELAND	60	8	2.65	-0.08	SHERIDAN	49	4	2.47	1.06

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 11, 2007

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Nov 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	75	60	78	72
CA	35	30	28	34
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	99	100	100
IL	99	99	97	97
IN	100	98	96	97
KS	100	97	99	98
MI	100	99	91	98
MO	93	81	88	85
MT	100	100	98	100
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	53	33	65	55
OH	100	100	88	97
OK	94	89	98	97
OR	98	92	100	95
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	89	83	92	90
WA	100	100	100	100
18 Sts	95	92	96	95
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
CO	92	81	78	78
IL	99	98	95	95
IN	96	91	77	87
IA	93	83	92	91
KS	100	96	96	97
KY	99	99	98	99
MI	83	69	62	74
MN	97	89	98	90
MO	95	92	97	95
NE	92	82	85	85
NC	100	100	100	98
ND	91	80	97	83
OH	89	77	65	78
PA	76	67	74	80
SD	87	72	89	82
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	100	99	100	99
WI	83	67	73	71
18 Sts	94	86	89	89
These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's corn acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	87	80	85	74
AZ	65	55	59	61
AR	98	93	87	85
CA	81	66	84	83
GA	56	43	76	67
KS	55	45	29	27
LA	99	95	97	93
MS	99	96	100	91
MO	100	97	70	79
NC	90	78	69	66
OK	55	40	63	54
SC	81	70	57	58
TN	98	90	84	77
TX	51	39	46	46
VA	90	85	68	67
15 Sts	74	65	70	67
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Nov 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	52	40	65	56
CA	15	10	14	18
CO	100	99	100	99
ID	84	76	94	85
IL	97	88	84	89
IN	97	91	71	86
KS	86	78	93	91
MI	97	94	65	89
MO	74	59	70	70
MT	96	94	88	91
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	15	6	35	31
OH	100	95	67	88
OK	74	68	84	90
OR	69	60	81	68
SD	100	97	100	95
TX	64	58	80	77
WA	91	89	96	94
18 Sts	82	76	86	86
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	89	80	90	84
IL	99	98	98	97
IN	99	96	90	96
IA	99	96	100	100
KS	95	87	95	89
KY	95	84	71	79
LA	100	99	100	93
MI	97	91	86	93
MN	100	97	100	99
MS	99	98	100	96
MO	93	84	88	87
NE	98	94	98	98
NC	39	26	33	31
ND	100	98	100	98
OH	100	97	87	93
SD	100	95	100	99
TN	89	77	89	75
WI	96	86	95	93
18 Sts	97	92	94	94
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	91	69	53	72
IL	99	99	95	93
KS	91	82	79	79
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	94	86	96	92
NE	92	82	90	89
NM	88	70	29	31
OK	79	70	51	67
SD	95	91	93	93
TX	95	94	79	78
11 Sts	92	85	79	79
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 11, 2007

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	78	69	72	90
FL	95	90	95	97
GA	80	70	87	93
NC	98	93	96	95
OK	91	77	80	75
SC	99	96	93	95
TX	85	65	83	66
VA	100	95	93	94
8 Sts	85	75	86	90
These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Sunflower Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
CO	95	84	85	82
KS	97	65	80	82
ND	91	78	95	83
SD	78	67	87	86
4 Sts	88	74	91	84
These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	1	26	61	12
CA	0	0	16	66	18
CO	5	10	24	48	13
ID	0	0	15	74	11
IL	0	1	37	50	12
IN	0	2	18	65	15
KS	4	12	35	42	7
MI	1	1	11	68	19
MO	1	2	32	60	5
MT	0	2	52	42	4
NE	0	3	34	58	5
NC	0	3	47	50	0
OH	0	1	12	58	29
OK	8	16	36	36	4
OR	0	31	41	26	2
SD	1	5	26	56	12
TX	15	25	38	20	2
WA	2	5	55	35	3
18 Sts	5	11	35	42	7
Prev Wk	3	10	34	45	8
Prev Yr	2	6	33	46	13

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.

National Agricultural Summary

November 5 - 11, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

The country remained dry during the week, with the exception of light, isolated precipitation in the Pacific Northwest, northern Rockies, and Great Lakes region. Heavier rain fell in a band stretching from the Tennessee Valley northward into New England. The western half of the country experienced above-normal temperatures during the

week, with parts of Wyoming up to 12 degrees F above average. East of the Great Plains, temperatures averaged below normal, with northern Florida as much as 10 degrees F below normal. The growing season ended in the Delta and Southeast regions, as temperatures dropped below freezing.

Corn: Harvest advanced to 94 percent complete, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Harvest progressed with few delays in the Corn Belt, advancing 10 percentage points or more in most states. Harvest was most active in South Dakota and Wisconsin, where growers harvested 15 and 16 percent of their acreage during the week, respectively. Progress was slower in Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, where harvest was nearly finished.

Soybeans: Harvest progressed to 97 percent complete, compared with last year's and the 5-year average pace of 94 percent. Minimal precipitation during the week allowed harvest to near completion at or ahead of normal in all states except Iowa, where producers were harvesting 1 point behind the normal pace. Kentucky and Tennessee producers were reaping their crop 16 and 14 points ahead of the normal pace. North Carolina producers led the harvest pace with a 13 percent point advancement during the week.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-five percent of the acreage was planted, and 82 percent was emerged. Planting equaled the 5-year average but was behind last year's 96-percent pace. Emergence lagged both the previous year's pace as well as normal by 4 points. Seeding, most active in Arkansas, Missouri, and North Carolina, advanced 3 percentage points nationally during the week. Although planting progress reached the normal pace nationwide, it remained behind in North Carolina and the southern Great Plains. Emergence, however, remained behind the 5-year average pace in 8 of the 19 top-producing states. Development was the furthest behind in North Carolina and Oklahoma, each at 16 percentage points behind normal. States that maintained the normal pace of emergence had adequate soil moisture available for development, except in Illinois, Missouri, and Montana. In those three states, topsoil moisture remained mostly inadequate.

Cotton: Picking advanced to 74 percent complete, ahead of

last year and normal by 4 and 7 points, respectively. As conditions remained dry throughout the week in cotton-producing regions, harvest progress advanced 9 points nationally. Most advancement occurred in California and Oklahoma, where producers were able to harvest 15 percent of the crop in each state. Compared with last year and normal, California and Georgia were lagging. Mississippi and Oklahoma were behind last year's pace but ahead of normal. In Kansas, Missouri, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Virginia, harvesting was ahead of the 5-year average by greater than 20 points.

Sorghum: Harvest, at 92 percent complete, remained ahead of last year and the 5-year average by 13 percentage points. Harvest was most active in Colorado, Nebraska, and New Mexico, advancing 10 to 22 percentage points. In Missouri, harvest was slightly behind last year's pace, while all other states were at or ahead of last year and normal. New Mexico harvest was well ahead of both last year and normal by 59 and 57 points, respectively. Harvest was complete in Arkansas and Louisiana and nearly complete in Illinois, South Dakota, and Texas.

Peanuts: The peanut harvest progressed to 85 percent complete, behind last year and normal by 1 and 5 points, respectively. When compared with last year's pace, the only lagging state was Georgia. However, harvest was between 2 and 13 points behind normal in the Southeast region, except South Carolina. Oklahoma and Texas producers were digging their peanuts 16 and 19 points ahead of the 5-year average pace, respectively.

Other Crops: Eighty-eight percent of sunflower acreage was harvested, 3 points behind last year but 4 points ahead of the 5-year average harvest pace. Harvest in Kansas was most active, advancing 32 points during the week. Harvest was nearly complete in Colorado and Kansas, where producers were ahead of normal by 13 and 15 points, respectively.

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 6.9. Topsoil moisture 55% very short, 29% short, 16% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 83% harvested, 85% 2006, 69% avg. Pasture condition 52% very poor, 27% poor, 18% fair, 3% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 43% very poor, 17% poor, 26% fair, 14% good, 0% excellent. For a second consecutive week, the majority of the state experienced no rainfall and remained extraordinarily dry. Temperatures finally cooled off, with averages reported as many as 10 degrees below normal. Alabama producers were actively harvesting a fairly large pecan crop. The satsuma crop was reported to be very good. Livestock producers continued to feed hay, and sell off more of their herds due to the lack of pasture available for grazing.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal across the State for the week ending November 11, ranging from 5 degrees above normal to 15 degrees above normal. Precipitation was reported at 1 of the 22 reporting stations. There are two stations with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Alfalfa harvest continues in Arizona with over half of the State's acreage active. Cotton harvested is 65 percent complete across the State.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 21% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 23% short, 70% adequate, surplus. Soybeans 100% mature, 100% 2006, 99% avg. Another week of dry conditions allowed producers to continue moving forward with fall plantings as well as cotton and soybean harvest. Winter wheat producers were able to plant an additional 15 percent of the state's crop. By November 11th, winter wheat that had emerged was 12 percentage points higher than the previous week and was rated 73 percent good to excellent. By week's end, the last of the state's soybeans had finally reached maturity and farmers harvested an additional of 9 percentage points from the previous week. Cotton harvest was nearing completion last week, 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average and 11 percentage points ahead of last year's pace. Last week, livestock remained in mostly good condition, as producers continued working cattle and brush hogging pastures.

CALIFORNIA: Rice harvest was essentially complete across the state, except for Fresno County. Alfalfa eighth cutting was now complete, the ninth cutting had begun in Merced County. Cotton harvest was winding down with shredding of cotton stalks still in process. Oat, winter wheat, winter forage planting continued. Herbicides continued to be applied to small grain fields. Corn silage, corn grain harvest remained slow across the state, while dry bean straw was being baled in Merced County. Sugar beets, sorghum harvest continued. Sudan grass was being harvested in Kern County. Fields for lettuce seed continued to be harvested. Harvest also continued for fall, sweet potatoes. Grape harvest had ended in many areas. Elsewhere moderate temperatures were conducive to an extended harvest and sporadic picking continued. Table grape varieties picked were Autumn Royal, Crimson Seedless, Red Globe, Christmas Rose, Rouge. Various wine grape varieties were also picked. Apples, pomegranates, quince, jujube were harvested. Fuyu, Hachiya persimmon harvests were picking up speed. Kiwifruit harvest was slowing down. Strawberries were growing well. Raspberry nursery stock digging had begun in Merced County. Irrigation, pruning was taking place in many fruit orchards. Citrus growers were applying foliar nutrients to their trees. Navel orange harvest was progressing, fruit were showing good color with high sugar content. Satsumas, Clementines, Chandler pummelos, Meyer, Eureka lemons were also picked. Olive harvest was ongoing. Almonds, walnuts were still being picked in Fresno, Stanislaus Counties. Pruning, fertilization were occurring in some orchards. Pecan harvest had just begun in some

parts of the State. Pistachio trees were being planted in Kern County. Growers continued to treat fresh market tomatoes to control insects, mildew, weeds. Growers continued to prepare grounds for spring carrot, lettuce planting while beds were being shaped for 2008 processing tomatoes. Harvest of winter vegetables harvest gained momentum for romaine lettuce, broccoli, cabbage. Cauliflower harvest started slowly but will soon be in full swing. Warmer temperatures have reduced the quality of the head lettuce, firm heads may not be possible without cooler temperatures. Transplanted broccoli crops were growing well. Harvest continued for fall broccoli, carrots, pickling cucumbers, leaf lettuce, freezer lima beans, parsley, radishes, spinach, sweet corn. Garlic, onion, processing, fresh market tomato harvests were winding down. Asparagus, melon, squash harvest was nearly complete with some melon fields being plowed under. Pumpkin, squash harvest was complete. Harvest of amaranth, basil, bittersweet melons, bok choy, cassava, cilantro, choy sum, Indian beans, dill, daikon, leaf lettuce, lemon grass, lobok, long beans, mint, moqua, collard, mustard greens, eggplant, kale, okra, tatsoi, tong ho, winter radicchio, yu choy continued. Non-irrigated pastures, rangeland conditions were still poor. Recent precipitation, forecasted rainfall have given ranchers hope for dry rangeland. Supplemental livestock feeding continued. Cows were coming into the fall calving season. Sheep grazed on harvested safflower fields, abandoned alfalfa fields. Out-of-state bee hives were being moved to foothill pastures.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Top soil moisture 23% very short, 41% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 47% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa 4th cutting 94%, 92% 2006, 94% avg. Sugarbeets 93% harvested, 86% 2006, 94% avg. Precipitation was once again extremely scarce across Colorado last week. Most areas reported little or no rainfall received. Average temperatures were significantly above normal.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 31% short, 55% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay supplies 15% very short, 62% short, 20% adequate, 3% surplus. Other hay 4th cutting 82%, 63% 2006, 67% avg. Alfalfa hay 5th cutting 52%, 36% 2006, 39% avg. Pasture condition 12% very poor, 33% poor, 37% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 80% good, 5% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 82% good, 6% excellent. Corn 97% harvested for grain, 97% 2006, 98% avg.; 15% harvested for silage, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Soybeans 66% harvested, 70% 2006, 60% avg. Winter wheat 80% planted, 80% 2006, 79% avg.; 52% emerged, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Rain showers every few days has given relief to the drought conditions. Rains last week slowed down soybean harvest.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 42% short, 45% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 40% short, 45% adequate. Peanuts 95% harvested, 95% pr yr, 97% 5-yr avg. Dry weather, many Panhandle, northern Peninsula areas, last two weeks hindered small grain, ryegrass, clover germination. Several northern Peninsula, Panhandle producers made last hay cut. Frosts, freezing temperatures lowered some peanut quality; growers assessing damage. Most producers to harvest remaining peanuts as soon as possible to avoid cold damages. Cotton picking active, Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Sugarcane harvesting continued, southern Peninsula. Jefferson County killing frost stopped most crop growth. Soil moisture short to adequate, Panhandle; very short, Big Bend area, parts of northern Peninsula; mostly short over central Peninsula, parts of northern Peninsula; mostly adequate, southern Peninsula. Spots with surplus soil moisture Jackson, Okeechobee counties. Areas with very short moisture Jackson, De Soto, Pasco, Marion, Union, Suwannee, Jefferson. Dry conditions allowed vegetable harvesting to accelerate; growers trying to satisfy Thanksgiving Day demand.

Wauchula strawberry planting active; growers picked squash, watermelons. Palatka potato growers preparing ground for planting. Quincy tomato growers finished picking. Hastings cabbage planting continued; broccoli planting neared completion; squash, cucumber yields good, quality very good. Suwannee Valley growers completed watermelon, most of snap bean harvests; pepper, cucumber picking to resume this week. West Central watermelon picking to start soon; tomato harvesting continued. Plant City, Dover Strawberry picking active; very light amounts available. Other crops marketed snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, squash, tomatoes. Citrus trees kept in good condition by good maintenance habits, increased irrigation. Maturity levels, ratios on oranges, grapefruit falling in line with recent years, making available more fruit for harvesting. Limited grove activity included mowing, spraying, fertilizing, young tree care. Various methods used to look for, control greening. Most owners using chemical control to reduce psyllid. Some large operations clipping trees affected with disease. Almost all major packinghouses open for season, running fruit. About six processing plants open with more opening this week. Harvested varieties included Fallglo and Sunburst tangerines, early, Ambersweet and Navel oranges, grapefruit, a few tangelos. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 25% poor, 40% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 50% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Panhandle pasture conditions poor to excellent, most poor due to drought, seasonally cool temperatures, killing frost, freeze. Growing conditions too dry for good germination of winter small grains, ryegrass, clover; hay cutting complete, very short yields over entire season. Cattle condition mostly fair. North pasture condition mostly poor due to drought, killing frost. Pasture condition declining seasonally. Central pasture condition very poor to good, most fair due to cool seasonal cool temperatures, drought. Cattle condition fair to good. Southwest pasture, cattle conditions very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Statewide cattle condition mostly fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 41% short, 14% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 7% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 37% good, 10% excellent. Cotton 9% very poor, 13% poor, 33% fair, 33% good, 12% excellent. Winter wheat 6% very poor, 19% poor, 62% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Range, pasture 37% very poor, 33% poor, 24% fair, 5% good, 1% excellent. Hay 37% very poor, 34% poor, 22% fair, 7% good, 0% excellent. Pecans 9% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 37% good, 21% excellent. Soybeans 42% harvested, 48% 2006, 44% avg. Sorghum 62% harvested for grain, 74% 2006, 75% avg. Winter wheat 30% planted, 30% 2006, 30% avg.; 15% emerged, 17% 2006, 19% avg. Apples 77% harvested, 91% 2006, 95% avg. Onions 3% transplanted, 9% 2006, 7% avg. Peanuts 91% dug, 100% 2006, 100% avg. Pecans 34% harvested, 26% 2006, 29% avg. Rye 71% planted for all purposes, 74% 2006, 71% avg. Other small grains 63% planted, 65% 2006, 61% avg. Early morning frost greeted most of the state several days during the week. The frost put hayfields and pastures into dormancy, and caused some frost damage to fall vegetable crops. Dry soil conditions continued to plague livestock and small grains producers. Some farmers were waiting on increased moisture before planting small grains. Those that had already planted were in desperate need of rain.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture at adequate to surplus levels in most areas. Banana orchards in fair to good condition. Cooler temperatures and shorter day length slowed crop progress. Papaya orchards were in fair to mostly good condition. Vegetables were in mostly good condition. Most vegetables have adjusted to the change in weather. Coffee harvesting remained active in the Kona districts of the Big Island. Ginger root plantings were in mostly good condition. Weather conditions were beneficial for crops for most of the week. The last remnants of a Kona low pelted parts of the state with moderate to heavy showers early in the week. Trade wind weather soon replaced the Kona storm and as a result, days became mostly sunny and dry. The return of trade winds also helped to dry-out excessive moisture from fields. The favorable weather that followed this season's first storm helped farmers catch-up on harvesting, planting, and spraying activities that were interrupted by the heavy showers.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Field corn 76% harvested for grain, 85% 2006, 71% avg. Sugarbeets 97% harvested, 96% 2006, 95% avg. Major agricultural activities included harvesting

sugarbeets and corn for grain, applying fertilizer, and shipping livestock.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 31% short, 46% adequate, 2% surplus. Cool and dry weather prevailed across the state last week, as temperatures averaged from one to two degrees below normal in all districts. Little or no precipitation was received across the state during the week. Fall harvest and seeding of winter wheat is virtually complete statewide. Farmers continue to spread lime and fertilizer as well complete fall tillage operations. Anhydrous ammonia applications continue as field conditions allow. Many farmers were repairing equipment and getting it put away for the winter. They also continue to order seed and make plans for next year's crop. Rising input costs top the concerns of many farmers as winter approaches as well as the depleted soil moisture levels in many areas of the state.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 28% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 31% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 96% harvested, 77% 2006, 87% avg. Moisture content of harvested corn is averaging about 15.5%. Soybeans 99% harvested, 90% 2006, 96% avg. Moisture content of harvested soybeans 11% averaged. Winter wheat 100% planted, 96% 2006, 97% avg.; 97% emerged, 71% 2006, 86% avg.; condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 65% good and 15% excellent. Winter wheat condition improved slightly. Average temperatures ranged from 2(to 7(below normal with a high of 72(and a low of 19(. Precipitation averaged from 0 to 0.86 inches. Another week of favorable weather and soil conditions allowed farmers to make good progress with field activities. Most farmers have completed fall harvesting activities. Farmers were busy during the week applying Anhydrous Ammonia, spreading fertilizer and lime, moving grain to market, doing fall tillage, hauling manure, stripping tobacco, taking care of livestock, along with cleaning and storing equipment.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 81% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 81% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 93% harvested. Soybeans 99% harvested. The northern half of the state is wrapping up harvest, in full swing with fall tillage and fertilizer application. The southern half is focused on harvest and is taking advantage of the dry days to finish. Nice weather has allowed farmers to repair waterways and tiles. The weather has been favorable for livestock.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 30% short, and 53% adequate. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 31% short, 59% adequate. Winter wheat 4% pastured. Sunflowers 97% harvested, 80% 2006, 82% avg. Feed grain supplies 4% short, 85% adequate, 11% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 87% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies for Kansas 4% very short, 15% short, 81% adequate. The State received no precipitation for the second consecutive week. Harvesting of soybeans, sorghum, and sunflowers were the main field activities.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 33% short, 51% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 37% short, 32% adequate, 1% surplus. Tobacco 38% stripped, 41% 2006, 44% avg. Dry weather continued to slow stripping. Stripped tobacco condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 39% good, 9% excellent. Corn harvest virtually complete. Soybean combining nearing completion. Winter wheat 94% seeded, 75% 2006, 78% avg.; condition 3% poor, 21% fair, 43% good, 33% excellent. Germination has been good. Pastures being used for grazing where available. Pasture condition 18% very poor, 33% poor, 33% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent. Some late fall hay being harvested. Kentucky received minimal rainfall, experienced the 6th week out of the past 8 with below normal rainfall. State received 0.37 in. statewide, 0.57 in below normal. Temperatures were the coldest of the season and averaged 43.6 degrees. This was 4.2 degrees below normal and 5.4 degrees cooler than last week.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil moisture 17% very short, 37% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Pecans 69% harvested, 47% 2006, 48% avg. Sugarcane 43% harvested, 31% 2006, 41% avg.; 3% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 23% excellent. Sweet potatoes 96%

harvested, 85% 2006, 87% avg. Winter wheat 45% planted, 17% 2006, 37% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Vegetables 3% very poor, 21% poor, 43% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Range and pasture 11% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 31% good.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 27% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 43% short, 41% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 34% very short, 44% short, 19% adequate, 3% surplus. Other hay 4th cutting 72%, 68% 2006, 82% avg. Alfalfa hay 5th cutting 58%, 82% 2006, 47% avg. Pasture condition 12% very poor, 36% poor, 37% fair, 13% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 3% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Corn 95% harvested for grain, 93% 2006, 92% avg.; 13% harvested for silage, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Soybeans 76% harvested, 75% 2006, 63% avg. Winter wheat 89% planted, 83% 2006, 80% avg.; 66% emerged, 0% 2006, 0% avg. We still need more rain because the subsoil is dry. Adequate moisture in the topsoil has allowed small grains to make progress.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 1% very short, 18% short, 78% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 26% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 16% very poor, 18% poor, 32% fair, 28% good, 6% excellent. Sugar beets 93% harvested, 86% 2006, 94% avg. Hay 4th cutting 84%, 86% 2006, 94% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.08 inches central Lower Peninsula to 1.13 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 3 degrees below normal southwest Lower Peninsula to 1 degree below normal eastern Upper Peninsula, northwest, central, and east central Lower Peninsula. Harvest of various crops around State has been completed many fields. Harvest activities continued at a steady pace across State. Corn harvest progressed and completed some areas. Soybean harvest completed many areas. Harvest of sugarbeets progressed. Alfalfa harvest fourth cutting completed most areas. Winter wheat emergence continued to be good and at a pace ahead of normal. Late season harvest continued with normal temperatures and precipitation. Processing carrot and winter squash harvest continued, but behind normal. Celery harvest completed.

MINNESOTA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Soil moisture 31% very short, 43% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Cotton 99% harvested, 100% 2006, 91% avg. Peanuts 95% harvested, 96% 2006, NA avg. Soybeans 99% harvested, 100% 2006, 96% avg. Wheat 76% planted, 63% 2006, 63% avg.; 40% emerged, 49% 2006, 41% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 35% fair, 64% good, 1% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 98% harvested, 90% 2006, 94% avg. Cattle 8% very poor, 11% poor, 25% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Cotton and soybean harvest is virtually complete, but winter forages and ryegrass are suffering due to the dry weather conditions. Wheat planting and fall tillage operations are ongoing with wheat planting being the major field activity occurring last week.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 30% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Fall tillage 64% complete. Pasture condition 23% very poor, 22% poor, 35% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Row crop harvest, wheat seeding, fall tillage are running at or ahead of average progress. Some problems with wheat emergence were reported in the northeast due to dryness. Concern about low ponds and streams spread into central areas. Some producers in the south-central region have sold cattle in response to very poor pastures, with others contemplating the same course of action. Temperatures ranged from 3 degrees above normal in northern areas to 3 degrees below normal in the south. Very few counties reported precipitation for the second week in a row. Only Maries County in the central district reported any rainfall of significance with 0.48 inches. Activities corn, soybean, sorghum, harvest; winter wheat planting; fall tillage; fall fertilizer application; supplemental livestock feeding; fall grazing.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 2% last year, 43% short, 20% last year, 34% adequate, 71% last year, 0% surplus, 7% last year. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 12% last year, 39% short, 39% last year, 31% adequate, 46% last year, 0% surplus, 3% last

year. Winter wheat 96% emerged, 88% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% last year, 2% poor, 1% last year, 52% fair, 39% last year, 42% good, 47% last year, 4% excellent, 13% last year. Corn 84% harvested for grain complete, 33% last year. The state received above normal precipitation during the week. Olney received the most moisture with 0.41 of an inch. Highs were mostly in the 50s to 60s, and lows were mostly in the teens to 20s. Huntley had the high temperature of 73 degrees, Plentywood had the low temperature of 7 degrees. Range, pasture feed condition 16% very poor, 16% last year, 21% poor, 20% last year, 36% fair, 43% last year, 23% good, 17% last year, 4% excellent, 4% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 86% complete, 87% last year, sheep and lambs from summer ranges 86% complete, 92% last year. Cattle, calves receiving supplemental feed 21%, 28% last year. Sheep, lambs receiving supplemental feed 19%, 28% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 24% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 26% short, 61% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 92% harvest, 85% 2006, 85% average. Soybean 98% harvest, 98% 2006, 98% average. Sorghum 92% harvest, 90% 2006, 89% average. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 34% fair, 58% good, and 5% excellent.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Clouds and rain moved across northern Nevada late in the week bringing moderate precipitation to several locations. Winnemucca reported 0.45 inches of rainfall with 0.27 and 0.24 inches recorded in Elko and Reno respectively. Temperatures averaged two to ten degrees above normal with Las Vegas recording the week's high of 84 degrees. Overnight temperatures fell to 14 degrees in Elko and Winnemucca for the week's low. Balancing livestock feed needs with available pasture, hay prices, and cattle market prices is the primary challenge for producers as field work is generally finished for the season. Working and weaning of calves continues along with general maintenance of machinery and fences. Winter wheat is primarily emerged and in average condition.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 99% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 95% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 48% fair, 47% good, and 0% excellent. Apples 100% harvested, 100% 2006, 100% average; Fruit Size average/above; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries 95% harvested, 95% 2006, 99% average; Fruit Size average/below; condition good/excellent. Last week began partly cloudy with average high and low temperatures, varying from the 20s to mid-50s. Widespread rain moved through the area on Tuesday, totaling anywhere from 0.6 inches in the northern states to 1.3 inches in the southern states. Below average temperatures and cloudy skies followed the rain and continued through the rest of the week. Frosts were experienced throughout much of New England and temperatures varied between the upper teens and mid 40s. The weekend weather remained cold, but sunny skies were seen in many areas. Farm activities included harvesting cranberries and fall season vegetables, combining grain corn and soybeans, bundling tobacco for sale, moving potatoes and apples out of storage, cleaning equipment, soil testing, liming and spreading manure.

NEW JERSEY: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 48% short, 18% adequate. Wind damage 8% light, 1% moderate. Freeze damage 19% light. Alfalfa condition 12% fair, 60% good, 28% excellent, 6th cutting complete 100%, 7th cutting complete 54%. Cotton 73% harvested. Corn 85% harvested for grain. Irrigated sorghum 100% harvested for grain. Dry sorghum 80% harvested for grain. Total sorghum 88% harvested for grain. Irrigated winter wheat condition 20% fair, 61% good, 19% excellent. Dry winter wheat condition 10% very poor, 55% poor, 35% fair. Total winter wheat condition 8% very poor, 33% poor, 27% fair, 24% good, 8% excellent. Red Chile 88% harvested. Onions condition 100% good. Pecan condition 10% fair, 33% good, 57% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 34% good, 32% excellent. Sheep condition 10% very poor, 17% poor 7% fair, 26% good, 40% excellent. Range, pasture condition 5% very poor, 28% poor, 37% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent. Fall harvest is winding down. Ranchers spent the week

shipping, and culling their herds. It was yet another dry week for New Mexico as the storm track remained well to our north. Afternoon temperatures continued to be 5 to 15 degrees warmer than the seasonal average while nighttime low temperatures were not far from average due to the dry air and generally clear skies...allowing for good radiational cooling.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Soil moisture 3% very short, 18% short, 75% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 18% poor, 47% fair, 27% good, 6% excellent. The majority of soybeans and other crops have been harvested and producers are now combining corn. Grape harvest in the Finger Lakes region was finished by November 2. Temperatures were near normal and getting colder towards the end of the week. Precipitation was near normal with occasional rain throughout the week.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Soil moisture 30% very short, 38% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Activities during the week included the harvesting of cotton, sweetpotatoes, soybeans, and peanuts. Other activities included the planting of small grains. North Carolina experienced another dry week with average temperatures below normal. Reported rainfall averaged from .01 inch to .38 inch. Average temperatures ranged from 43 to 60 degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 37% short, 49% adequate. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 40% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Stockwater supplies 4% very short, 18% short, 75% adequate, 3% surplus. Dry conditions allowed producers to make good harvest progress on corn and sunflowers during this past week. Reporters noted that producers were concerned about rainfall to replenish soil moisture supplies for winter wheat and next year(s) crops.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 25% short, 62% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 89% harvested for grain, 65% 2006, 78% avg. Apples 99% harvested (fall & winter), 100% 2006, 98% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 58% good, 29% excellent. Farmers took advantage of 6 days suitable for field work to harvest grain corn and fall and winter apples. Other field activities included fall tillage on corn and soybean fields, fertilizer application, herbicide application, grain hauling, spreading manure, disking pumpkins which did not sell, shredding corn stalks, baling corn fodder, and preparing equipment for winter storage. Throughout most of the state producers report local elevators are filled to capacity with grain, which has delayed corn unloading.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 36% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 27% short, 55% adequate 1% surplus. Rye condition 5% very poor, 3% poor, 37% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent; 93% emerged this week, 88% last week, 99% last year, 99% average. Oats condition 14% very poor, 10% poor, 56% fair, 12% good, 8% excellent; 90% seedbed prepared this week, 87% last week, 100% last year, 93% average; 75% planted this week, 69% last week, 73% last year, 62% average; 55% emerged this week, 48% last week, 64% last year, 57% average. Soybeans condition 1% poor, 44% fair, 38% good, 17% excellent; 85% mature this week, 75% last week, 99% last year, 97% average; 63% harvested this week, 44% last week, 76% last year, 78% average. Peanuts 97% dug this week, 91% last week, 91% last year, 98% average. Cotton condition 5% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa condition 7% very poor, 13% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent; 5th cutting 85% this week, 83% last week, 78% last year, 84% average; 6th cutting 45% this week, 43% last week, 18% last year, 25% average. Other hay condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent; 2nd cutting 92% this week, 91% last week, 82% last year, 95% average. Livestock condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 15% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 14% excellent. Livestock Ranchers have begun weaning calves in a few areas. Haying and supplemental feeding of livestock was picking up pace. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$109 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$101 per cwt. Pasture and range conditions also remained mostly in the good to fair range. Lack of precipitation and windy conditions had pastures and ponds drying up in some areas.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Top soil moisture 4% very short, 15% short, 73% adequate, 8% surplus. Sub soil moisture 9% very short, 22% short, 63% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat condition 31% poor, 41% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent; 98% planted, previous year 100%, 95% 5- year average.; 69% emerged, 81% previous year, 68% 5- year average. Weather Warmer weather to begin the week followed by moisture toward the latter part of the week made conditions ideal for fall planting. High temperatures ranged from 71 degrees in Redmond, Bend to 56 degrees in Salem. Low temperatures ranged from 41 degrees in Aurora to 14 degrees in Christmas Valley. Rains have helped with grass growth, livestock condition in portions of the State. The Astoria/Clatsop station received the most precipitation with 1.04 inches, followed by 0.99 inches received in Detroit Lake. Only three of the forty-three stations did not receive any precipitation at all. Field Crops Favorable weather conditions for field work continued this past week throughout most of the State. Winter wheat planting has mostly wrapped up in the State, farmers were keeping a close eye on emergence. Hay was still being baled in Central Oregon last week. Some hay fields in will be plowed down to take advantage of soaring wheat prices. Reports continued from Western Oregon of wheat replacing grass seed. Wheat in Malheur County may increasingly compete with other irrigated crops. Sugarbeet harvest was done in Malheur County this past week. Statewide, winter wheat was reported in mostly fair condition. Vegetables A mainly clear, sunny week allowed growers to finish up their vegetable harvest as it started to wind down for the season. Some late fall squash were still in the fields, but most other vegetable crops were all in. A few late greenhouse tomatoes were reported to still be available. Fruits, Nuts Fruit, nut harvest was just about complete Statewide; however, there were still some late grapes, apples, pears, hazelnuts being harvested. Some stone fruit growers applied fall copper sprays in the Willamette Valley. Growers mulched blueberries in southern Oregon. There were 32 participants at the October 20th "Vine Ventures Exploring the possibilities of growing grapes in central Oregon" workshop in Terrebonne. Nurseries, Greenhouses Plenty of fall ornamental plants, pots are still for sale. Greenhouses that produce poinsettias were especially busy last week. Nurseries continued digging, burlapping, shipping large trees, were busy preparing trees, shrubs for sale. Livestock, Range, Pasture. Pastures continued to benefit from rain received throughout the fall. Many areas, especially in western Oregon, have adequate moisture but grass growth was hindered by cooler temperatures. Producers continued with fall round ups, weaning, selling feeder calves. Livestock were in good condition across the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 12% very short, 22% short, 59% adequate, 7% surplus. Fall 82% plowing, 82% 2006, 80% avg. Corn 76% harvested, 74% 2006, 80% avg. Barley 90% emerged, 100% 2006, 98% avg. Winter wheat 97% planted, 99% 2006, 95% avg.; 87% emerged, 82% 2006, 80% avg.; condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Soybeans 86% harvested, 68% 2006, 65% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting complete 92%, 99% 2006, 94% avg. Apples 98% harvested, 100% 2006, 97% avg. Grapes 100% harvested, 100% 2006, 99% avg. Quality of hay made 12% poor, 20% fair, 43% good, 25% excellent. Pasture conditions 28% very poor, 20% poor, 38% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Principal farm activities included fall plowing, filling silos, mowing pastures, repairing equipment, making hay, baling fodder, liming fields, planting wheat and barley, and harvesting corn, soybeans, grapes and apples.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil moisture 52% very short, 39% short, 9% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 27% very poor, 24% poor, 41% fair, 8% good, 0% excellent. Cotton 26% very poor, 27% poor, 39% fair, 8% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 30% very poor, 8% poor, 62% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 28% very poor, 39% poor, 28% fair, 5% good, 0% excellent. Oats 26% very poor, 10% poor, 64% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent; 45% planted, 58% 2006, 65% avg.; 18% emerged, 43% 2006, 51% avg. Livestock condition 7% very poor, 18% poor, 41% fair, 34% good, 0% excellent. Winter grazings 16% very poor, 9% poor, 59% fair, 16% good, 0% excellent. Freeze damage 82% none, 6% light, 5% moderate, 7% heavy, 0% severe. Soybeans 99% leaves turning color, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 92% leaves dropped, 94% 2006, 91% avg.; 72% mature, 82% 2006, 76% avg.; 24% harvested, 29% 2006, 34% avg. Sorghum 96% harvested, 100% 2006, 97% avg. Winter wheat 24% planted, 34% 2006, 43% avg.; 10% emerged, 24% 2006, 33% avg.

Sweet Potatoes 94% harvested, 98% 2006, 97% avg. Apples 96% harvested, 100% 2006, 99% avg. Winter grazings 61% planted, 84% 2006, 82% avg.; 28% grazings emerged, 64% 2006, 66% avg. October and November are typically dryer than average months for most of South Carolina, but this year, as has been for much of 2007 been much dryer than we have seen in several years. Over the last couple of months, precipitation has been less than half of normal for a large portion of our State. No rain at all has been reported at any of the major weather reporting stations during the past two weeks. Surface water conditions continue to deteriorate. Cotton harvest was very heavy this past week, and continues well ahead of normal for this time of year. Yields have been better closer to the coast, but have generally been very low across the whole State. Oat planting was stalling due to the lack of soil moisture. The peanut harvest is nearly complete. Yields have actually been looking fairly decent. Soybean harvest is now well under way. Yields have been very poor. There have been numerous reports of poorly yielding beans being cut for hay. Sweet potato harvest is winding down for this season. Winter wheat planting remains well behind normal for this time of year. With the dry soils, many farmers are waiting on rain before continuing planting. Each week more livestock producers have been depleting their hay reserves. A poor apple harvest is drawing to a close for this year. Emerged winter grazings are in risk of decline from the drought. The State average temperature for the period was seven degrees below normal.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 12% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 9% short, 74% adequate, 6% surplus. Feed supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 86% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 13% very short, 12% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 69% good, 19% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 70% good, 19% excellent. A mostly-dry week enabled producers to advance the row crop harvest. Livestock producers are preparing for winter.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 26% short, 55% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 39% short, 29% adequate. Winter wheat 78% seeded, 79% 2006, 71% avg.; 53% emerged, 58% 2006, 48% avg.; 2% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Burley tobacco 52% stripped, 55% 2006, 64% avg. Last week's mostly dry weather helped farmers quickly approach completion of this year's row crop harvest, but the lack of moisture continues to delay pasture growth, tobacco market preparations, and winter wheat germination. Farmers were beginning to focus on fall tillage, applying lime, and winterizing machinery. Livestock producers continued feeding hay and hauling water in some areas. Temperatures last week averaged near normal across the State, while average rainfall ranged from above normal across the middle portion of the State to near or below normal elsewhere.

TEXAS: Soil moisture was short to adequate across the state. Statewide, cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Wheat condition was mostly poor to fair statewide. Oat condition was mostly poor to fair statewide. Range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Cool and dry conditions continued across the state. Small grains producers continued to wait for rain in order for their crops to emerge. Cotton harvest was virtually completed in South Texas as the Blacklands and the Edwards Plateau continued to harvest. Corn harvest was starting to wind down in the Northern High Plains. Good sorghum yields were reported in the High Plains as harvest continued. Peanut harvest neared completion in the Northern Low Plains as harvest continued in South Central Texas. Pecan harvest continued in most areas of the state. Spinach, cabbage, carrots, and other cool season vegetables were being irrigated in South Texas. Livestock owners were supplementing their feed due to lack of moisture and delayed winter wheat grazing. Hay supplementation increased across the state as available grazing declined. Most ranges and pastures in the state continued to be in good shape, but could use some rainfall.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 41% short, 35% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 86% emerged, 97% 2006, 89% avg. Corn 90% harvested (grain), 100% 2006, 71% avg. Range, pasture 22% very poor, 39% poor, 28% fair, 11% good, 0% excellent. Stock water supplies 17% very short, 34% short, 49% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples 99% harvested, 100% 2006, 99% avg. Fieldwork for this year within the state of Utah is coming to an end. Livestock continue to do well. Box Elder reports that fall work in the fields is winding down. This week the last

of the grain corn was harvested. Most farmers within the county are reporting better than average yields. The winter wheat has emerged from the ground, but not by very much. We did have some rain on Sunday with about .40 of an inch measured in Tremonton. Cache County reports that their fall crops are in dormancy. Uintah County reports that some corn is still being harvested for grain. Beaver County reports that the weather is helping farmers get their fall work done. Alfalfa fields within the county are also getting disked up to eliminate the weeds. Box Elder reports that livestock producers are still grazing any pasture and crop residue they can find. Farmers will likely have to begin feeding their livestock in the next couple of weeks. Uintah County reports that cattle producers are finishing weaning calves. Cattle and sheep are being moved to winter pastures, but unfortunately, topsoil's are still pretty dry. Beaver County reports that most animals are in good condition but hay supplies are very short.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Topsoil moisture was generally adequate. Colder temperatures have begun to set in across the Commonwealth as producers try to harvest the last of the soybeans and cotton, while finishing small grain planting. Pastures and hayfields attempted to revive themselves since the increase in soil moisture but killing frosts have disallowed it. Livestock were able to take advantage of the regrowth in pastures, which reduced the need for supplemental feeding for now. The soybean harvest is nearing end with yields varying. Producers have reported that yields have been better than initially thought, considering conditions. The cotton harvest is also mostly done. Small grain planting is moving along at a rapid pace with the recent increase in soil moisture. Other activities this week include soil sampling, liming, seed and fertilizer purchases, and making planting decisions for 2008.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture improved. There was rain throughout most of western Washington. Eastern Washington was mostly dry with some scattered showers and light rain in the southern counties. The temperatures remained mild throughout the state and have been good for emerging winter wheat. Corn and potato harvest continued. Christmas tree producers were busy harvesting and U-cut Christmas tree farms were open. Apple harvest was underway and continued to wind down. Snohomish County reported a lot of unharvested pumpkins left in the fields. Range, pasture conditions 3% very poor, 32% poor, 18% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Hay supply continues to be short. Cattle producers continued winter feeding and moving cattle to market in an effort to avoid having to purchase hay.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 43% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus compared with 78% adequate, 22% surplus last year. Corn 78% harvested, 67% 2006, 77% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 71% harvested, 60% 2006, 71% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 96% planted, 94% 2006, 95% 5-yr avg.; 71% emerged, 64% 2006, 80% 5-yr avg. Hay 3rd cutting complete 95%, 89% 2006, 5-yr avg not available. Apples 92% harvested, 87% 2006, 5-yr avg not available. Cattle, calves 3% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent. Sheep, lambs 1% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 57% good, 2% excellent. Farming activities included harvesting soybeans, corn, apples, cutting hay, plowing fields, marketing livestock, planting wheat, feeding hay and preparing farm equipment for winter.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 12% short, 77% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 83% harvested. Soybeans 96% harvested. Fall tillage 53% complete. Harvest activities were in full swing again last week. Soybean harvest was beginning to wrap up, and corn harvest was still running ahead of normal. Temperatures were 0 to 2 degrees below normal last week. High temperatures were in the high 40s to high 50s. Low temperatures were in the upper teens to 30 degrees.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 34% short, 45% adequate. Subsoil moisture 40% very short, 36% short, 24% adequate. Winter wheat condition 7% fair, 69% good, 24% excellent. Sugarbeets 99% harvested, 96% 2006, 97% avg. Corn 69% harvested, 71% 2006, 67% avg.; condition 34% fair, 65% good, 1% excellent. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 33% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus.

November 8 ENSO Update

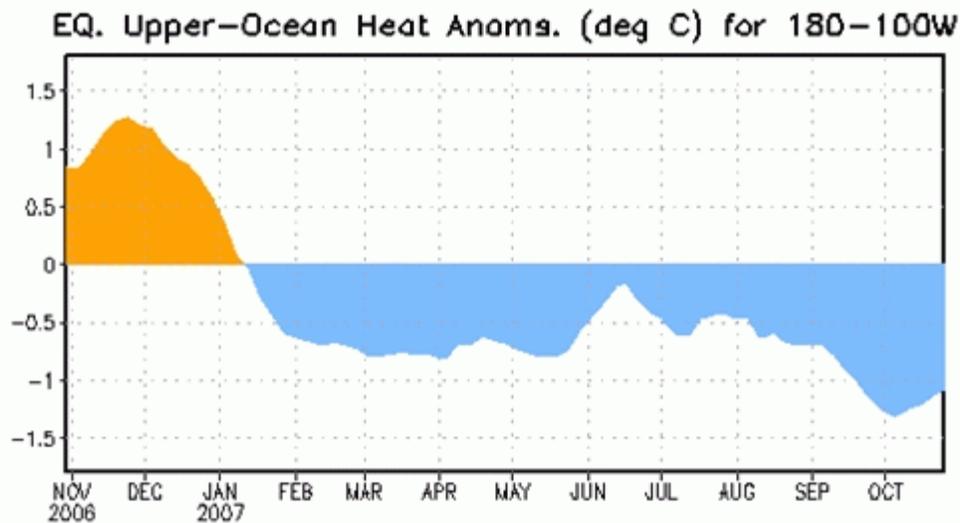


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N - 5°S , 180° - 100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: La Niña will likely continue into early 2008.

La Niña continued to strengthen during October 2007, as equatorial sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies became increasingly negative from 170°E to the South American coast. The latest 4-week analysis shows the largest SST departures (-2°C to -3°C) located between 140°W and the South American coast, with departures of -0.5°C to -1°C observed near the Date Line. All of the Niño region indices, except for Niño-4, remained lower than -1.0°C indicating that La Niña is approaching moderate-strength (3-month running mean value of the Niño 3.4 index below -1.0°C).

Also during October, the upper-ocean heat content (average temperatures in the upper 300 m of the ocean) in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific remained below average (Fig. 1), with temperatures ranging from 2°C to 6°C below average at thermocline depth. Consistent with these oceanic conditions, the low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds remained stronger than average across the central equatorial Pacific, convection remained suppressed throughout the central and eastern equatorial Pacific, and an area of slightly enhanced convection covered parts of the far western Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric conditions reflect La Niña.

The recent SST forecasts (dynamical and statistical models) for the Niño 3.4 region indicate a continuation of

La Niña into early 2008. Over half of the models indicate at least a moderate La Niña through December, followed by gradual weakening thereafter. Current atmospheric and oceanic conditions and recent trends are consistent with the model forecasts.

Expected La Niña impacts during November – January include a continuation of above-average precipitation over Indonesia and below-average precipitation over the central equatorial Pacific. For the contiguous United States, potential impacts include above average precipitation in the Northern Rockies, Northern California, and in southern and eastern regions of the Pacific Northwest. Below-average precipitation is expected across the southern tier, particularly in the southwestern and southeastern states.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 6 December 2007. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 4 - 10, 2007

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Unseasonably cold weather halted winter wheat growth in Ukraine and southern Russia and eased winter grains into dormancy across northern Russia.

EUROPE: Wet weather across central and eastern Europe contrasted with persistent dryness in western growing areas.

AUSTRALIA: Rain continued in major summer crop areas, benefiting recently planted cotton and sorghum, while drier weather in southeastern Australia allowed winter grain harvesting to resume.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Typhoon Peipah brought heavy showers to the northern Philippines and central Vietnam.

EASTERN ASIA: Warm, sunny weather aided winter crop emergence and establishment.

MEXICO: Dry weather aided flood relief in Tabasco and maintained overall favorable conditions for maturing summer crops elsewhere.

ARGENTINA: Conditions favored summer crop planting, but freezing temperatures raised concern for winter wheat in some southern growing areas.

BRAZIL: Dry weather brought some relief to mature winter wheat in Rio Grande do Sul, while rainy weather elsewhere benefited soybeans and other emerging summer row crops.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain and snow provided moisture for winter crop establishment in Turkey, while dry weather elsewhere reduced topsoil moisture and raised concerns over developing drought.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Dry weather favored winter grain planting in the wake of recent heavy rain.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers benefited emerging crops throughout the eastern corn belt.

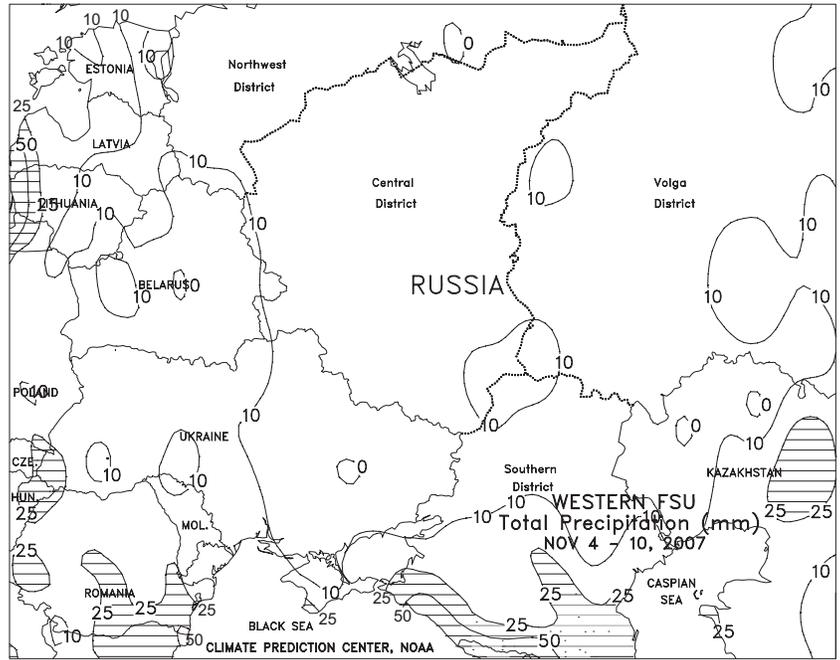
EUROPE

Wet weather across central and eastern Europe contrasted with increasing dryness in western growing areas. A strong ridge of high pressure remained entrenched over the northeastern Atlantic, maintaining dry weather from England southward into France and the Iberian Peninsula. While favorable for fieldwork, the persistent dryness has reduced topsoil moisture and caused significant rainfall deficits; since September 1, precipitation stands at less than 40 percent of normal across much of England, western and southern France, as well as northern portions of Spain and Portugal. Although crop water demands are generally low during the fall months, rain will be needed during the upcoming weeks to ensure proper winter crop establishment and recharge reservoirs and ground water supplies. In contrast, a pronounced trough (southward dip in the jet stream) maintained cool, wet weather (10-65 mm) across central and eastern Europe. Since September 1, precipitation totals have exceeded 200 percent of normal in the Balkans as well as southern Poland and the Czech Republic. While favorable for emerging winter crops, the persistent wetness has likely resulted in a shallower-than-normal root system, which may become a concern if the region experiences an extreme freeze during the winter months or a prolonged dry spell in the spring.



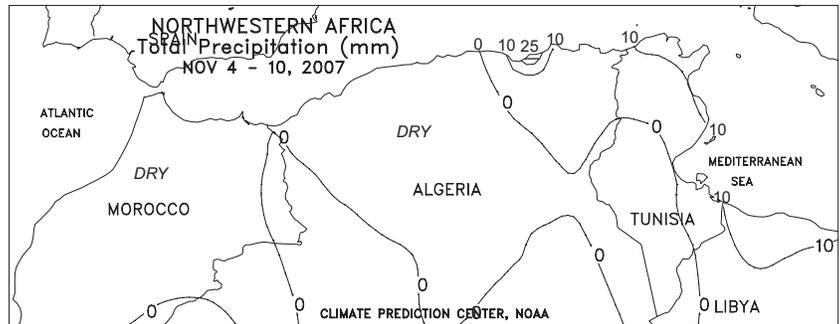
FSU-WESTERN

Colder weather overspread the region during the week, halting winter wheat growth in most of Ukraine and southern Russia and easing winter grains into dormancy from Belarus eastward across northern Russia. Light rain turned to snow (3-13 mm of liquid equivalent) in Belarus and northern Russia, producing a patchy snow cover. Farther south, light to moderate rain (10-25 mm or more) fell in western Ukraine and the southern half of the Southern District in Russia, boosting soil moisture. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal across most of the region. Extreme minimum temperatures during the week ranged from -15 to -7 degrees C in Belarus and northern Russia and -10 to -4 degrees C in Ukraine and southern Russia.



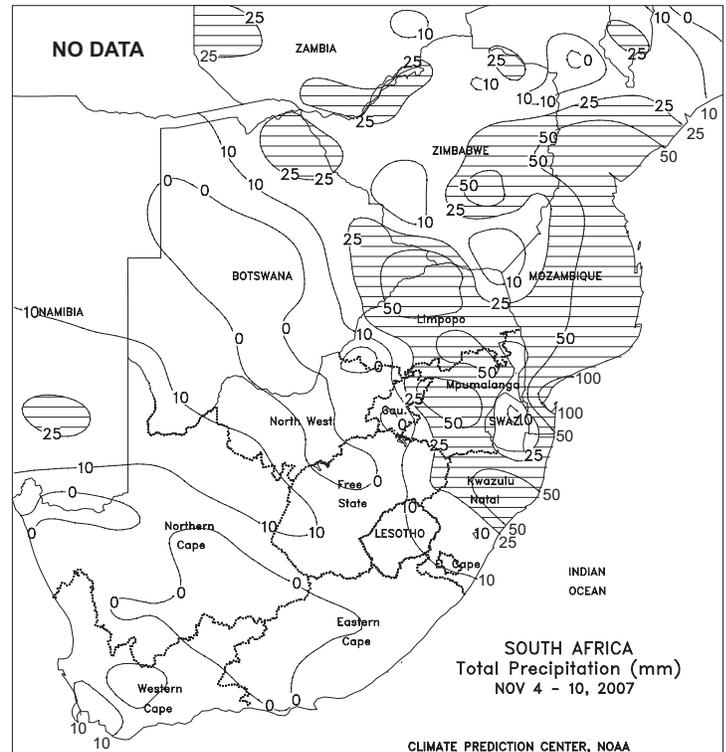
NORTHWEST AFRICA

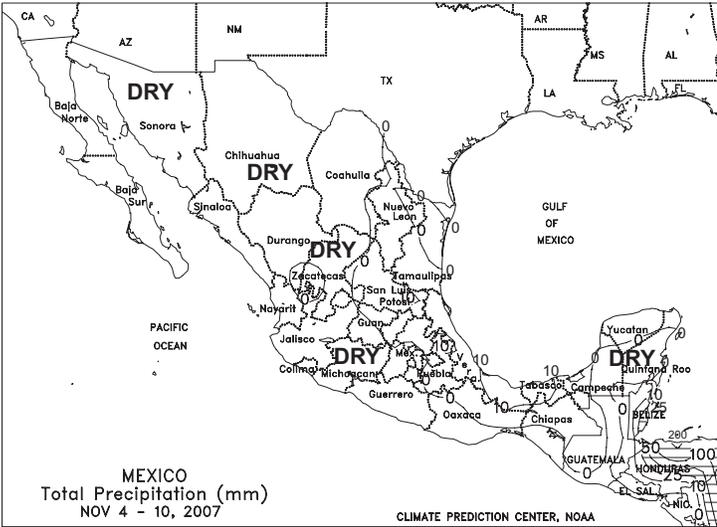
Dry weather facilitated planting of winter wheat and barley, especially in areas beset by recent heavy rain (western and north-central Algeria). However, a few light showers lingered in northern Tunisia and northeastern Algeria, although most locations received less than 10 mm. Despite the favorable start to the winter growing season across most of the region, southern Morocco has missed out on the vast majority of the rain to date; Morocco's southern wheat areas have received less than 50 percent of normal rainfall since September 1, reducing topsoil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment. In addition, weekly average temperatures up to 5 degrees C above normal in southern Morocco further increased evapotranspiration rates and highlighted the need for rain over the upcoming weeks.



SOUTH AFRICA

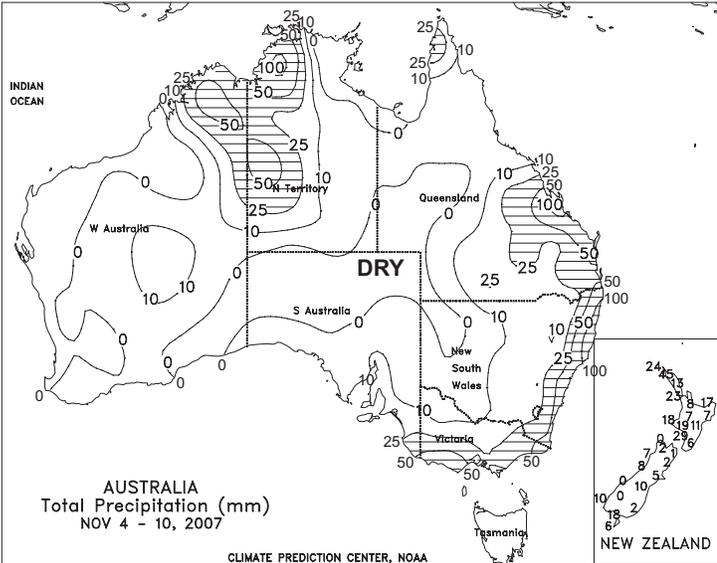
Light to moderate rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) covered eastern sections of the corn belt, with heaviest rain (greater than 50 mm) concentrated over Mpumalanga. The moisture, combined with near-normal temperatures (highs in the upper 20s degrees C), maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other emerging summer crops. Dry, cooler-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-4 degrees C below normal) promoted fieldwork throughout the remainder of the corn belt. Elsewhere, beneficial rain (10-50 mm or more) continued in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, but dry weather dominated major crop areas of the Cape Provinces.





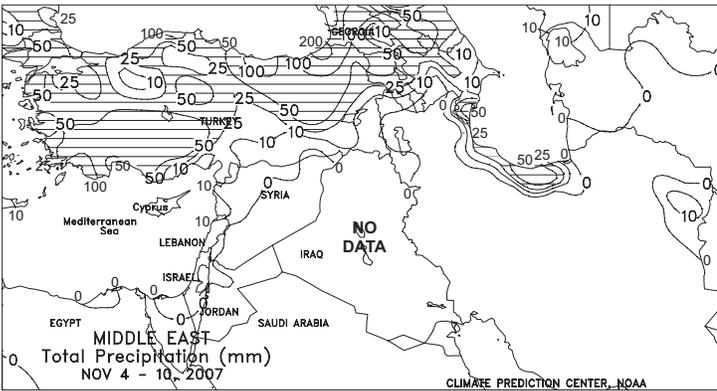
MEXICO

Dry weather dominated the nation. In the southeast, the drier conditions aided flood recovery efforts in Tabasco, where showers (greater than 10 mm) were generally light and scattered. Light rain also fell in neighboring sections of Veracruz, but little, if any rain was recorded elsewhere in Mexico, including the Yucatan Peninsula. Across the southern plateau, conditions were overall favorable for corn and other maturing, rain-fed summer crops. Across the north, dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal, with highs reaching the 30s degrees C in some areas) spurred seasonal fieldwork. Winter wheat planting has likely begun in many locations, bolstered by this summer's favorable buildup of irrigation reserves.



AUSTRALIA

Widespread rain (5-45 mm) continued in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, delaying winter grain harvesting and increasing concerns about the quality of unharvested wheat. Nevertheless, the additional rain benefited recently planted sorghum and cotton, further improving topsoil moisture and reservoir levels for dryland and irrigated summer crops. In southeastern Australia, drier weather (less than 10 mm) enabled fieldwork to resume following soaking rains the previous week. The drier weather encouraged winter wheat and barley harvesting and helped immature winter grains dry. Elsewhere, dry weather in Western Australia favored winter grain maturation and harvesting. Temperatures in Western Australia averaged about 2 degrees C above normal, while temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal.



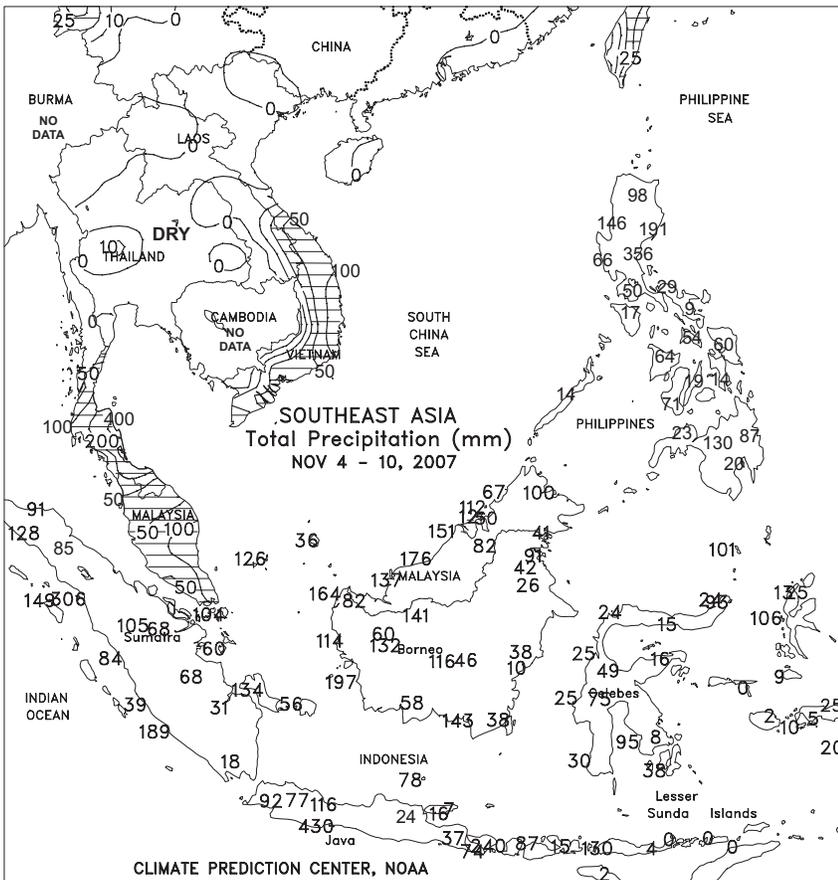
MIDDLE EAST

Wet weather provided significant drought relief to Turkey, while dry conditions raised concerns over developing drought from Syria into northwestern Iran. A series of cold fronts swept southeastward out of southern Europe and stalled over central Turkey, providing much-needed rain and mountain snow (20-110 mm liquid equivalent) for winter crop establishment. In contrast, a ridge of high pressure maintained dry weather across the eastern half of the region. Since early September (the typical start of the wet season in the Middle East), several areas have reported significant precipitation deficits, including: southeastern Turkey, 55 mm (45 percent of normal); coastal Syria, 85 mm (26 percent); northern Israel, 46 mm (4 percent); and northwestern Iran, 21 mm (30 percent of normal). Rain and snow will be needed during the upcoming weeks to allow crops to become sufficiently established prior to the onset of the typically bitter-cold winter months.



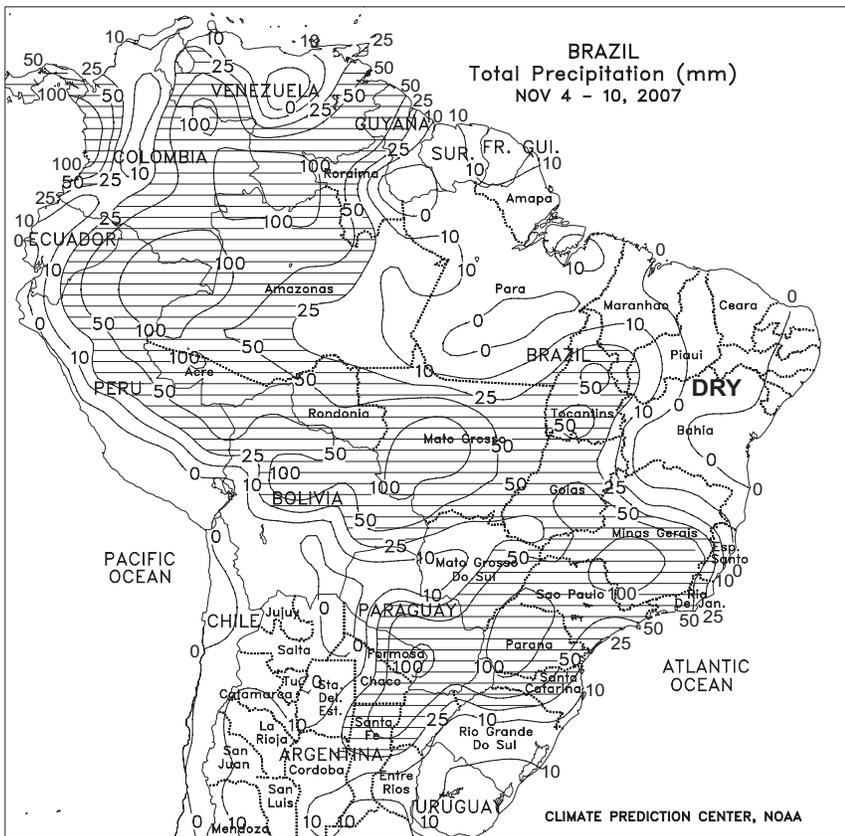
EASTERN ASIA

Warm, sunny weather favored winter crop emergence across China. On the North China Plain, sunny weather aided winter wheat emergence. Additionally, average temperatures 10 to 15 degrees C (1-3 degrees C above normal) and minimum temperatures above freezing continued to promote wheat establishment. Likewise, in the Yangtze Valley, mild weather (temperatures 1 to 3 degrees C above normal) promoted winter rapeseed development.



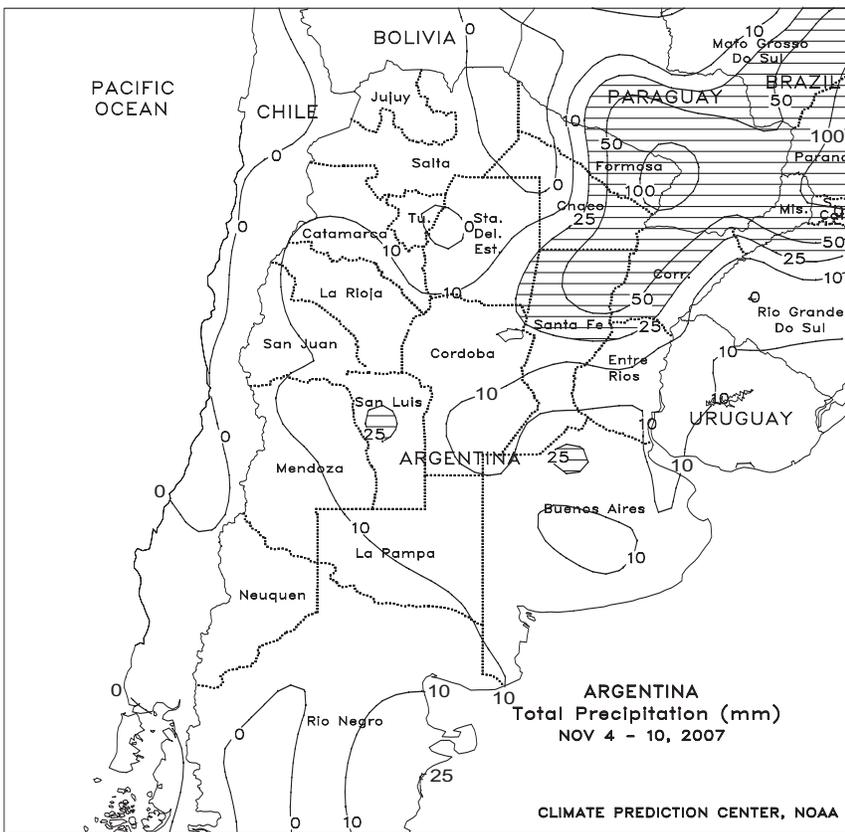
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Dry weather across Thailand provided favorable conditions as rice and corn harvesting gets underway. Typhoon Peipah crossed the Philippines, bringing heavy showers (50-200 mm, locally more) to Luzon, especially within the Cagayan Valley, slowing summer crop harvesting. Seasonable rainfall (25-100 mm) in the southern Philippines benefited vegetative rice and corn. After crossing the Philippines, Typhoon Peipah weakened and dissipated off the coast of Vietnam. The storm brought heavy showers (50-100 mm) to the Central Highlands as it approached Vietnam, further delaying the coffee harvest. In Indonesia, heavy monsoon rains (50-200 mm, locally more) across Java boosted paddy moisture for rice but slowed planting activities. While in Sumatra, widespread rain (50-200 mm) provided abundant to locally excessive moisture to oil palm and likely slowed harvesting. Likewise in Malaysia, showers (50-100 mm) maintained beneficial moisture supplies for oil palm, but likely slowed harvest activities.



BRAZIL

Dry, seasonably warm (temperatures reaching the middle 30s degrees C) weather dominated Rio Grande do Sul for much of the week, benefiting mature winter wheat following last week's inundation. Showers (greater than 25 mm) returned to the state's northern growing areas at week's end, but amounts were well below those recorded last week. Farther north, locally heavy showers (25-100 mm) soaked much of Brazil's Center-West and Southeastern Regions, increasing moisture for germination and establishment of soybeans, corn, and cotton. The heaviest rain (greater than 100 mm) fell in previously dry locations of western Parana and central Mato Grosso, providing a needed soaking for soybeans and other emerging summer row crops. Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) also returned to citrus and coffee areas of Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais. Farther north, scattered showers continued in Tocantins but unseasonable warmth and dryness persisted in western Bahia, restricting early soybean planting. Seasonable dryness along the northeastern coast aided fieldwork, including sugarcane harvesting.



ARGENTINA

On November 4, freezing temperatures (0 degrees C) were recorded in several locations of southern Buenos Aires; the cold outbreak was preceded by 3 weeks of near- to above-normal temperatures, accelerating growth of winter grains that had reportedly been delayed by earlier periods of cold and dryness. Some damage was likely, but the patchy nature of the frost and the purported delays in development helped to mitigate losses. The frost also raised concern for emerged sunflowers and corn but judging from earlier planting reports, a relatively small portion of those crops were at risk of damage. For the remainder of the week, mostly dry, occasionally warm weather (temperatures reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) favored summer grain and oilseed planting throughout central Argentina. Late-week showers (5-25 mm) boosted topsoil moisture for germination, although the cooler weather that accompanied the rain slowed emergence in La Pampa and Buenos Aires, where temperatures once again fell below 5 degrees C. Farther north, locally heavy rainfall (25-100 mm or more) continued from northern Santa Fe to eastern Formosa, increasing moisture for cotton and other summer crops, but drier weather returned to Santiago del Estero and Chaco's western growing areas. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), corn was 73 percent planted as of November 8, 9 points ahead of last year's pace. Sunflowers were 68 percent planted, also ahead of last year's pace (64 percent), and soybeans were 27 percent planted compared with 25 percent last year.

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