



## STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

M. MICHAEL ROUNDS, GOVERNOR

It is again my pleasure to welcome you to take part in reviewing the information in this book put together by the National Agricultural Statistics Service. The state of South Dakota relies on the information in this bulletin to track the changes in agriculture in South Dakota. Agriculture continues to be the strongest economic engine in our state, and we are encouraged by the data we see in this year's report. We continue to remain strong nationally in our primary products and yet hold value in some of our minor crops.



Agriculture has had to be innovative to remain viable in an increasingly competitive marketplace. We continue to look at every avenue to pursue growth and viability. The energy opportunities that have developed in our state involve more farm families than any other state in our nation. This true entrepreneurial spirit is what South Dakota was founded on.

We continue to see advancements in agriculture and research that will help our farmers and ranchers remain viable and an integral part of South Dakota's economy. This publication helps guide us as we pursue the new opportunities that we find in our state.

Producers can use this information as a tool in determining what they plant and how they market their production. Planting and marketing decisions will become increasingly important in a very competitive global marketplace.

I want to thank the families that take the time to help provide the information we find in this publication. With their assistance, agriculture will continue to be the cornerstone of our statewide economy.

Sincerely,

M. Michael Rounds



# South Dakota Department of Agriculture

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## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

My Fellow South Dakotans:

As I assume the leadership role for the South Dakota Department of Agriculture, I have become increasingly aware of the opportunities and challenges that we face in South Dakota. These challenges and opportunities can only be met with sound, logical decisions which must be based on reliable information like that found in the South Dakota Agricultural Statistics Service annual bulletin. The information in this publication is an important tool for all of us.



The second goal of the Governor's 2010 Initiative is to increase the Gross State Product. The data in this bulletin helps us by providing the yardstick by which we measure our success. Reliable and sound data is the way in which we can determine if we are truly moving the State of South Dakota forward with our initiatives.

Our opportunities, as producers, will continue to expand in the near future. We will have a new farm bill that will focus more funding on energy and conservation than ever before. It will be up to us to utilize that knowledge and the best data available to continue to make a living in agriculture.

The resources that we have available will help us craft the direction we will take in the future. It is important that we have good information as we develop policies that will affect our children. We need to ensure that all components of agriculture are represented in our decision-making and the annual bulletin helps us to track not only the major commodities grown in South Dakota but also the impacts we receive from some of the minor crops.

Corn, soybeans, wheat, cattle and swine will most likely be our mainstays for agriculture in South Dakota but new energy crops and specialty crops may hold the key to sustainability for some of our farms and ranches in the future.

We have a wealth of business opportunities before us and need to continue to explore these new ideas for the future growth and development of our state. If we want our children and grandchildren to enjoy the same opportunities we have had in agriculture, then we need to explore the many new business opportunities available.

I want to thank everyone that helped provide the information in this bulletin which allows us to make sound decisions and to base our policies and business assumptions upon. It is this spirit of cooperation that makes the State of South Dakota a great place to work and live.

Sincerely

*Bill Even*

Bill Even

**Agriculture – South Dakota's #1 Industry**



United States Department of Agriculture  
National Agricultural Statistics Service  
South Dakota Field Office



We are proud to present you with the 67<sup>th</sup> edition of **South Dakota Agriculture**. This book contains current and historical information on national, state, and county levels of agricultural production. It continues to provide a valuable service to everyone involved in agriculture, South Dakota's number one industry.

Rapid changes are occurring in production agriculture. Adjusting to industry changes requires sound decision-making based on facts. USDA statistics provide everyone with the most complete, unbiased information to analyze and use when making these decisions.

We appreciate the cooperation and support of the South Dakota Department of Agriculture, which provides funding for this publication. We especially thank the many ranchers and farmers who take the time to participate in our surveys and provide most of the information used in preparing South Dakota statistics. Thanks also go out to elevator managers, other agricultural businesses, county Extension educators, and Farm Service Agency directors, who provide additional information used in preparing these statistics.

In addition, we wish to thank our office staff and field and office enumerators for their dedication in providing our state with the highest quality agricultural statistics possible. Our staff is dedicated to serving the agricultural data needs of all users. Please contact us anytime with your questions, comments, and requests for information.



Sincerely,

*Carter Anderson*

CARTER ANDERSON  
Director



Sincerely,

*Steve Noyes*

STEVE NOYES  
Deputy Director

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**NUMBER OF FARMS, AVERAGE SIZE OF FARM, AND LAND IN FARMS,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, 1977-2006**

YEAR	NUMBER OF FARMS	AVERAGE SIZE FARM	LAND IN FARMS	YEAR	NUMBER OF FARMS	AVERAGE SIZE FARM	LAND IN FARMS
	-- 1,000 --	ACRES	1,000 ACRES		-- 1,000 --	ACRES	1,000 ACRES
1977	41.0	1,100	45,100	1992	35.0	1,263	44,200
1978	40.0	1,125	45,000	1993	34.5	1,281	44,200
1979	39.0	1,154	45,000	1994	34.0	1,300	44,200
1980	38.5	1,169	45,000	1995	33.0	1,333	44,000
1981	38.0	1,176	44,700	1996	32.5	1,354	44,000
1982	37.5	1,187	44,500	1997	32.5	1,354	44,000
1983	37.0	1,203	44,500	1998	32.5	1,354	44,000
1984	37.0	1,203	44,500	1999	32.5	1,354	44,000
1985	36.5	1,219	44,500	2000	32.4	1,358	44,000
1986	36.0	1,236	44,500	2001	32.0	1,372	43,900
1987	35.5	1,248	44,500	2002	31.8	1,377	43,800
1988	35.0	1,266	44,300	2003	31.6	1,386	43,800
1989	35.0	1,266	44,300	2004	31.6	1,386	43,800
1990	35.0	1,266	44,300	2005	31.4	1,392	43,700
1991	35.0	1,263	44,200	2006	31.3	1,396	43,700

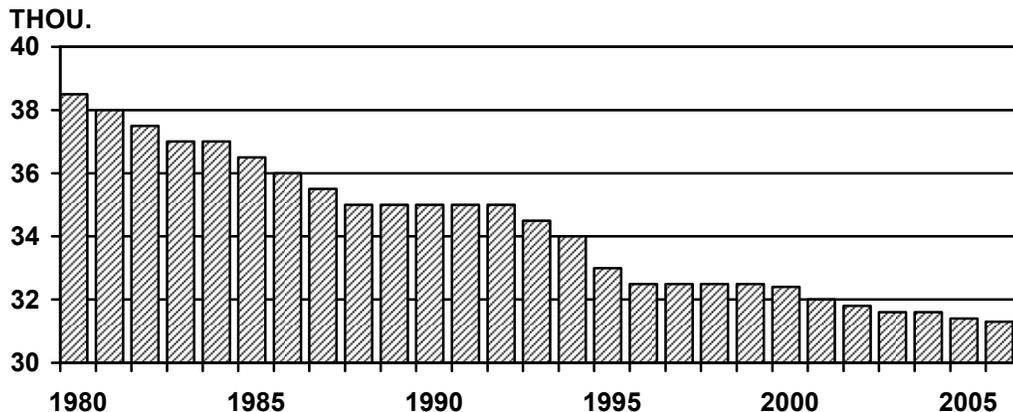
**NUMBER AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS, BY SALES CLASS,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, 2002-2006**

YEAR	\$1,000-9,999		\$10,000-99,999		\$100,000-249,999		\$250,000-499,999		\$500,000+	
	NUMBER	AVG. SIZE (ACRES)	NUMBER	AVG. SIZE (ACRES)	NUMBER	AVG. SIZE (ACRES)	NUMBER	AVG. SIZE (ACRES)	NUMBER	AVG. SIZE (ACRES)
2002	8,800	386	12,800	898	6,300	2,159	2,600	3,308	1,300	5,154
2003	8,800	398	12,700	898	6,200	2,194	2,600	3,308	1,300	5,154
2004	8,600	384	12,600	873	6,200	2,194	2,700	3,185	1,500	4,867
2005	8,300	386	12,500	856	6,200	2,194	2,800	3,143	1,600	4,625
2006	8,300	373	12,300	854	6,100	2,213	2,900	3,069	1,700	4,529

**NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMS,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, 2002-2006**

ITEM	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
ALL CATTLE	19,000	18,000	17,500	17,000	16,500
BEEF COWS	16,500	15,500	15,500	15,000	14,500
MILK COWS	1,200	1,100	1,000	800	750
HOGS	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,200	1,100
ALL SHEEP	2,300	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,000

**NUMBER OF FARMS, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1980-2006**



**NUMBER OF FARMS, AVERAGE SIZE OF FARM, AND LAND IN FARMS,  
UNITED STATES, 1977-2006**

YEAR	NUMBER OF FARMS	AVERAGE SIZE FARM	LAND IN FARMS	YEAR	NUMBER OF FARMS	AVERAGE SIZE FARM	LAND IN FARMS
	-- 1,000 --	ACRES	1,000 ACRES		-- 1,000 --	ACRES	1,000 ACRES
1977	2,456	427	1,047,785	1992	2,108	464	978,503
1978	2,436	429	1,044,790	1993	2,202	440	968,845
1979	2,437	428	1,042,015	1994	2,198	440	965,935
1980	2,440	426	1,038,885	1995	2,196	438	962,515
1981	2,440	424	1,034,190	1996	2,191	438	958,675
1982	2,407	427	1,027,795	1997	2,191	436	956,010
1983	2,379	430	1,023,425	1998	2,192	434	952,080
1984	2,334	436	1,017,803	1999	2,187	434	948,460
1985	2,293	447	1,012,073	2000	2,167	436	945,080
1986	2,250	441	1,005,333	2001	2,149	438	942,070
1987	2,213	451	998,923	2002	2,135	440	940,300
1988	2,201	452	994,423	2003	2,127	441	938,650
1989	2,175	456	990,723	2004	2,113	443	936,295
1990	2,146	460	986,850	2005	2,099	445	933,210
1991	2,117	464	981,736	2006	2,090	446	932,430

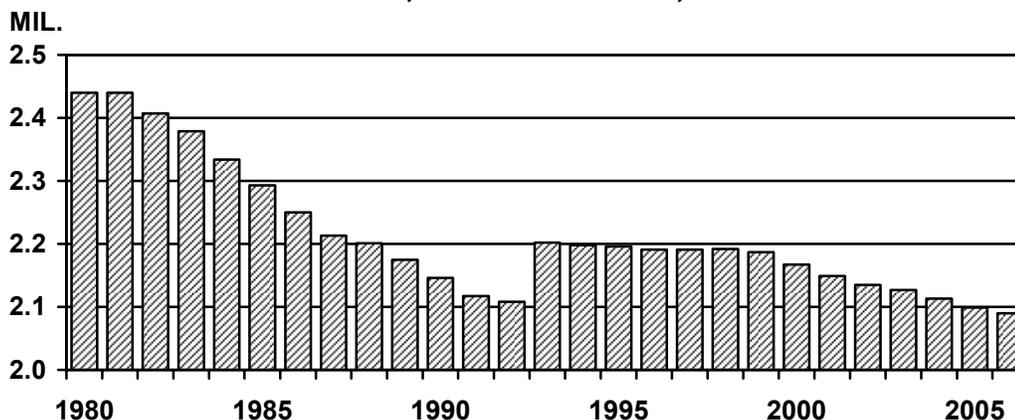
**NUMBER AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS, BY SALES CLASS,  
UNITED STATES, 2002-2006**

YEAR	\$1,000-9,999		\$10,000-99,999		\$100,000-249,999		\$250,000-499,999		\$500,000+	
	NUMBER	AVG. SIZE ACRES	NUMBER	AVG. SIZE ACRES	NUMBER	AVG. SIZE ACRES	NUMBER	AVG. SIZE ACRES	NUMBER	AVG. SIZE ACRES
2002	1,201,840	105	604,570	449	168,820	1,163	86,550	1,724	73,580	2,678
2003	1,199,270	104	600,540	450	167,220	1,172	86,550	1,735	73,280	2,697
2004	1,181,190	102	599,280	445	167,030	1,159	88,980	1,701	76,490	2,664
2005	1,166,320	101	596,040	437	167,080	1,151	89,840	1,694	79,410	2,643
2006	1,153,910	99	597,350	433	166,220	1,151	90,960	1,694	81,350	2,624

**NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMS,  
UNITED STATES, 2002-2006**

ITEM	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	-----1,000-----				
ALL CATTLE	1,036.4	1,013.6	989.5	982.5	971.4
BEEF COWS	808.1	792.1	774.9	770.2	762.9
MILK COWS	91.2	86.4	81.5	78.3	75.1
HOGS	76.3	73.7	69.5	67.3	65.5
ALL SHEEP	68.2	67.7	67.6	68.3	69.1

**NUMBER OF FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1980-2006**



NOTE: A CHANGE IN FARM DEFINITION, APPLIED FROM 1993 ON, NOW INCLUDES OPERATIONS HAVING MAPLE SYRUP, SHORT ROTATION WOODY CROPS, OR FIVE OR MORE HORSES OR PONIES WITH NO OTHER AGRICULTURE.

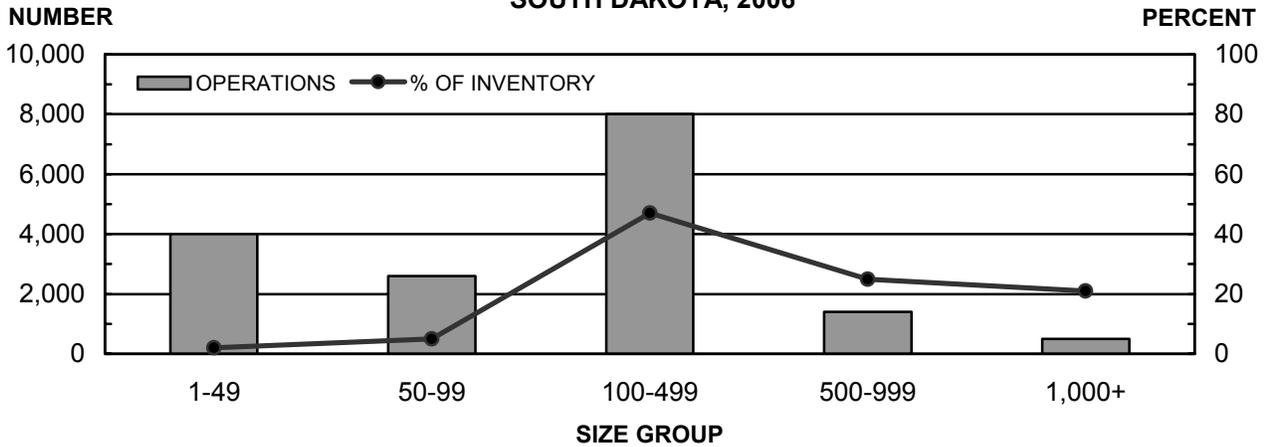
**CATTLE AND BEEF COW OPERATIONS,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, 2002-2006**

YEAR	CATTLE AND CALVES						BEEF COWS				
	1-49 HEAD	50-99 HEAD	100-499 HEAD	500-999 HEAD	1,000+ HEAD	TOTAL	1-49 HEAD	50-99 HEAD	100-499 HEAD	500+ HEAD	TOTAL
	-----NUMBER-----						-----NUMBER-----				
2002	4,600	3,400	9,200	1,300	500	19,000	6,700	3,570	5,800	430	16,500
2003	4,400	3,000	9,000	1,150	450	18,000	6,300	3,490	5,300	410	15,500
2004	4,700	2,600	8,500	1,200	500	17,500	6,000	3,560	5,500	440	15,500
2005	4,300	2,400	8,400	1,400	500	17,000	5,700	3,350	5,500	450	15,000
2006	4,000	2,600	8,000	1,400	500	16,500	5,400	3,200	5,450	450	14,500

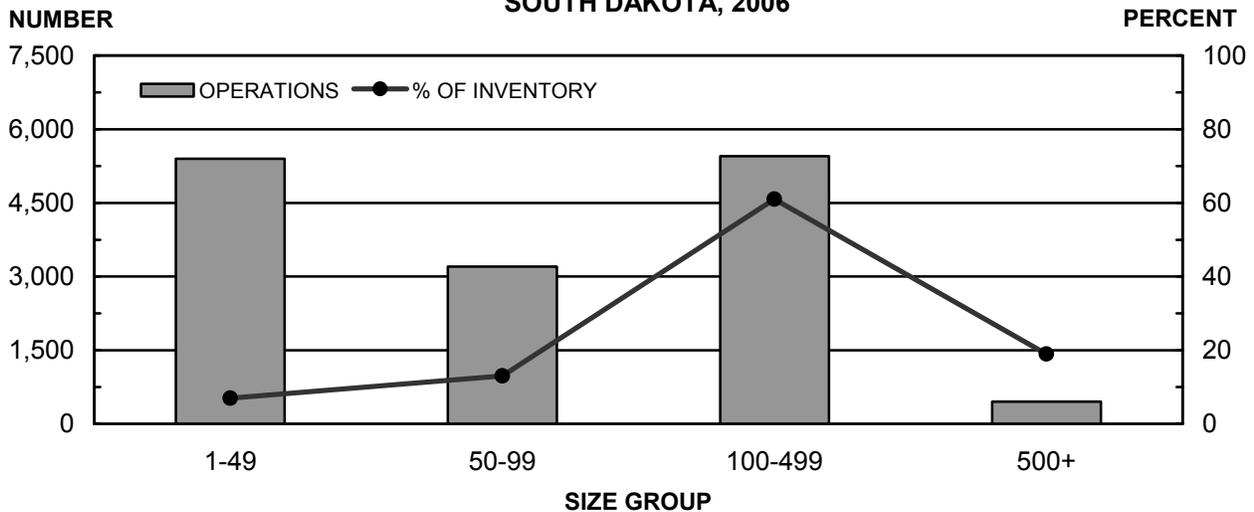
**CATTLE AND BEEF COWS, PERCENT OF INVENTORY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, 2002-2006**

YEAR	CATTLE AND CALVES						BEEF COWS				
	1-49 HEAD	50-99 HEAD	100-499 HEAD	500-999 HEAD	1,000+ HEAD	TOTAL	1-49 HEAD	50-99 HEAD	100-499 HEAD	500+ HEAD	TOTAL
	-----PERCENT-----						-----PERCENT-----				
2002	2.5	6.0	50.0	21.5	20.0	100.0	9.0	13.0	61.0	17.0	100.0
2003	2.7	5.8	51.0	20.5	20.0	100.0	8.5	14.0	60.0	17.5	100.0
2004	2.5	5.0	51.0	21.5	20.0	100.0	8.0	14.0	60.0	18.0	100.0
2005	2.0	4.5	48.5	24.0	21.0	100.0	7.0	13.5	61.0	18.5	100.0
2006	2.0	5.0	47.0	25.0	21.0	100.0	7.0	13.0	61.0	19.0	100.0

**CATTLE OPERATIONS AND PERCENT OF INVENTORY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, 2006**



**BEEF COW OPERATIONS AND PERCENT OF INVENTORY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, 2006**



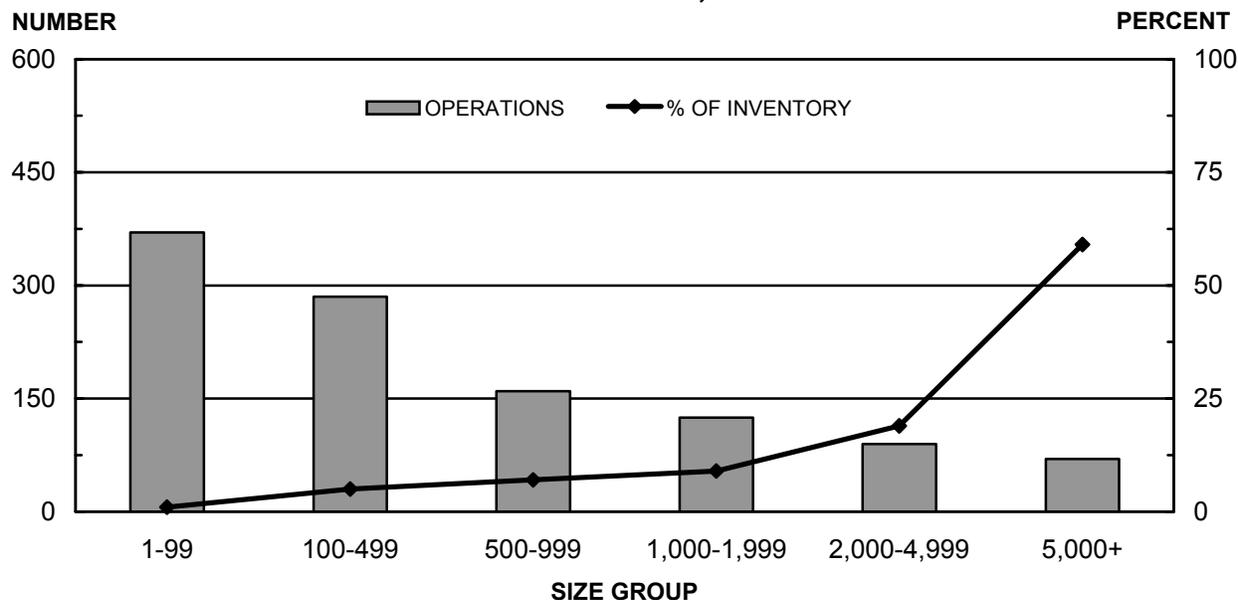
### HOG OPERATIONS, SOUTH DAKOTA, 2002-2006

YEAR	HOGS AND PIGS						TOTAL
	1-99 HEAD	100-499 HEAD	500-999 HEAD	1,000-1,999 HEAD	2,000-4,999 HEAD	5,000+ HEAD	
	----- NUMBER -----						
2002	550	450	220	125	90	65	1,500
2003	550	450	220	125	90	65	1,500
2004	550	410	170	115	90	65	1,400
2005	485	290	170	100	90	65	1,200
2006	370	285	160	125	90	70	1,100

### HOGS, PERCENT OF INVENTORY, SOUTH DAKOTA, 2002-2006

YEAR	HOGS AND PIGS						TOTAL
	1-99 HEAD	100-499 HEAD	500-999 HEAD	1,000-1,999 HEAD	2,000-4,999 HEAD	5,000+ HEAD	
	----- PERCENT -----						
2002	1.0	9.0	11.0	10.0	21.0	48.0	100.0
2003	1.5	8.5	11.0	10.0	20.0	49.0	100.0
2004	1.0	7.5	9.0	10.0	21.0	51.5	100.0
2005	1.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	20.0	58.0	100.0
2006	1.0	5.0	7.0	9.0	19.0	59.0	100.0

### HOG OPERATIONS AND PERCENT OF INVENTORY, SOUTH DAKOTA, 2006



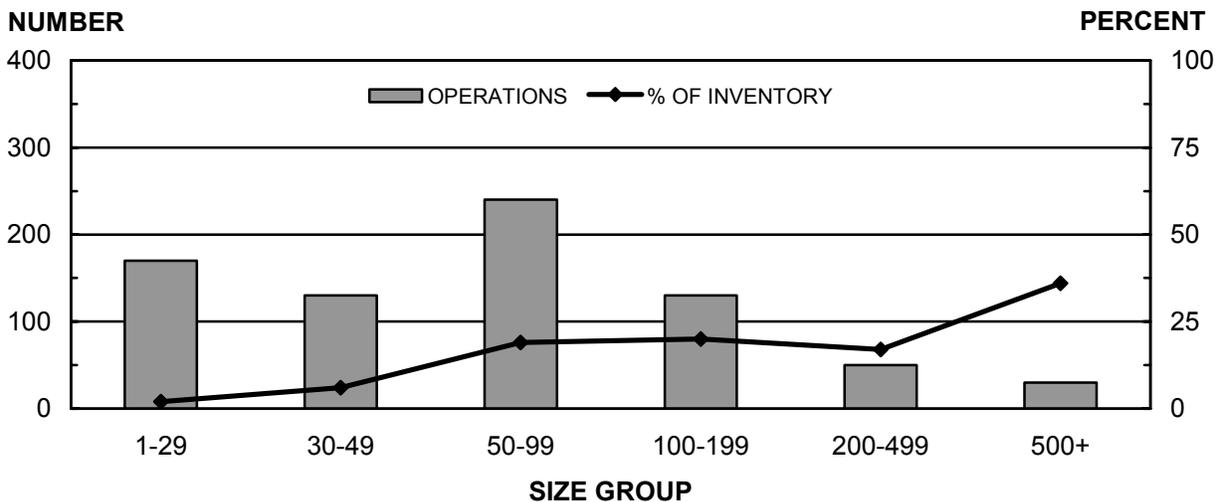
**MILK COW OPERATIONS,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, 2002-2006**

YEAR	MILK COWS						TOTAL
	1-29 HEAD	30-49 HEAD	50-99 HEAD	100-199 HEAD	200-499 HEAD	500+ HEAD	
	-----NUMBER-----						
2002	430	230	330	150	40	20	1,200
2003	400	190	300	150	40	20	1,100
2004	350	170	270	145	45	20	1,000
2005	170	150	270	140	45	25	800
2006	170	130	240	130	50	30	750

**MILK COWS, PERCENT OF INVENTORY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, 2002-2006**

YEAR	MILK COWS						TOTAL
	1-29 HEAD	30-49 HEAD	50-99 HEAD	100-199 HEAD	200-499 HEAD	500+ HEAD	
	-----PERCENT-----						
2002	5.0	10.0	25.5	21.0	13.5	25.0	100.0
2003	4.5	8.5	24.0	22.5	14.0	26.5	100.0
2004	3.0	8.0	22.0	22.5	16.5	28.0	100.0
2005	2.0	7.0	22.0	22.0	17.0	30.0	100.0
2006	2.0	6.0	19.0	20.0	17.0	36.0	100.0

**MILK COW OPERATIONS AND PERCENT OF INVENTORY,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, 2006**



## SOUTH DAKOTA WEATHER SUMMARY, 2006

### GENERAL

The headline story for 2006 was the drought. At some point during July and August, every acre of South Dakota was considered under moderate, severe, extreme or exceptional drought conditions. The small grains were able to utilize soil moisture early in the growing season, while other row crops utilized the rains in August. In spite of the harsh conditions, final crop yields were better than during the drought of 2002.

### JANUARY

Average temperatures ranged from 10 to 20 degrees above normal, with averages mostly in the 30's. These temperatures resulted in minimal snow cover, with the average snow depth for the state at 0.9 inch at month's end. While minimal snow cover allowed for extended use of field residue for grazing, many producers were apprehensive about the winter's effects on alfalfa and fall seedings.

### FEBRUARY

Statewide, temperatures during the month averaged only 2.7 degrees above normal, with most stations reporting below normal precipitation. With small amounts of precipitation, a lack of snow cover continued, with the average snow depth for the state rated at 0.5 inch at month's end. However, a lack of snow proved beneficial to livestock producers as calving and lambing season started. Livestock remained in mostly good to excellent condition.

### MARCH

A major snowstorm occurred the second weekend in March affecting the western two-thirds of the state. The average snow depth for the state was 3.7 inches on March 26<sup>th</sup>. With snowfall accumulation from 12 to 20 inches in several areas, many producers reported issues with calving and lambing during the month, as well as problems with accessibility of feed supplies. In spite of the storm, 31 of 43 stations remained with below normal precipitation since January 1<sup>st</sup>.

### APRIL

Every reporting station received precipitation in April and many stations reported precipitation every week. The recurring storms delayed initial fieldwork but improved soil moisture levels, except in the western part of the state. Mid-April saw a snowstorm hit the western side of the state, further slowing fieldwork. At month's end, spring wheat was 83 percent and oats 71 percent seeded, both ahead of the five-year averages of 75 and 68 percent, respectively. Calving and lambing closed the month at 85 percent and 82 percent complete, respectively.

### MAY

May started with average to slightly below average precipitation and cooler than average temperatures. The month ended drier, with above average temperatures. Statewide average precipitation, accumulated since April 1, on May 28<sup>th</sup> totaled 1.18 inches below normal. Small grain seeding was completed after May 21<sup>st</sup>, whereas corn and soybean planting progressed ahead of normal by the end of May.

### JUNE

June continued to be dry, and on June 25<sup>th</sup> the statewide average precipitation since April 1<sup>st</sup> was 2.07 inches below normal. Heat began to be a factor as many stations reported highs in the 90's and several in the 100's for the first three weeks of June. These conditions pushed small grain development ahead of normal, despite some late plantings. The driest area was the north central part of the state, but rippled out from there to encompass the western three quarters of the state.

### JULY

On July 30<sup>th</sup>, statewide precipitation since April 1 was 4.32 inches below average. The entire state was rated at a minimum of moderate drought conditions, according to the "U.S. Drought Monitor," with the north central region rated an exceptional drought. Small grains matured faster than normal because of the heat and moisture stress. Harvest by the end of July was over 20 percentage points ahead of average for all crops. Row crop development also continued ahead of normal for all crops.

### AUGUST

Significant rainfall in August brought much needed relief to the eastern part of the state, and temperatures were only slightly above normal. However, the "U.S. Drought Monitor" still had the whole state listed at a minimum of abnormally dry, with the exceptional drought area shifting slightly to the west. Harvest of small grains was finished mid August, about two weeks ahead of normal. Row crops developed ahead of the five-year averages and welcomed the rainfall received.

### SEPTEMBER

September turned slightly cooler than normal with rains recorded at all stations for the first and fourth weeks of the month. Row crops had been developing ahead of normal, but maturity slowed due to the September rains. Corn and sorghum silage harvest started early because of the many stressed acres, as producers tried to salvage corn acres wherever possible. Although soybean harvest started mid month, progress the last half of September was slow. Winter wheat seedings advanced all month, slightly ahead of normal.

### OCTOBER

With over 25 days suitable for fieldwork and limited precipitation in October, harvest progressed normally. Soybean harvest was virtually complete by month's end, with corn 64 percent and sorghum 85 percent harvested, equaling the five-year averages. Sunflower harvest was slow throughout October and, even though 63 percent harvested by the end of the month, was 9 points behind average. Many producers began to utilize field residue for grazing.

### NOVEMBER

November was cool the first week, but warmer than normal the next two weeks. The little precipitation received didn't slow harvest progress, as there were 19 days suitable for fieldwork in the first 3 weeks. Corn, sorghum and sunflower harvest were all complete about the 21<sup>st</sup> of the month. The western half of South Dakota was still short of moisture, with many empty stock dams and ponds. The last weekly report showed 43 percent of the state short or very short of topsoil moisture, while 58 percent of the state was short or very short of subsoil moisture.

### DECEMBER

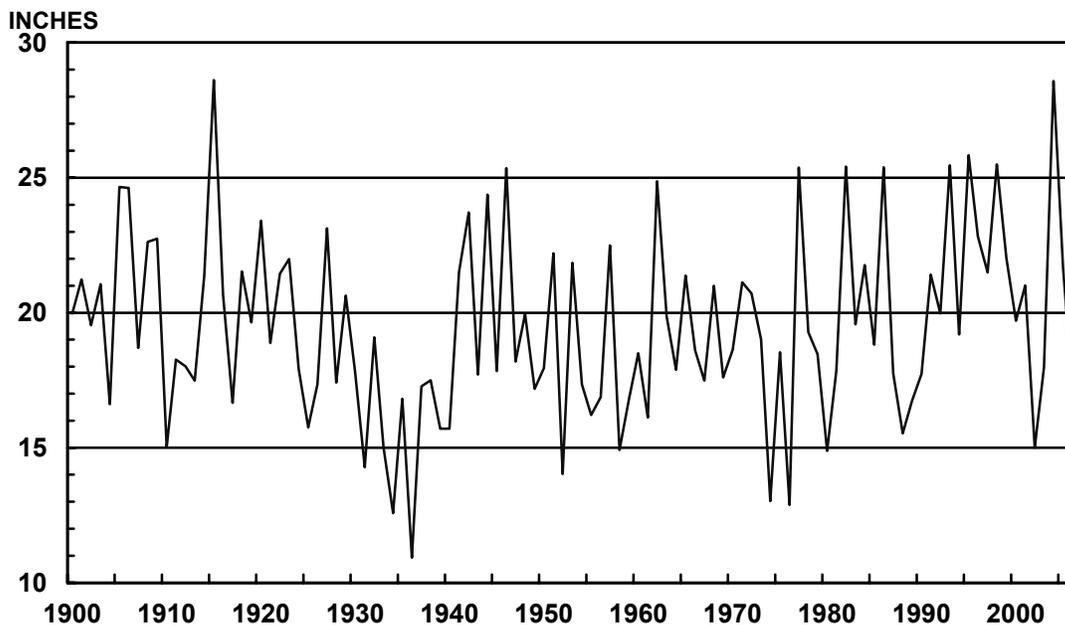
A rather mild December started out dry, but the latter part of the month brought rain and snow to central and eastern areas. The northwestern part of the state received little to no precipitation. The lack of cold and snow allowed producers to conserve feed supplies and utilize grazing. The early mild conditions also benefited the condition of livestock and reduced death loss. As of December 31<sup>st</sup>, the average state snow depth was only 1.6 inches. The western third of the state continued to lack moisture. Livestock enjoyed the mild weather with extended grazing on crop residue.

### PRECIPITATION SOUTH DAKOTA, 2005-2006

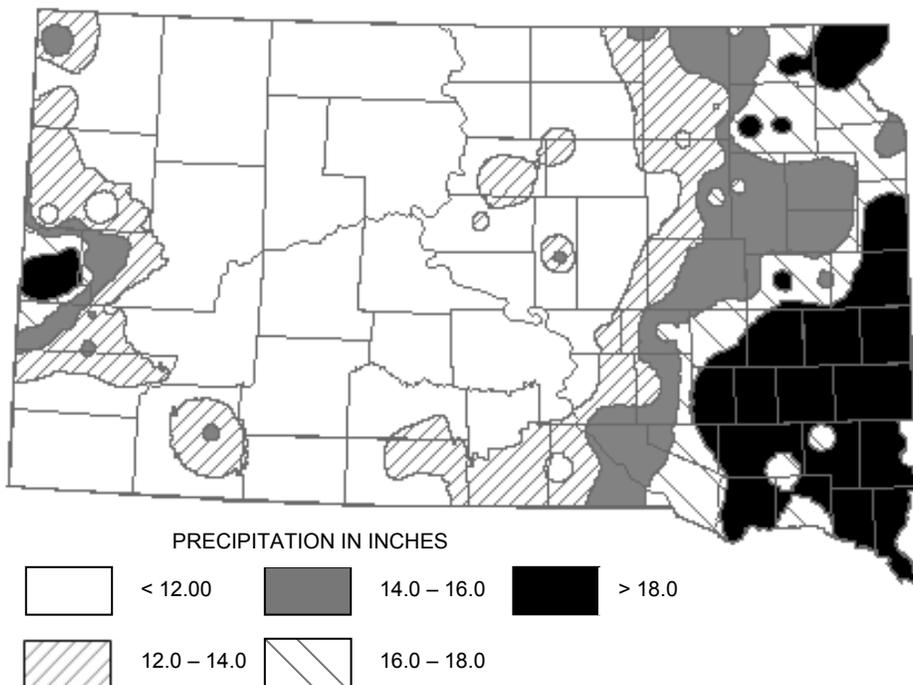
DIST.	STATION	GROWING SEASON				ANNUAL			
		APR 1-SEP 30, 2005		APR 1-SEP 30, 2006		2005		2006	
		TOTAL	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	TOTAL	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	TOTAL	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	TOTAL	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL
-----INCHES-----									
NW	CAMP CROOK	10.83	-0.28	10.11	-1.00	13.85	-0.52	11.11	-3.26
	NEWELL	14.35	+2.96	10.25	-1.14	16.55	+1.07	12.74	-2.74
	LEMMON	15.83	+2.27	10.15	-3.41	19.75	+1.51	12.21	-6.03
	DUPREE	14.65	+1.27	9.02	-4.36	16.79	-1.05	11.28	-6.56
NC	MOBRIDGE	12.46	-0.23	6.63	-6.06	14.33	-2.61	7.91	-9.03
	FAULKTON	18.26	+3.41	10.31	-4.54	22.54	+2.23	12.98	-7.33
	ABERDEEN	14.09	-1.07	13.63	-1.53	18.70	-1.52	15.94	-4.28
NE	WAUBAY	17.51	+1.62	16.15	+0.26	22.74	+1.79	19.76	-1.19
	WATERTOWN	16.50	+0.13	15.06	-1.31	21.90	-0.04	17.65	-4.29
	MILBANK	16.20	+0.12	15.73	-0.35	22.51	+0.46	19.34	-2.71
WC	SPEARFISH	13.84	-1.36	16.08	+0.88	19.76	-1.90	18.91	-2.75
	RAPID CITY	11.28	-1.11	9.36	-3.03	14.41	-2.23	11.72	-4.92
	COTTONWOOD	12.96	+0.22	8.69	-4.05	16.37	-0.79	12.49	-4.67
	MILESVILLE	15.70	+1.02	10.99	-3.69	18.84	-0.79	14.59	-5.04
C	PIERRE	11.20	-3.61	9.14	-5.67	13.34	-6.54	11.41	-8.47
	HIGHMORE	15.97	-0.02	14.43	-1.56	19.54	-1.69	17.15	-4.08
	HURON	19.65	+4.35	14.42	-0.88	25.78	+4.88	17.53	-3.37
EC	MITCHELL	23.47	+6.68	21.49	+4.70	28.86	+6.00	25.01	+2.15
	BROOKINGS	26.27	+8.53	19.26	+1.52	33.12	+10.31	23.17	+0.36
	SIOUX FALLS	22.98	+4.93	19.89	+1.84	31.71	+7.02	26.74	+2.05
SW	OELRICHS	17.62	+4.63	10.96	-2.03	19.72	+2.47	14.70	-2.55
	PORCUPINE	17.03	+3.79	14.22	+0.98	20.63	+3.11	18.69	+1.17
SC	MURDO	15.15	+0.93	8.58	-5.64	19.39	-0.38	12.92	-6.85
	KENNEBEC	16.85	+2.56	9.68	-4.61	22.83	+4.12	12.80	-5.91
	WINNER	18.11	+0.69	13.40	-4.02	22.70	-1.02	19.16	-4.56
SE	PICKSTOWN	18.82	+1.30	17.09	-0.43	24.83	+1.46	22.52	-0.85
	YANKTON	22.36	+3.61	16.85	-1.90	30.62	+5.53	25.99	+0.90

SOURCE: SOUTH DAKOTA STATE CLIMATOLOGIST.

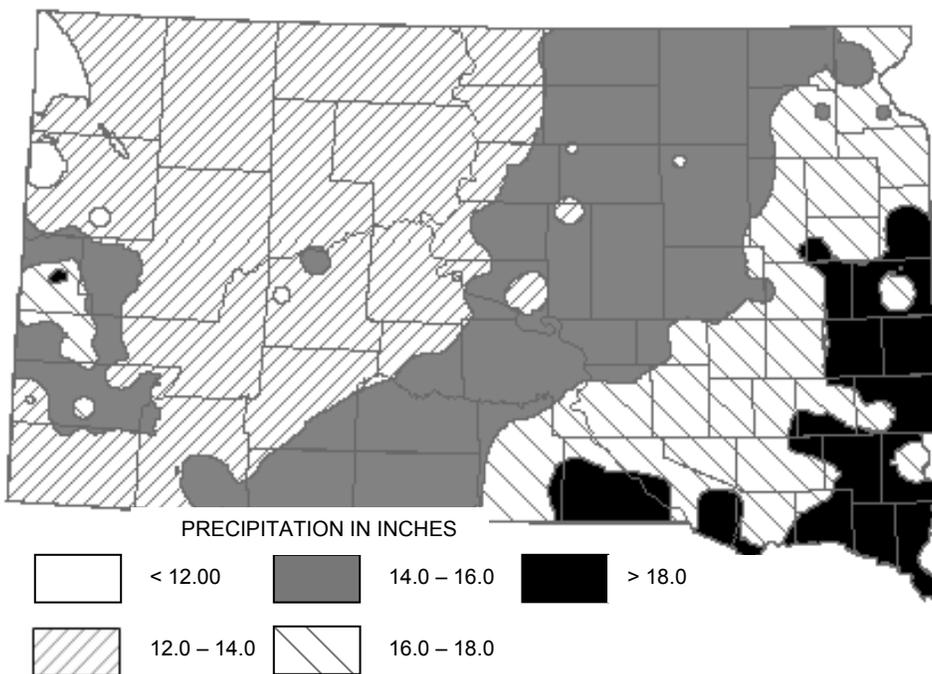
### AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1900-2006



**GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, APRIL THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 2006**



**GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION  
SOUTH DAKOTA, APRIL THROUGH SEPTEMBER AVERAGE, 1971-2000**



SOURCE: SOUTH DAKOTA STATE CLIMATOLOGIST