
Released June 30, 2005, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. For information on *Acreage* call (202) 720-2127, office hours 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET.

Corn Planted Acreage Up 1 Percent from 2004
Soybean Acreage Down 3 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Down 3 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Up 3 Percent

Corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 81.6 million acres, up 1 percent from 2004 and 4 percent above 2003. Farmers increased corn plantings 179,000 acres from their March intentions. Dry conditions during April and May provided favorable planting conditions across much of the Corn Belt which allowed planting to progress well ahead of normal. Similar conditions prevailed in the northern and southern Great Plains. Planting progress in the Southeast, Northwest, and California was slowed by heavy rainfall during April, but drier weather during May allowed growers to recover and finish planting ahead of normal. By May 22, planting progress was ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado, Minnesota, and Texas. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that over 99 percent of the corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview compared with the average of 97 percent for the past 10 years.

The 2005 **soybean** planted area is estimated at 73.3 million acres, down 3 percent from last year's record high acreage. Area for harvest, at 72.4 million acres, is down 2 percent from 2004. The planted area is down 607,000 acres from the March *Prospective Plantings* report. Area planted decreased or was unchanged from last year in most of the 31 major soybean producing States, while planted area in 8 States increased, including Kansas, Missouri, and a new record-high soybean acreage in Nebraska. Growers in North Dakota and Minnesota showed the largest decrease in soybean acreage, each 500,000 acres less than 2004. North Dakota farmers shifted to other crops for more favorable prices compared to soybeans, while many Minnesota growers could not plant their crop due to saturated soils from excessive spring showers. Nationally, farmers reported that 91 percent of the intended soybean acreage had been planted at the time of the survey interview, compared with the average of 78 percent for the past 10 years.

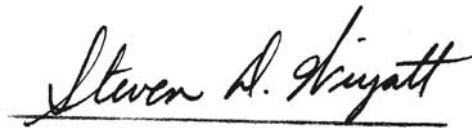
All wheat planted area is estimated at 58.1 million acres, down 3 percent from 2004. Harvested area is expected to total 50.4 million acres, up 1 percent from last year. The 2005 winter wheat planted area, at 41.4 million acres, is 4 percent below last year and down less than 1 percent from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 30.3 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 6.5 million acres Soft Red Winter, 0.8 million acres Hard White Winter, and 3.7 million acres Soft White Winter. Acreage planted to other spring wheat for 2005 is estimated at 14.1 million, up 2 percent from 2004. Of this total, about 13.5 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. The Durum planted area for 2005 is estimated at 2.57 million acres, up fractionally from last year.

All cotton plantings for 2005 are expected to total 14.0 million acres, 3 percent above last year. Upland acreage is expected to total 13.8 million acres, also up 3 percent. Producers in California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas decreased acreage from last year. Growers in all other cotton producing States increased or planted the same acreage as 2004. American-Pima cotton growers planted 266,000 acres, up 7 percent from 2004. The increase is primarily in California, where producers planted 15,000 more Pima acres than last year.

This report was approved on June 30, 2005.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Mike Johanns



Agricultural Statistics Board
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**Principal Crops: Area Planted by State and United States,
2003-2005^{1 2}**

State	2003 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2004 <i>1,000 Acres</i>	2005 <i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	2,048	2,162	2,072
AZ	715	742	728
AR	7,996	8,141	7,496
CA	4,778	4,673	4,487
CO	6,296	6,157	6,290
CT	95	99	87
DE	444	468	437
FL	1,061	1,042	1,078
GA	3,807	3,863	3,826
HI	21	23	24
ID	4,393	4,360	4,308
IL	23,302	23,515	23,375
IN	12,193	12,393	12,353
IA	24,745	24,748	24,895
KS	23,247	22,854	22,974
KY	5,524	5,529	5,507
LA	3,455	3,658	3,480
ME	293	304	295
MD	1,330	1,418	1,331
MA	103	112	108
MI	6,480	6,452	6,530
MN	20,006	19,711	19,481
MS	4,310	4,375	4,275
MO	13,940	14,110	13,743
MT	9,303	9,222	9,479
NE	19,076	18,804	18,962
NV	469	449	484
NH	67	72	70
NJ	328	344	331
NM	1,163	1,192	1,193
NY	3,267	2,653	2,957
NC	4,681	4,765	4,730
ND	21,964	21,171	21,368
OH	10,109	9,991	10,083
OK	10,857	10,705	10,388
OR	2,456	2,371	2,263
PA	3,902	3,893	3,863
RI	12	12	11
SC	1,526	1,699	1,643
SD	17,537	17,314	17,146
TN	4,956	4,805	4,670
TX	23,945	23,119	22,333
UT	1,049	1,028	1,023
VT	335	325	315
VA	2,699	2,751	2,731
WA	3,890	3,754	3,702
WV	622	651	648
WI	8,306	7,960	8,107
WY	1,668	1,441	1,609
US	325,693	322,329	320,243

¹ Crops included in area planted are corn, sorghum, oats, barley, winter wheat, rye, Durum wheat, other spring wheat, rice, soybeans, peanuts, sunflower, cotton, dry edible beans, potatoes, sugarbeets, canola, and proso millet. Harvested acreage is used for all hay, tobacco, and sugarcane in computing total area planted. Includes double cropped acres and unharvested small grains planted as cover crops. Fall potatoes carried forward from the previous year for current year totals.

² States do not add to U.S. due to sunflower, canola, and rye acreage not allocated to States.

**Corn: Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain
by State and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted for All Purposes		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	220	200	195	180
AZ	53	50	27	22
AR	320	240	305	230
CA	540	570	150	165
CO	1,200	1,100	1,040	940
CT ²	31	30		
DE	160	160	153	150
FL	70	65	32	22
GA	335	260	280	220
ID	230	220	75	55
IL	11,750	12,100	11,600	11,950
IN	5,700	5,800	5,530	5,650
IA	12,700	13,000	12,400	12,650
KS	3,100	3,450	2,880	3,100
KY	1,210	1,250	1,140	1,160
LA	420	360	410	350
ME ²	28	28		
MD	490	470	425	400
MA ²	20	20		
MI	2,200	2,250	1,920	1,970
MN	7,500	7,500	7,050	7,000
MS	460	380	440	365
MO	2,950	3,100	2,880	3,000
MT	70	65	15	16
NE	8,250	8,400	7,950	8,100
NV ²	4	4		
NH ²	15	14		
NJ	86	75	72	61
NM	125	120	58	45
NY	980	980	500	455
NC	820	770	740	700
ND	1,800	1,500	1,150	1,200
OH	3,350	3,450	3,110	3,220
OK	250	260	200	210
OR	58	48	28	23
PA	1,400	1,350	980	880
RI ²	2	2		
SC	315	310	295	280
SD	4,650	4,400	4,150	3,900
TN	680	620	615	560
TX	1,830	2,000	1,680	1,800
UT	55	60	12	18
VT ²	95	95		
VA	500	490	360	360
WA	170	150	105	85
WV	48	46	29	31
WI	3,600	3,700	2,600	2,800
WY	90	80	51	45
US	80,930	81,592	73,632	74,368

¹ Forecasted.

² Area harvested for grain not estimated.

**Sorghum: Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain
by State and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted for All Purposes		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	10	10	6	6
AZ	20	15	6	5
AR	60	60	56	57
CA	28	32	12	12
CO	280	200	180	160
DE ²	2		1	
GA	45	50	25	30
IL	85	100	82	95
KS	3,200	2,900	2,900	2,650
KY	15	22	13	20
LA	85	100	80	95
MD ²	5		4	
MS	20	30	18	28
MO	150	125	145	120
NE	550	390	415	270
NM	140	140	92	90
NC	17	16	14	13
OK	270	280	240	230
PA	12	11	4	3
SC	7	10	5	6
SD	250	200	150	120
TN	20	22	17	20
TX	2,210	2,300	2,050	2,000
VA ²	5		2	
US	7,486	7,013	6,517	6,030

¹ Forecasted.

² Estimates discontinued in 2005.

**Oats: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted ¹		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL ³		50		25
CA	240	280	25	20
CO	75	75	20	25
GA	90	80	25	25
ID	90	90	20	20
IL	55	60	35	45
IN	25	20	12	7
IA	220	220	140	130
KS	120	110	40	50
ME	34	30	32	29
MI	80	90	65	80
MN	310	320	190	210
MO	26	35	13	20
MT	105	95	40	40
NE	140	150	55	60
NY	65	95	50	80
NC	55	50	25	25
ND	490	500	220	240
OH	65	70	50	60
OK	50	40	15	10
OR	50	45	20	20
PA	130	140	110	120
SC	40	35	20	20
SD	380	370	170	180
TX	680	750	160	160
UT	60	55	8	8
VA ³		12		7
WA	20	35	7	15
WI	340	380	210	225
WY	50	60	15	20
US	4,085	4,342	1,792	1,976

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

³ Estimates began in 2005.

**Barley: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted ¹		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AZ	40	30	38	28
CA	110	100	75	65
CO	80	60	77	58
DE	29	29	26	28
ID	680	630	650	610
KS	15	17	12	15
KY	9	10	8	9
ME	23	23	22	22
MD	42	46	39	42
MI	14	13	12	11
MN	130	120	115	105
MT	1,000	950	830	750
NE ³	6		3	
NV	4	4	2	2
NJ	3	3	2	2
NY	14	17	10	15
NC	23	22	15	15
ND	1,600	1,250	1,480	1,150
OH	5	6	4	5
OR	75	75	66	65
PA	65	55	55	50
SD	70	70	50	50
UT	50	40	40	30
VA	55	60	40	44
WA	250	210	245	205
WI	45	50	30	30
WY	90	80	75	65
US	4,527	3,970	4,021	3,471

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2005.

**All Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted ¹		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	120	120	60	50
AZ	105	85	103	83
AR	670	220	620	165
CA	680	565	420	333
CO	2,315	2,670	1,714	2,419
DE	50	50	47	48
FL	18	20	15	14
GA	330	320	190	160
ID	1,250	1,265	1,190	1,204
IL	920	650	900	600
IN	450	360	440	340
IA	28	25	24	15
KS	10,000	10,100	8,500	9,600
KY	530	420	380	300
LA	180	130	165	120
MD	160	150	145	140
MI	660	650	640	640
MN	1,728	1,825	1,636	1,753
MS	160	110	135	95
MO	1,050	650	930	570
MT	5,470	5,320	5,025	5,110
NE	1,850	1,800	1,650	1,700
NV	14	14	9	7
NJ	28	28	24	22
NM	490	490	300	280
NY	105	120	100	115
NC	600	590	460	440
ND	8,195	8,860	7,775	8,550
OH	920	860	890	830
OK	6,200	5,900	4,700	3,900
OR	1,000	1,000	955	965
PA	140	170	135	160
SC	190	180	180	170
SD	3,270	3,318	2,798	3,167
TN	400	270	280	170
TX	6,300	5,700	3,500	3,200
UT	143	152	132	141
VA	210	200	180	170
WA	2,330	2,340	2,275	2,285
WV	8	7	5	5
WI	247	206	231	180
WY	160	170	141	145
US	59,674	58,080	49,999	50,361

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

**Winter Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted ¹		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	120	120	60	50
AZ	5	5	4	4
AR	670	220	620	165
CA	560	485	320	260
CO	2,300	2,650	1,700	2,400
DE	50	50	47	48
FL	18	20	15	14
GA	330	320	190	160
ID	750	770	700	730
IL	920	650	900	600
IN	450	360	440	340
IA	28	25	24	15
KS	10,000	10,100	8,500	9,600
KY	530	420	380	300
LA	180	130	165	120
MD	160	150	145	140
MI	660	650	640	640
MN	27	25	25	23
MS	160	110	135	95
MO	1,050	650	930	570
MT	1,900	2,150	1,630	2,050
NE	1,850	1,800	1,650	1,700
NV	6	8	3	5
NJ	28	28	24	22
NM	490	490	300	280
NY	105	120	100	115
NC	600	590	460	440
ND	245	260	225	250
OH	920	860	890	830
OK	6,200	5,900	4,700	3,900
OR	820	870	780	840
PA	140	170	135	160
SC	190	180	180	170
SD	1,650	1,500	1,250	1,400
TN	400	270	280	170
TX	6,300	5,700	3,500	3,200
UT	130	135	120	125
VA	210	200	180	170
WA	1,800	1,900	1,750	1,850
WV	8	7	5	5
WI	240	200	225	175
WY	150	160	135	140
US	43,350	41,408	34,462	34,271

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

**Durum Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AZ	100	80	99	79
CA	120	80	100	73
ID ²		25		24
MN ³	1		1	
MT	570	570	545	560
ND	1,750	1,800	1,600	1,700
SD	20	18	18	17
US	2,561	2,573	2,363	2,453

¹ Forecasted.

² Estimates began in 2005.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2005.

**Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CO	15	20	14	19
ID	500	470	490	450
MN	1,700	1,800	1,610	1,730
MT	3,000	2,600	2,850	2,500
NV	8	6	6	2
ND	6,200	6,800	5,950	6,600
OR	180	130	175	125
SD	1,600	1,800	1,530	1,750
UT	13	17	12	16
WA	530	440	525	435
WI	7	6	6	5
WY	10	10	6	5
US	13,763	14,099	13,174	13,637

¹ Forecasted.

**Rye: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted ¹		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
GA	250	270	25	20
ND ³	25		20	
OK	300	340	110	120
SD ³	20		11	
Oth Sts ⁴	785	830	154	183
US	1,380	1,440	320	323

¹ Includes area planted in preceding fall.

² Forecasted.

³ Beginning in 2005, ND and SD are no longer published individually.

⁴ For 2004, Other States include IL, KS, MI, MN, NE, NY, NC, PA, SC, TX, and WI. For 2005, Other States include IL, KS, MI, MN, NE, NY, NC, ND, PA, SC, SD, TX, and WI.

**Rice: Area Planted and Harvested by Class, State,
and United States, 2004-2005**

Class and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Long Grain				
AR	1,405	1,470	1,400	1,465
CA	7	7	7	7
LA	525	520	520	515
MS	235	245	234	243
MO	195	195	194	190
TX	220	200	216	200
US	2,587	2,637	2,571	2,620
Medium Grain				
AR	155	145	154	144
CA	540	470	535	467
LA	13	10	13	10
MO	1	1	1	1
TX	2	1	2	1
US	711	627	705	623
Short Grain				
AR	1	1	1	1
CA	48	44	48	44
US	49	45	49	45
All				
AR	1,561	1,616	1,555	1,610
CA	595	521	590	518
LA	538	530	533	525
MS	235	245	234	243
MO	196	196	195	191
TX	222	201	218	201
US	3,347	3,309	3,325	3,288

¹ Forecasted.

**Proso Millet: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CO	370	320	330	
NE	160	120	135	
SD	180	150	130	
US	710	590	595	

¹ Estimates to be released January 2006 in the Annual Crop Production Summary.

**Hay: Area Harvested by Type, State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	All Hay		Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures		All Other	
	2004	2005 ¹	2004	2005 ¹	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL ²	850	760			850	760
AZ	275	300	240	260	35	40
AR	1,420	1,350	20	20	1,400	1,330
CA	1,550	1,540	1,050	1,020	500	520
CO	1,520	1,470	770	740	750	730
CT	66	55	7	5	59	50
DE	14	15	6	6	8	9
FL ²	260	265			260	265
GA ²	600	650			600	650
ID	1,480	1,480	1,180	1,180	300	300
IL	750	760	400	400	350	360
IN	660	670	350	370	310	300
IA	1,600	1,550	1,300	1,300	300	250
KS	3,350	3,100	950	900	2,400	2,200
KY	2,340	2,460	240	260	2,100	2,200
LA ²	370	400			370	400
ME	155	150	10	10	145	140
MD	215	200	40	40	175	160
MA	88	84	13	14	75	70
MI	1,100	1,150	850	900	250	250
MN	2,000	2,100	1,350	1,400	650	700
MS ²	720	700			720	700
MO	4,350	4,100	400	400	3,950	3,700
MT	2,500	2,950	1,400	1,700	1,100	1,250
NE	2,800	2,750	1,250	1,200	1,550	1,550
NV	420	455	250	260	170	195
NH	57	56	7	6	50	50
NJ	120	120	30	30	90	90
NM	330	350	240	250	90	100
NY	1,270	1,500	470	450	800	1,050
NC	712	695	12	15	700	680
ND	2,730	2,750	1,300	1,450	1,430	1,300
OH	1,190	1,240	470	520	720	720
OK	3,060	3,020	360	320	2,700	2,700
OR	1,130	1,040	480	440	650	600
PA	1,700	1,660	540	500	1,160	1,160
RI	9	8	2	2	7	6
SC ²	330	330			330	330
SD	3,900	3,950	2,250	2,250	1,650	1,700
TN	1,935	1,875	35	25	1,900	1,850
TX	5,350	4,850	150	150	5,200	4,700
UT	715	710	560	550	155	160
VT	230	220	40	40	190	180
VA	1,290	1,290	110	100	1,180	1,190
WA	790	770	480	470	310	300
WV	575	575	45	35	530	540
WI	2,050	2,100	1,600	1,550	450	550
WY	990	1,150	450	580	540	570
US	61,916	61,723	21,707	22,118	40,209	39,605

¹ Forecasted.

² Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures included in all other hay.

**Soybeans: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	210	150	190	140
AR	3,200	3,000	3,150	2,950
DE	210	180	208	178
FL	19	11	17	10
GA	280	200	270	190
IL	9,950	9,700	9,900	9,650
IN	5,550	5,500	5,520	5,470
IA	10,200	10,100	10,150	10,050
KS	2,800	2,900	2,710	2,800
KY	1,310	1,260	1,300	1,250
LA	1,100	900	990	860
MD	500	460	495	455
MI	2,000	1,950	1,980	1,940
MN	7,300	6,800	7,050	6,700
MS	1,670	1,600	1,640	1,570
MO	5,000	5,100	4,960	5,050
NE	4,800	5,000	4,750	4,950
NJ	105	103	103	101
NY	175	200	172	197
NC	1,530	1,550	1,500	1,510
ND	3,750	3,250	3,570	3,200
OH	4,450	4,450	4,420	4,430
OK	320	300	290	270
PA	430	460	425	450
SC	540	440	530	420
SD	4,150	4,050	4,120	4,000
TN	1,210	1,230	1,180	1,200
TX	290	300	270	275
VA	540	540	530	530
WV	19	19	18	18
WI	1,600	1,600	1,550	1,570
US	75,208	73,303	73,958	72,384

¹ Forecasted.

**Soybeans: Percent of Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop,
Selected States and United States, 2001-2005 ¹**

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AL	8	13	12	11	8
AR	23	21	16	16	4
DE	44	39	37	29	41
FL	*	38	38	41	29
GA	39	37	33	61	51
IL	3	4	5	5	3
IN	1	2	3	3	1
KS	6	5	7	2	*
KY	28	29	24	34	29
LA	5	9	9	10	9
MD	31	30	43	43	27
MS	13	9	4	8	1
MO	11	10	7	10	7
NJ	2	21	22	13	31
NC	38	42	41	31	32
OH	1	*	1	1	1
OK	8	24	24	34	3
PA	11	18	11	7	4
SC	48	42	38	38	37
TN	32	35	28	32	15
TX	1	8	5	3	4
VA	48	24	34	37	7
WV	7	4	1	17	9
US	6	6	5	6	4

¹ Data as obtained from area frame samples. These data do not represent official estimates of the Agricultural Statistics Board but provide raw data as obtained from survey respondents. The purpose of these data is to portray trends in soybean production practices.

* Data rounds to less than 0.5 percent.

**Peanuts: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	200.0	220.0	199.0	219.0
FL	145.0	180.0	130.0	165.0
GA	620.0	780.0	610.0	770.0
NM	17.0	18.0	17.0	18.0
NC	105.0	88.0	105.0	88.0
OK	35.0	28.0	33.0	26.0
SC	35.0	65.0	33.0	62.0
TX	240.0	245.0	235.0	240.0
VA	33.0	25.0	32.0	24.0
US	1,430.0	1,649.0	1,394.0	1,612.0

¹ Forecasted.

**Sunflower: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State,
and United States, 2004-2005**

Varietal Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Oil				
CO	90	130	80	120
KS	150	270	140	250
MN	30	60	28	57
NE	36	55	35	53
ND	720	1,000	660	960
SD	410	550	394	531
TX	18	41	16	39
Oth Sts ²	79	70	71	66
US	1,533	2,176	1,424	2,076
Non-Oil				
CO	45	50	43	48
KS	21	30	18	28
MN	30	50	25	47
NE	20	46	18	44
ND	160	230	130	220
SD	25	70	21	64
TX	23	44	22	41
Oth Sts ²	16	18	10	16
US	340	538	287	508
All				
CO	135	180	123	168
KS	171	300	158	278
MN	60	110	53	104
NE	56	101	53	97
ND	880	1,230	790	1,180
SD	435	620	415	595
TX	41	85	38	80
Oth Sts ²	95	88	81	82
US	1,873	2,714	1,711	2,584

¹ Forecasted.

² For 2004, Other States include CA, GA, IL, LA, MI, MO, MT, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, UT, WA, WI, and WY. For 2005, Other States include CA, IL, MI, MO, MT, OK, WI, and WY.

**Canola: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
MN	35	30	32	28
MT ²		23		22
ND	780	1,000	750	980
Oth Sts ³	50	39	46	37
US	865	1,092	828	1,067

¹ Forecasted.

² Estimates began as part of the federal program in 2005.

³ For 2004, Other States include AL, AZ, CA, GA, ID, IN, KS, MI, MT, NY, OR, PA, SC, SD, and WA. For 2005, Other States include ID, MI, OK, OR, and WA.

**Flaxseed: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
MN	3	10	3	9
MT	20	55	19	53
ND	490	850	485	840
SD	10	30	9	29
US	523	945	516	931

¹ Forecasted.

**Safflower: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CA ²		45.0		43.0
MT ²		39.0		37.0
Oth Sts ³		101.0		93.0
US	175.0	185.0	159.0	173.0

¹ Forecasted.

² State estimates began in 2005.

³ Other States include AZ, CO, ID, ND, SD, and UT.

**Other Oilseeds: Area Planted and Harvested,
United States, 2004-2005**

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Rapeseed	8.7	2.2	7.8	1.9
Mustard Seed	73.0	61.0	68.7	42.5

¹ Forecasted.

**Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State
and United States, 2004-2005**

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Upland				
AL	550.0	560.0	540.0	
AZ	240.0	240.0	238.0	
AR	910.0	1,010.0	900.0	
CA	560.0	500.0	557.0	
FL	89.0	85.0	87.0	
GA	1,290.0	1,200.0	1,280.0	
KS	85.0	80.0	80.0	
LA	500.0	600.0	490.0	
MS	1,110.0	1,210.0	1,100.0	
MO	380.0	430.0	378.0	
NM	68.0	55.0	64.0	
NC	730.0	800.0	725.0	
OK	220.0	220.0	200.0	
SC	215.0	250.0	214.0	
TN	530.0	630.0	525.0	
TX	5,850.0	5,800.0	5,350.0	
VA	82.0	90.0	81.0	
US	13,409.0	13,760.0	12,809.0	
Amer-Pima				
AZ	3.0	4.0	3.0	
CA	215.0	230.0	214.0	
NM	10.6	10.0	10.5	
TX	21.0	22.0	20.5	
US	249.6	266.0	248.0	
All				
AL	550.0	560.0	540.0	
AZ	243.0	244.0	241.0	
AR	910.0	1,010.0	900.0	
CA	775.0	730.0	771.0	
FL	89.0	85.0	87.0	
GA	1,290.0	1,200.0	1,280.0	
KS	85.0	80.0	80.0	
LA	500.0	600.0	490.0	
MS	1,110.0	1,210.0	1,100.0	
MO	380.0	430.0	378.0	
NM	78.6	65.0	74.5	
NC	730.0	800.0	725.0	
OK	220.0	220.0	200.0	
SC	215.0	250.0	214.0	
TN	530.0	630.0	525.0	
TX	5,871.0	5,822.0	5,370.5	
VA	82.0	90.0	81.0	
US	13,658.6	14,026.0	13,057.0	

¹ Estimates to be released August 12, 2005 in the "Crop Production" report.

**Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005 ¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CA	49.4	47.0	49.1	46.8
CO	36.0	35.0	33.5	33.0
ID	195.0	168.0	192.0	167.0
MI	165.0	149.0	163.0	148.0
MN	486.0	484.0	470.0	475.0
MT	53.7	51.2	52.1	49.8
NE	49.8	49.0	47.5	45.6
ND	256.0	253.0	246.0	245.0
OH	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.0
OR	12.9	9.7	12.6	9.6
WA	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7
WY	36.4	37.0	35.6	36.0
US	1,345.9	1,284.6	1,306.9	1,257.5

¹ Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except CA. In CA, relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central CA and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern CA.

² Forecasted.

**Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: Area Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Harvested	
	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
FL	406.0	420.0
HI	23.2	23.9
LA	465.0	460.0
TX	44.0	44.0
US	938.2	947.9

¹ Forecasted.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States,
2003-2005**

State	Area Harvested		
	2003	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
CT	2,180	2,370	2,350
FL	4,400	4,000	2,800
GA	27,000	23,000	16,000
IN ²	4,200	4,200	
KY	111,650	114,950	84,900
MD ²	1,100	1,100	
MA	1,250	1,220	1,250
MO	1,400	1,450	1,400
NC	159,700	156,100	134,500
OH	5,300	5,600	3,000
PA	3,700	4,000	5,000
SC	30,000	27,000	23,000
TN	31,140	30,260	23,260
VA	25,110	29,680	18,900
WV	1,200	1,300	500
WI ²	1,820	1,810	
US	411,150	408,040	316,860

¹ Forecasted.

² Estimates discontinued in 2005.

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2003-2005**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		
	2003	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Class 1, Flue-cured			
Type 11, Old Belts			
NC	40,000	43,000	31,000
VA	18,000	23,000	14,000
US	58,000	66,000	45,000
Type 12, Eastern NC Belt			
NC	94,000	89,000	83,000
Type 13, NC Border & SC Belt			
NC	20,000	19,400	16,500
SC	30,000	27,000	23,000
US	50,000	46,400	39,500
Type 14, GA-FL Belt			
FL	4,400	4,000	2,800
GA	27,000	23,000	16,000
US	31,400	27,000	18,800
Total 11-14	233,400	228,400	186,300
Class 2, Fire-cured			
Type 21, VA Belt			
VA	550	710	400
Type 22, Eastern District			
KY	2,600	2,700	3,400
TN	5,200	5,300	5,300
US	7,800	8,000	8,700
Type 23, Western District			
KY	2,500	2,600	3,000
TN	400	420	420
US	2,900	3,020	3,420
Total 21-23	11,250	11,730	12,520
Class 3, Air-cured			
Class 3A, Light Air-cured			
Type 31, Burley			
IN ²	4,200	4,200	
KY	103,000	106,000	75,000
MO	1,400	1,450	1,400
NC	5,700	4,700	4,000
OH	5,300	5,600	3,000
PA ³			2,200
TN	25,000	24,000	17,000
VA	6,500	5,900	4,500
WV	1,200	1,300	500
US	152,300	153,150	107,600
Type 32, Southern MD Belt			
MD ²	1,100	1,100	
PA	1,300	2,200	1,500
US	2,400	3,300	1,500
Total 31-32	154,700	156,450	109,100

See footnote(s) at end of table.

--continued

**Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State,
and United States, 2003-2005 (continued)**

Class and Type	Area Harvested		
	2003	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Class 3, Air-cured			
Class 3B, Dark			
Air-cured			
Type 35, One Sucker			
Belt			
KY	2,300	2,350	2,300
TN	540	540	540
US	2,840	2,890	2,840
Type 36, Green River			
Belt			
KY	1,250	1,300	1,200
Type 37, VA Sun-cured			
Belt			
VA ⁴	60	70	
Total 35-37	4,150	4,260	4,040
Class 4, Cigar Filler			
Type 41, PA Seedleaf			
PA	2,400	1,800	1,300
Class 5, Cigar Binder			
Class 5A, CT Valley			
Binder			
Type 51, CT Valley			
Broadleaf			
CT	1,400	1,500	1,450
MA	970	920	950
US	2,370	2,420	2,400
Class 5B, WI Binder			
Type 54, Southern WI			
WI ²	1,400	1,400	
Type 55, Northern WI			
WI ²	420	410	
Total 54-55	1,820	1,810	
Total 51-55	4,190	4,230	2,400
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper			
Type 61, CT Valley			
Shade-grown			
CT	780	870	900
MA	280	300	300
US	1,060	1,170	1,200
All Cigar Types			
Total 41-61	7,650	7,200	4,900
All Tobacco	411,150	408,040	316,860

¹ Forecasted.

² Estimates discontinued in 2005.

³ Estimates began in 2005.

⁴ No sun-cured tobacco is expected to be harvested in 2005.

**Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005 ¹**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ²
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
CA	60.0	60.0	57.0	58.0
CO	75.0	110.0	67.0	98.0
ID	80.0	100.0	78.0	98.0
KS	9.0	13.0	8.5	12.0
MI	190.0	235.0	185.0	225.0
MN	115.0	145.0	100.0	130.0
MT	13.0	14.0	12.7	13.5
NE	120.0	180.0	110.0	170.0
NM	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
NY	24.0	25.0	23.5	24.5
ND	560.0	670.0	475.0	620.0
OR	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5
SD	9.0	18.0	8.9	18.0
TX	20.0	17.0	17.5	15.0
UT	5.3	6.0	4.8	5.9
WA	30.0	35.0	29.0	35.0
WI ³	5.0		4.9	
WY	25.0	32.0	24.0	31.0
US	1,354.3	1,674.0	1,219.3	1,567.4

¹ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

² Forecasted.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2005.

**Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.7
CA	11.5	12.0	11.5	12.0
LA	16.0	17.0	15.5	16.0
MS	16.0	17.0	15.3	16.7
NJ	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
NC	45.0	38.0	43.0	37.0
SC	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
TX	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
VA	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
US	96.9	92.3	92.8	89.5

¹ Forecasted.

**Summer Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State
and United States, 2004-2005**

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005 ¹
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
AL	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.5
CA	7.0	6.2	7.0	6.2
CO	5.9	4.9	5.8	4.8
DE	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.6
IL	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.3
KS	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.8
MD	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6
MO	6.9	6.0	6.2	5.7
NJ	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1
NM ²	1.2		1.0	
TX	10.4	9.4	9.6	8.6
VA	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
US	58.5	51.1	54.0	49.2

¹ Forecasted.

² Summer potatoes combined with fall potatoes in 2005.

Alaska: Area Planted by Crop, 2003-2005 ¹

Crop	Area Planted		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
All Oats	2,700	2,200	2,200
All Barley	4,000	4,600	4,400
All Hay ²	22,000	21,000	26,000
Potatoes	930	870	850

¹ Estimates are provided to meet special needs of crop and livestock production statistics users. Estimates are excluded from commodity data tables.

² Area harvested.

Biotechnology Varieties

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducts the June Agricultural Survey in all States each year. Randomly selected farmers across the United States were asked if they planted corn, soybeans, or upland cotton seed that, through biotechnology, is resistant to herbicides, insects, or both. The States published individually in the following tables represent 82 percent of all corn planted acres, 89 percent of all soybean planted acres, and 81 percent of all upland cotton planted acres.

Conventionally bred herbicide resistant varieties were excluded. Insect resistant varieties include only those containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). These Bt varieties include those that contain more than one gene that can resist different types of insects. Stacked gene varieties only include those containing biotech traits for both herbicide and insect resistance.

The acreage estimates are subject to sampling variability because all operations planting biotech varieties are not included in the sample. The variability for the 48 corn States, as measured by the relative standard error at the U.S. level, is approximately 0.8 percent for all biotech varieties, 1.6 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 1.9 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 3.2 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 1.6 percent for all biotech varieties, 3.2 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 3.8 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 6.4 percent for stacked gene varieties. Variability for the 31 soybean States is approximately 0.4 percent for herbicide resistant varieties. Variability for the 17 upland cotton States is approximately 1.2 percent for all biotech varieties, 4.7 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 3.8 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 2.5 percent for stacked gene varieties.

Corn: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Corn Planted, 2004-2005

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
IL	26	25	5	6
IN	11	11	8	11
IA	36	35	10	14
KS	25	23	24	30
MI	15	15	14	20
MN	35	33	17	22
MO	32	37	13	12
NE	41	39	13	18
OH	8	9	4	7
SD	28	30	30	31
WI	22	22	14	18
Oth Sts ¹	19	20	21	25
US	27	26	14	17
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
IL	2	5	33	36
IN	2	4	21	26
IA	8	11	54	60
KS	5	10	54	63
MI	4	5	33	40
MN	11	11	63	66
MO	4	6	49	55
NE	6	12	60	69
OH	1	2	13	18
SD	21	22	79	83
WI	2	6	38	46
Oth Sts ¹	6	7	46	52
US	6	9	47	52

¹ Other States includes all other States in the corn estimating program.

**Upland Cotton: Biotechnology Varieties by State and
United States, Percent of Upland Cotton Planted, 2004-2005**

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	34	42	15	12
CA	6	8	39	40
GA	13	29	23	11
LA	26	21	7	10
MS	16	14	23	23
NC	18	17	27	24
TX	10	14	40	35
Oth Sts ¹	22	17	24	26
US	16	18	30	27
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	45	42	94	96
CA	7	5	52	53
GA	58	55	94	95
LA	60	64	93	95
MS	58	59	97	96
NC	46	54	91	95
TX	8	14	58	63
Oth Sts ¹	45	48	91	91
US	30	34	76	79

¹ Other States includes all other States in the upland cotton estimating program.

**Soybeans: Biotechnology Varieties by State and
United States, Percent of All Soybeans Planted, 2004-2005**

State	Herbicide Resistant		All Biotech Varieties	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
AR	92	92	92	92
IL	81	81	81	81
IN	87	89	87	89
IA	89	91	89	91
KS	87	90	87	90
MI	75	76	75	76
MN	82	83	82	83
MS	93	96	93	96
MO	87	89	87	89
NE	92	91	92	91
ND	82	89	82	89
OH	76	77	76	77
SD	95	95	95	95
WI	82	84	82	84
Oth Sts ¹	82	84	82	84
US	85	87	85	87

¹ Other States includes all other States in the soybean estimating program.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2004-2005
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,527.0	3,970.0	4,021.0	3,471.0
Corn for Grain ²	80,930.0	81,592.0	73,632.0	74,368.0
Corn for Silage			6,103.0	
Hay, All			61,916.0	61,723.0
Alfalfa			21,707.0	22,118.0
All Other			40,209.0	39,605.0
Oats	4,085.0	4,342.0	1,792.0	1,976.0
Proso Millet	710.0	590.0	595.0	
Rice	3,347.0	3,309.0	3,325.0	3,288.0
Rye	1,380.0	1,440.0	320.0	323.0
Sorghum for Grain ²	7,486.0	7,013.0	6,517.0	6,030.0
Sorghum for Silage			352.0	
Wheat, All	59,674.0	58,080.0	49,999.0	50,361.0
Winter	43,350.0	41,408.0	34,462.0	34,271.0
Durum	2,561.0	2,573.0	2,363.0	2,453.0
Other Spring	13,763.0	14,099.0	13,174.0	13,637.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	865.0	1,092.0	828.0	1,067.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	523.0	945.0	516.0	931.0
Mustard Seed	73.0	61.0	68.7	42.5
Peanuts	1,430.0	1,649.0	1,394.0	1,612.0
Rapeseed	8.7	2.2	7.8	1.9
Safflower	175.0	185.0	159.0	173.0
Soybeans for Beans	75,208.0	73,303.0	73,958.0	72,384.0
Sunflower	1,873.0	2,714.0	1,711.0	2,584.0
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,658.6	14,026.0	13,057.0	
Upland	13,409.0	13,760.0	12,809.0	
Amer-Pima	249.6	266.0	248.0	
Sugarbeets	1,345.9	1,284.6	1,306.9	1,257.5
Sugarcane			938.2	947.9
Tobacco			408.0	316.9
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	30.5		21.5	
Dry Edible Beans	1,354.3	1,674.0	1,219.3	1,567.4
Dry Edible Peas	530.0		507.8	
Lentils	345.0		329.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			5.8	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.2	
Hops			27.7	29.2
Peppermint Oil			77.7	
Potatoes, All	1,193.4		1,167.5	
Winter	18.7	20.0	18.5	19.8
Spring	76.5	65.7	72.2	64.4
Summer	58.5	51.1	54.0	49.2
Fall	1,039.7		1,022.8	
Spearmint Oil			15.1	
Sweet Potatoes	96.9	92.3	92.8	89.5
Taro (HI) ³			0.4	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year.

² Area planted for all purposes.

³ Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2004-2005
(Domestic Units) ¹

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2004	2005	2004	2005
				<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	69.4		279,253	
Corn for Grain	"	160.4		11,807,217	
Corn for Silage	Ton	17.6		107,336	
Hay, All	"	2.55		157,774	
Alfalfa	"	3.47		75,383	
All Other	"	2.05		82,391	
Oats	Bu	64.7		115,935	
Proso Millet	"	25.3		15,065	
Rice ²	Cwt	6,942		230,818	
Rye	Bu	26.9		8,615	
Sorghum for Grain	"	69.8		454,899	
Sorghum for Silage	Ton	13.5		4,763	
Wheat, All	Bu	43.2		2,158,245	
Winter	"	43.5		1,499,434	
Durum	"	38.0		89,893	
Other Spring	"	43.2		568,918	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lb	1,618		1,339,530	
Cottonseed ³	Ton			8,242.1	
Flaxseed	Bu	20.3		10,471	
Mustard Seed	Lb	819		56,290	
Peanuts	"	3,057		4,261,700	
Rapeseed	"	1,394		10,875	
Safflower	"	1,105		175,765	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	42.5		3,140,996	
Sunflower	Lb	1,197		2,047,863	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All ²	Bale	855		23,250.7	
Upland ²	"	843		22,505.1	
Amer-Pima ²	"	1,443		745.6	
Sugarbeets	Ton	22.9		29,956	
Sugarcane	"	30.9		29,013	
Tobacco	Lb	2,155		879,227	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas ²	Cwt	1,228		264	
Dry Edible Beans ²	"	1,460		17,799	
Dry Edible Peas ²	"	2,249		11,419	
Lentils ²	"	1,271		4,182	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³	"			899	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lb	1,220		7,100	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	40,000		6,000	
Hops	"	1,990		55,203.9	
Peppermint Oil	"	92		7,146	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	391		455,933	
Winter	"	260	256	4,818	5,066
Spring	"	314	281	22,663	18,099
Summer	"	341		18,429	
Fall	"	401		410,023	
Spearmint Oil	Lb	116		1,746	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	174		16,112	
Taro (HI) ³	Lb			5,200	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year.

² Yield in pounds.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2004-2005
(Metric Units) ¹

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,832,030	1,606,620	1,627,260	1,404,680
Corn for Grain ²	32,751,560	33,019,470	29,798,130	30,095,990
Corn for Silage			2,469,820	
Hay, All ³			25,056,790	24,978,680
Alfalfa			8,784,610	8,950,930
All Other			16,272,180	16,027,750
Oats	1,653,160	1,757,160	725,200	799,670
Proso Millet	287,330	238,770	240,790	
Rice	1,354,500	1,339,120	1,345,590	1,330,620
Rye	558,470	582,750	129,500	130,710
Sorghum for Grain ²	3,029,510	2,838,090	2,637,360	2,440,280
Sorghum for Silage			142,450	
Wheat, All ³	24,149,470	23,504,400	20,234,100	20,380,590
Winter	17,543,310	16,757,400	13,946,430	13,869,130
Durum	1,036,410	1,041,270	956,280	992,700
Other Spring	5,569,750	5,705,720	5,331,390	5,518,760
Oilseeds				
Canola	350,060	441,920	335,080	431,800
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	211,650	382,430	208,820	376,770
Mustard Seed	29,540	24,690	27,800	17,200
Peanuts	578,710	667,330	564,140	652,360
Rapeseed	3,520	890	3,160	770
Safflower	70,820	74,870	64,350	70,010
Soybeans for Beans	30,435,930	29,664,990	29,930,060	29,293,080
Sunflower	757,980	1,098,330	692,420	1,045,720
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ³	5,527,500	5,676,180	5,284,040	
Upland	5,426,490	5,568,530	5,183,670	
Amer-Pima	101,010	107,650	100,360	
Sugarbeets	544,670	519,860	528,890	508,900
Sugarcane			379,680	383,610
Tobacco			165,130	128,230
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	12,340		8,700	
Dry Edible Beans	548,070	677,450	493,440	634,310
Dry Edible Peas	214,490		205,500	
Lentils	139,620		133,140	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,350	
Ginger Root (HI)			60	
Hops			11,230	11,810
Peppermint Oil			31,440	
Potatoes, All ³	482,960		472,480	
Winter	7,570	8,090	7,490	8,010
Spring	30,960	26,590	29,220	26,060
Summer	23,670	20,680	21,850	19,910
Fall	420,760		413,920	
Spearmint Oil			6,110	
Sweet Potatoes	39,210	37,350	37,560	36,220
Taro (HI) ⁴			150	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year.

² Area planted for all purposes.

³ Total may not add due to rounding.

⁴ Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2004-2005
(Metric Units)¹

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>	<i>Metric Tons</i>
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.74		6,080,020	
Corn for Grain	10.06		299,917,130	
Corn for Silage	39.43		97,373,580	
Hay, All ²	5.71		143,130,170	
Alfalfa	7.78		68,386,310	
All Other	4.59		74,743,860	
Oats	2.32		1,682,790	
Proso Millet	1.42		341,670	
Rice	7.78		10,469,730	
Rye	1.69		218,830	
Sorghum for Grain	4.38		11,554,970	
Sorghum for Silage	30.33		4,320,920	
Wheat, All ²	2.90		58,737,800	
Winter	2.93		40,807,910	
Durum	2.56		2,446,490	
Other Spring	2.90		15,483,410	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.81		607,600	
Cottonseed ³			7,477,110	
Flaxseed	1.27		265,980	
Mustard Seed	0.92		25,530	
Peanuts	3.43		1,933,070	
Rapeseed	1.56		4,930	
Safflower	1.24		79,730	
Soybeans for Beans	2.86		85,483,900	
Sunflower	1.34		928,900	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All ²	0.96		5,062,240	
Upland	0.95		4,899,910	
Amer-Pima	1.62		162,340	
Sugarbeets	51.38		27,175,630	
Sugarcane	69.32		26,320,150	
Tobacco	2.42		398,810	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.38		11,970	
Dry Edible Beans	1.64		807,350	
Dry Edible Peas	2.52		517,960	
Lentils	1.42		189,690	
Wrinkled Seed Peas ³			40,780	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.37		3,220	
Ginger Root (HI)	44.83		2,720	
Hops	2.23		25,040	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,240	
Potatoes, All ²	43.77		20,680,770	
Winter	29.19	28.68	218,540	229,790
Spring	35.18	31.50	1,027,980	820,960
Summer	38.25		835,930	
Fall	44.93		18,598,330	
Spearmint Oil	0.13		790	
Sweet Potatoes	19.46		730,830	
Taro (HI) ³			2,360	

¹ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2005 crop year.

² Production may not add due to rounding.

³ Yield is not estimated.

Spring Weather Review

Highlights: Wet spring weather across the northern Plains and much of the West contrasted with drier-than-normal conditions in a broad area stretching from the southern Plains and the western Gulf Coast States northeastward into the Great Lakes region. Across the northern Plains and Northwest, frequent showers aided pastures, winter wheat, and spring-sown crops, in spite of underlying hydrological drought. Northwestern wetness also allowed producers to refrain from tapping into limited irrigation reserves. Meanwhile, spring precipitation continued to ease or eradicate long-term drought in the Southwest, where a briefly intense, late-spring heat wave triggered some snow-melt flooding. In contrast, spring dryness increased stress on pastures, winter wheat, and emerging summer crops across parts of the southern Plains. Farther east, spring planting rapidly advanced in the Midwest, although dryness-related concerns increased by the end of May east of the Mississippi River. Farther south, mid- to late-spring dryness also stressed pastures and summer crops, primarily from the Delta westward. In the Southeast, excessive wetness yielded to favorably drier conditions in May. Much of the remainder of the East also experienced a May drying trend, although wet weather persisted in eastern New England.

Large month-to-month temperature variations were observed, especially in the Great Lakes region, where a warm April was sandwiched by cool weather in March and May. For the entire spring, below-normal temperatures prevailed in the East. Meanwhile, near-normal readings were observed in most other areas, except for the Pacific Northwest, where warmer-than-normal weather prevailed.

March: The mid-March arrival of much-needed precipitation improved prospects for Northwestern pastures and winter grains but provided only limited relief from long-term, hydrological drought. Farther south, mid- to late-March precipitation maintained abundant high-elevation snow packs from the Sierra Nevada eastward to the Four Corners States, but slowed spring fieldwork in California. Meanwhile, heavy snow blanketed the northern High Plains, providing highly beneficial moisture for pastures and winter wheat, despite underlying subsoil moisture shortages. Significant precipitation also dampened portions of the central Plains, especially central Nebraska. In contrast, most of Oklahoma and adjacent areas experienced a March drying trend, promoting fieldwork but reducing topsoil moisture reserves. Drier-than-normal weather also prevailed in much of the Midwest, allowing spring planting preparations to begin in many areas and helping to reduce pockets of lingering wetness across the southern and eastern Corn Belt. Elsewhere, frequent storminess affected the South and East. The first half of the month featured three major Northeastern snowstorms, while a series of disturbances crossed the South. Rainfall, initially beneficial across the Southeast, began to hamper planting operations and other spring fieldwork late in the month. In the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern States, a pair of late-month storms produced heavy rain, which combined with melting snow to cause local flooding and setting the stage for more widespread flooding in early April.

Cold weather prevailed across the eastern half of the Nation during the first 3 weeks of March, followed by a late-month warming trend. Monthly temperatures generally ranged from 2 to 6 degrees F below normal in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States. In contrast, early-month warmth in the West yielded to stormy, cooler weather thereafter. Nevertheless, March readings averaged as much as 5 degrees F above normal across the northern Plains and the Northwest.

April: Dryness reduced topsoil moisture reserves on the southern Plains, increasing stress on winter wheat and emerging summer crops. Dryness also intensified in parts of the Dakotas, though spring wheat was just beginning to emerge and corn planting was just getting underway. In contrast, occasional rain and snow showers on the northern High Plains maintained generally favorable conditions for winter wheat and spring-sown small grains, although many pastures and ranges continued to reflect the effects of long-term drought. Northwestern small grains also benefited from a short-term wet spell, which began in mid-March, in spite of dismal water-supply prospects for the remainder of the growing season. Farther south, cool weather and sporadic showers in California slowed summer crop planting and emergence (of rice and cotton, for example). Elsewhere west of the Rockies, much of the Southwest continued to experience drought relief but braced for potential spring snow-melt flooding. Meanwhile, drier-than-normal weather in much of the Midwest favored spring fieldwork, including corn and initial soybean planting. Short-term dryness was a concern, however, across the northern Corn Belt in areas east of the Mississippi River. The East experienced variable conditions, ranging from slightly drier than normal in parts of the Mid-Atlantic region to excessively wet in the eastern Gulf Coast region and northern New England.

For the first 3 weeks of April, warm weather across the Plains and Midwest promoted winter wheat growth and, in southern areas, summer crop emergence and establishment. Toward month's end, however, markedly cooler air overspread the Nation's mid-section, slowing or halting crop development. In addition, late-April

and early-May freezes struck jointing- to heading-stage winter wheat from South Dakota southward into extreme northern and western Oklahoma, leaving producers to evaluate possible damage to the more advanced portion of the crop. In the Midwest, freezes threatened the small portion of the corn crop that had emerged as far south as Iowa and northern portions of Illinois and Indiana. Monthly temperatures generally ranged from 1 to 7 degrees F above normal across the northern and central Plains and the Midwest but averaged as much as 5 degrees F below normal in California and the southern Atlantic region.

May: The Northwest's "miracle spring" continued through the end of May. Frequent showers maintained favorable topsoil moisture levels for Northwestern winter wheat and spring-sown crops, in spite of lingering long-term hydrological drought. Farther south, however, showery, occasionally cool weather in California slowed fieldwork and crop development. Elsewhere west of the Rockies, seasonably dry weather arrived in much of the Southwest, where a brief May heat wave induced snow-melt flooding downstream of abundant high-elevation snow packs. Farther east, highly variable conditions developed across the Plains and Midwest. On the northern Plains, showery weather aided winter wheat and spring-sown small grains, although cool weather slowed crop development. Pockets of dryness on the central and southern Plains contributed to increased crop stress, although late-month thunderstorms stabilized crop conditions. In the Corn Belt, generally favorable moisture reserves in the upper Midwest contrasted with developing drought in the middle Mississippi Valley and parts of the Great Lakes region. Meanwhile, extremely dry conditions stressed pastures and dryland summer crops in the Mid-South, including the northern Delta and the Missouri Bootheel. Dryness was also a concern in parts of the western and central Gulf Coast States. Elsewhere, wet weather in much of the Atlantic Coastal Plain contrasted with drier-than-normal conditions farther inland. Dry weather in the northern Mid-Atlantic region followed major flooding in early April.

Near- to slightly above-normal May temperatures across the central and southern Plains and the West contrasted with cooler-than-normal weather in the North and East. In the northern and eastern Corn Belt, monthly temperatures averaged as much as 5 degrees F below normal.

Spring Agricultural Summary

Temperatures were below normal east of the Mississippi River, while above-normal temperatures prevailed in the northern and central Great Plains and Pacific Northwest. Mostly dry conditions in the Corn Belt allowed summer crop seeding to advance ahead of normal. However, crop conditions began to deteriorate as dry weather persisted through May. In the Great Plains, soil moisture shortages caused a rapid decline in winter wheat condition, but dry conditions were favorable for fieldwork. Persistent rainfall in the Southeast during March and April caused serious fieldwork delays, but drier conditions in May allowed cotton and peanut planting to accelerate to a near normal pace. In the Mississippi Delta, wet weather in March and early April caused some planting delays, but drier conditions thereafter were favorable for planting. After an extremely dry winter in the Pacific Northwest, persistent, often heavy rainfall restored soil moisture to adequate levels, but hindered fieldwork in some areas. In California, heavy rainfall in April significantly delayed cotton and rice planting, which remained well behind normal though May.

Corn seeding advanced rapidly in April, encouraged by mostly warm, dry conditions in the Corn Belt and Great Plains. By May 1, fifty-two percent of the crop had been planted, 7 percentage points ahead of normal. Growers continued to outpace the 5-year average planting rate during May, reaching 95 percent complete on May 22, the same as last year but 7 points ahead of normal. At that time, planting progress exceeded the normal pace in 15 of the 18 major producing States, with only Colorado, Minnesota, and Texas trailing the normal pace. Cool weather in early May held emergence behind the normal pace. However, by May 29, emergence had reached 85 percent complete, 5 points ahead of normal.

Sorghum planting was slightly ahead of normal through most of April, but started to fall behind at month's end. Growers in the 11 major producing States had planted 18 percent of their acreage on May 1, one point behind last year and the 5-year average. Planting had begun in all States, except Nebraska and New Mexico, by the end of April. Progress continued to trail the normal pace throughout May, reaching 51 percent complete on May 29, five points behind normal. Planting was nearly complete in Arkansas, and well ahead of normal in Illinois and Missouri. However, in the 2 largest producing States, Kansas and Texas, growers trailed their normal planting pace by 9 and 8 points, respectively.

Planting and emergence of the Nation's oat crop advanced ahead of normal through the spring months. By May 1, growers had planted 79 percent of their acreage, 10 points ahead of normal, while emergence, at 51 percent complete, was 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By mid-May, the crop was 96 percent planted, 8 points ahead of normal, and all 9 major producing States were at or ahead of their normal planting

pace. By May 29, emergence had advanced to 95 percent complete, 2 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. At that time, emergence was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States and complete in Iowa, Nebraska, and Texas.

Barley growers also planted their crop at a faster-than-normal pace during the spring. Seeding reached 52 percent complete by the end of April, 8 points ahead of normal. At that time, North Dakota producers were over a week ahead of their normal pace. In May, planting continued to progress ahead of normal. After limited progress in April due to low soil temperatures, Minnesota growers planted their crop rapidly in May, ending the month well ahead of normal. In Washington and Idaho, however, persistent wet conditions hampered fieldwork, and held planting progress behind the normal pace. Meanwhile, emergence advanced rapidly during May, reaching 85 percent complete by month's end, 7 points ahead of normal.

Winter wheat heading progressed slightly behind normal through most of April and May, but caught up to the normal pace by the end of May. On May 29, heading was 81 percent complete, 5 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. In the Pacific Northwest, where warm, wet conditions favored development, heading was well ahead of normal. However, in the eastern Corn Belt and central Great Plains, progress was behind normal. In the northern and central Great Plains, the crop was not seriously damaged by a freeze in late April. However, persistent dry conditions in May caused crop condition to steadily deteriorate.

Spring wheat seeding progressed rapidly during the spring. By May 1, growers had planted 61 percent of their acreage, compared with 66 percent last year and 47 percent for the 5-year average. Progress was ahead of normal in all States, including Minnesota, where low soil temperatures had delayed planting earlier in the month. Planting continued to progress ahead of the normal pace in May, reaching 97 percent complete on May 29, two points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Meanwhile, the emergence was ahead of normal, as well, and was 88 percent complete by the end of May, 2 points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of normal. Only in Idaho, where persistent precipitation hindered fieldwork, did planting and emergence trail the 5-year average.

Rice growers were behind their normal planting pace through most of April, but planting accelerated toward month's end. By May 1, sixty-five percent of the crop had been sown, the same as the 5-year average. California and Louisiana producers were a week behind normal due to wet weather, while the remaining States were ahead of normal, with Mississippi over a week ahead of the normal pace. Through May, planting continued at a near-normal pace, reaching 97 percent complete by month's end, the same as last year and the normal. At that time, planting was nearly complete in all States, except California. Meanwhile, emergence progressed behind the normal pace, reaching 86 percent complete on May 29, four points behind last year and 1 point behind normal.

Soybean planting was 8 percent complete on May 1, one point behind normal. Despite favorable planting conditions for soybeans in the Corn Belt, producers focused on their corn crop. As corn planting came to an end, growers shifted their attention to soybeans and progressed rapidly through planting, advancing 73 points during May to 81 percent complete, 5 points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of Louisiana, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, all States were ahead of their normal planting pace. Emergence began behind normal in mid-May, but advanced rapidly thereafter, reaching 50 percent by month's end, 5 points ahead of normal. Emergence was behind normal in the northern Great Plains and western Corn Belt, but ahead of normal in the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley.

Sunflower producers had planted 40 percent of their acreage by May 29, the same as the 5-year average but 5 points ahead of last year. North Dakota growers had sown 56 percent of their crop, while South Dakota growers had planted only 15 percent of their acreage.

Peanut planting was hampered by soggy conditions in the Southeast. On May 8, just 11 percent of the acreage had been planted, less than half the 5-year average of 24 percent. Progress was behind normal in all States, except Oklahoma, and trailed the normal pace by 23 points in Virginia. Though drier conditions prevailed during the remainder of May, planting continued to trail the normal pace in most States. By May 29, eighty-three percent of the acreage had been planted, compared with 88 percent last year and 86 percent for the normal.

Cotton growers planted their crop slightly behind the normal pace during April and early May. Though planting was ahead of normal in Texas and the Delta, most other States trailed behind normal. In California and the Southeast, persistent rainfall hindered fieldwork, while soils were too dry for planting in Oklahoma and Kansas. After mid-May, drier conditions prevailed in the Southeast, allowing planting to progress

rapidly. On May 29, growers had seeded 83 percent of their crop, 2 points ahead of normal. In Georgia, planting was 18 points behind normal on May 15, but advanced 44 points in the final 2 weeks of May, approaching the normal pace. Progress was also behind normal in Oklahoma and Kansas, but was ahead of normal elsewhere.

Sugarbeet planting began slightly behind normal as growers in the Red River Valley waited for warmer soils. After mid-April, however, planting progressed rapidly as warmer soils and dry conditions in Minnesota and North Dakota favored fieldwork. By May 8, producers had planted 98 percent of their crop. Planting was complete in Idaho and Michigan, within 3 points of completion in Minnesota and North Dakota, and ahead of the normal pace in all States.

Corn: The 2005 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 81.6 million acres, up 1 percent from 2004 and 4 percent above 2003. This is the largest corn acreage since 1985, when 83.4 million acres were planted for all purposes. Growers expect to harvest 74.4 million acres for grain, up 1 percent from 2004. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that over 99 percent of the corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview compared with the average of 97 percent for the past 10 years.

Corn farmers in the 10 major corn producing States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) planted 64.9 million acres, an increase of 2 percent from the 63.6 million acres planted last year. The largest increases occurred in Illinois and Kansas, each with 350,000 more acres than a year ago. The Illinois planted acreage, at 12.1 million, is a record high. South Dakota is the only major corn State to decrease, while Minnesota is unchanged from the previous year.

Planted acres increased from last year throughout much of the Corn Belt and southern Great Plains. However, growers in most other areas of the U.S. decreased their corn acreage as producers switched to other more profitable crops due to low corn prices and high fuel and fertilizer costs.

Conditions were mostly dry during April in the Corn Belt and Great Plains, allowing rapid planting progress. In contrast, heavy April rainfall delayed planting in the Southeast, Delta, Northwest, and California. Planting progress accelerated toward month's end as drier conditions prevailed, and growers quickly recovered to finish planting ahead of their normal pace. By May 1, over half of the corn crop had been planted, 7 percent behind last year, but 7 percent ahead of the 5-year average. The lack of soil moisture had become a problem in some areas of the northern and southern Great Plains.

Dry conditions continued into May in most corn growing areas and planting continued to outpace the 5-year average. By May 22, planting was 95 percent complete, the same as last year, but 7 percent ahead of normal. At that time, planting progress was ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado, Minnesota, and Texas, and was nearly complete across the central Corn Belt and central and southern Great Plains. On May 8, just 23 percent of the crop had emerged, compared with 34 percent last year and 26 percent for the average. However, the crop emerged rapidly during May, reaching 85 percent complete on May 29, four points behind last year but 5 points ahead of normal.

Producers planted 52 percent of their acreage with varieties developed using biotechnology, up 5 percentage points from 2004. Varieties containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) were planted on 26 percent of the acreage, down 1 point from last year. Seventeen percent of the acreage was planted with herbicide resistant varieties developed using biotechnology, up 3 points from 2004. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, were planted on 9 percent of the acreage, up 3 points from the previous year.

Sorghum: Area planted to sorghum in 2005 is estimated at 7.01 million acres, down 6 percent from 2004. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 6.03 million acres, down 7 percent from last year. Kansas continues to have the largest area of sorghum planted at 2.90 million acres, down 9 percent from last year. In Kansas, as of May 29, sorghum was 42 percent planted, down from last year's 49 percent. Seeded acreage in Texas, at 2.30 million acres, increased 4 percent from 2004. Sorghum was 60 percent planted as of May 29, down from 73 percent last year in Texas.

Oats: Acres seeded for the 2005 crop year totaled 4.34 million acres, up 6 percent from last year's planted area. Growers expect to harvest 1.98 million acres for grain, up 10 percent from the 2004 harvested acreage of 1.79 million. The largest increases in oat planted acreage occurred in Texas, California, and Wisconsin. Texas, with 750,000 seeded acres, is up 10 percent from 2004. Seeded acreage in California and Wisconsin are both up 40,000 acres from the previous year. However, oats to be harvested for grain or seed in California

are actually down 5,000 acres as tight hay supplies have led dairy producers to increase plantings of oat forage mixes for silage and greenchop.

Barley: Growers seeded 3.97 million acres for 2005, down 12 percent from the 4.53 million acres seeded a year ago, and the lowest since barley planted acreage estimates began in 1926. Acres for harvest, at 3.47 million, are down 14 percent from the 2004 level, and the lowest since 1890. North Dakota growers planted 1.25 million acres and expect to harvest 1.15 million acres, both down 22 percent from last year. In Montana, planted area is down 50,000 acres while harvested acreage is 80,000 less than last year. Idaho growers planted 50,000 fewer acres than in 2004 and Washington growers planted 40,000 fewer acres, while harvest expectations are down 40,000 acres in both States.

Barley planting advanced ahead of the normal pace during April and May. Although wet weather in the Pacific Northwest hindered planting in some areas, dry conditions in the upper Midwest allowed planting to progress well ahead of normal. Warm conditions in most growing areas allowed the crop to emerge rapidly.

Winter Wheat: The 2005 winter wheat planted area, at 41.4 million acres, is 4 percent below last year and down less than 1 percent from the previous estimate. Area harvested for grain is estimated at 34.3 million acres, down 2 percent from the June 1 forecast and 1 percent below the 2004 total.

Texas planted acreage decreased 100,000 from the previous estimate, while the Missouri estimate decreased 50,000. Small planted acreage increases and decreases were noted in several other States. Harvested acreage declined from the previous forecast across much of the country, especially in the southern Great Plains where growers were plagued by dry spring weather and freeze damage.

Durum Wheat: The Durum planted area for 2005 is estimated at 2.57 million acres, up fractionally from last year. Area to be harvested for grain is expected to total 2.45 million acres, 4 percent above last year's level.

Harvest of the California southern desert Durum crop is virtually complete, while harvest continues in the San Joaquin Valley. In Montana, Durum wheat planting began earlier than normal due to mild weather conditions during April. Development of the crop has continued ahead of the normal pace throughout spring. Seeding also began early in North Dakota. Progress remained ahead of average due to good seeding conditions. Excessive moisture during late May and early June has slowed development of the crop.

Other Spring Wheat: Acreage planted to other spring wheat for 2005 is estimated at 14.1 million, up 2 percent from 2004. Grain area is expected to total 13.6 million acres, up 4 percent from last year.

In Minnesota, development of the crop has been slowed due to wet conditions and cool weather. Although seeding in North Dakota began early, cool, wet weather during late-May and early-June has slowed development of the crop. Planting progress in Montana began on schedule and progressed ahead of normal as weather conditions were mild and dry in early spring. Rainfall throughout the State during May helped get the crop off to a good start. Idaho had an unusually wet spring which provided favorable conditions for both dryland and irrigated acreage.

Rye: The 2005 planted area for rye is estimated at 1.44 million acres, 4 percent above 2004. Harvested area is expected to total 323,000 acres, up 1 percent from last year. Oklahoma planted acreage is at the highest level since 1971, and harvested acreage ties the second highest total on record for the State.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2005 is estimated at 3.31 million acres, 1 percent below last year's planted acreage. Area for harvest is estimated at 3.29 million acres, also 1 percent below last year's area harvested.

Long grain planted acreage, representing 80 percent of the total, is up 2 percent from last year. Medium grain planted acreage, representing 19 percent of the total, decreased 12 percent from 2004. Area planted to short grain varieties decreased 8 percent and represents 1 percent of the total rice acres planted in 2005.

As of June 19, one percent of the rice crop was headed compared with 5 percent for the 5-year average. Rice in Arkansas, California, Mississippi, and Missouri had not yet begun heading. Rice headed in Louisiana and Texas, at 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively, lagged behind the 5-year average of 20 percent for both States.

Proso Millet: Planted acreage for the 2005 Proso millet crop is estimated at 590,000 acres, 17 percent below last year's total. All 3 States in the estimating program, Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota, show decreases from the previous year due to lower prices.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 61.7 million acres of all hay in 2005, down fractionally from 2004. Harvested area of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is forecast at 22.1 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. All other hay harvested area is expected to total 39.6 million acres, down 2 percent. Declines in alfalfa hay acres are expected in States along the Pacific coast and in the central Great Plains. In Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Kansas, alfalfa hay acreage is expected to decrease by 50,000 acres from 2004. However, large increases are expected in Montana, which is up 300,000 acres, and in North Dakota, which is up 150,000 acres. The largest decrease of all other hay acreage is in Texas, where expected acreage is down 500,000 acres from last year. This decline is attributed to many growers grazing out their hay fields instead of cutting this year due to large amounts of hay stocks and dry weather conditions.

Soybeans: The 2005 soybean planted area is estimated at 73.3 million acres, down 3 percent from last year. Area planted decreased or was unchanged from last year in all States except Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas. Area for harvest is forecast at 72.4 million acres, down 2 percent from 2004.

Growers in the eleven major soybean producing States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) planted 59.9 million acres, down 2 percent from 2004. The largest acreage decreases are in Minnesota and North Dakota, down 500,000 acres each. North Dakota farmers shifted to other crops for more favorable prices compared to soybeans. Minnesota growers struggled to get their crop planted this spring as untimely rains through most of May and into June kept soils saturated in the northwest, central, and west central portions of the State. The cool, wet spring weather in Iowa caused some producers to replant soybean acreage, while other Iowa farmers who intended to plant soybeans in March decided to plant corn instead, resulting in a 200,000 acre decrease from intentions. Nebraska farmers planted 200,000 more acres to soybeans than last year for a State record high of 5.00 million acres, while Kansas and Missouri both showed increases of 100,000 acres from 2004.

Early spring planting activities for soybeans started slightly behind normal for most of the major growing areas, with the Corn Belt and Upper Great Plains starting off slow. However, as corn planting came to an end and conditions remained favorable, growers concentrated on soybeans and progressed rapidly through planting, advancing 73 points during May to 81 percent complete, 5 points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of Louisiana, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, where fields were having trouble drying due to excess moisture, all States were ahead of their normal planting pace. The crop began emerging slightly behind normal in mid-May, but advanced rapidly thereafter, reaching 50 percent by May 29, five points ahead of normal. Emergence was behind normal in the northern Great Plains and western Corn Belt, but ahead of normal in the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley.

Producers planted 87 percent of the 2005 soybean acreage to herbicide resistant varieties, up 2 percentage points from 2004.

Peanuts: Area planted to peanuts in 2005 is estimated at 1.65 million acres, up 15 percent from 2004. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.61 million acres, up 16 percent from last year.

Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina) planted 1.25 million acres, up 25 percent from 2004. The increase can be attributed to provisions in the 2002 farm bill, which resulted in acreage spreading to regions that did not traditionally produce peanuts. Wet and cool weather delayed some planting, but drier conditions in May allowed planting progress to return to near normal rates in much of the area. Crop development progressed behind normal, as peanuts pegging for all States in the Southeast lagged the 5-year average.

Plantings in the Virginia-North Carolina region totaled 113,000 acres, down 18 percent from 2004. Crop development in this region is behind normal due to dry conditions. In North Carolina, the peanut crop had not begun pegging by June 19, and in Virginia, peanuts were only 1 percent pegged. Historically, the crop has been 4 percent pegged in both States by June 19.

Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) planted 291,000 acres, down fractionally from last year. Two percent of the Texas peanut crop was pegging by June 19, four percentage points behind the 5-year average. Oklahoma peanuts were 6 percent pegging by this date, 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Sunflower: Area planted to sunflower totaled 2.71 million acres in 2005, up 45 percent from last year and the first acreage increase since 1998. Planted area of oil type varieties, at 2.18 million acres, is up 42 percent from 2004 and the non-oil varieties, estimated at 538,000 acres, are up 58 percent from last year.

North Dakota planted area, at 1.23 million acres in 2005, is up 40 percent from 2004. Wet conditions adversely affected sunflower planting progress, which was behind average during June. Seventy-eight percent of the crop was rated good to excellent as of June 19 compared with 54 percent last year.

South Dakota sunflower acreage, at 620,000, is up 43 percent from last year. Acreage increases of over 30 percent are also expected in Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Texas.

Canola: Producers planted 1.09 million acres in 2005, up 26 percent from 2004, and the first increase in U.S. acreage since 2000. Producers in North Dakota and Minnesota planted 1 million and 30,000 acres, respectively. Excessive moisture prevented some canola growers in northwest Minnesota from planting their crop, while cool, damp weather hampered the crop's progress in most of North Dakota.

Flaxseed: Area planted in 2005, at 945,000 acres, is up 81 percent from last year's total of 523,000 acres. Area for harvest, forecast at 931,000 acres, is 80 percent above the harvested area in 2004.

In North Dakota, growers planted 850,000 acres of flaxseed, up 73 percent from 2004 and the highest since 1974. As of June 12, the crop condition in North Dakota was rated at 75 percent good to excellent, compared with 61 percent during the same period last year. Also, significant increases from 2004 were shown in Minnesota, Montana, and South Dakota due to continued favorable weather conditions and strong flaxseed prices.

Safflower: Planted area to safflower increased 6 percent from 2004, to 185,000 acres in 2005. Area for harvest is forecast at 173,000 acres, up 9 percent from last year. California producers lead the nation, planting 45,000 acres, despite some rainy weather during the planting season. This is the first time State-level estimates have been published in the *June Acreage* report.

Other Oilseeds: Planted area of mustard seed is estimated at 61,000 acres, down 12,000 acres from 2004. Mustard seed area for harvest is forecast at 42,500 acres, down 26,200 acres or 38 percent from the previous year. Rapeseed growers planted an estimated 2,200 acres, a 75 percent decrease from last year. Harvested rapeseed area is forecast to be 1,900 acres.

Cotton: The U.S. planted area for all cotton in 2005 is estimated at 14.0 million acres, up 3 percent from 2004. Upland cotton acreage totaled 13.8 million acres, also up 3 percent. Growers intend to increase American-Pima cotton planted area 7 percent from 2004, to 266,000 acres.

Upland growers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) planted 2.99 million acres of upland cotton, an increase of 1 percent from the previous year and 2 percent more than they had originally intended in March. After a cool, wet early spring, an extended period of dry weather moved across most of the Southeast. By early-June, all States were the same as or slightly ahead of the normal planting pace.

In the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee), producers planted 3.88 million acres, an increase of 13 percent and 1 percent more than they had originally intended in March. Nearly all planting was complete by the end of the May. All States, except Louisiana, reported at least 65 percent of the crop in good or excellent condition. In Louisiana, only 46 percent of the crop was rated good or excellent, due to thrips infestations migrating from mature wheat fields. Pesticide applications increased the condition of the crop the following week to 67 percent good to excellent. Conditions in the States were mostly good to excellent in mid-June, with Tennessee reporting 84 percent of the crop in good or excellent condition. Arkansas and Tennessee percent squaring were ahead of their 5-year averages, while the other States were slightly behind the normal pace.

Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and New Mexico upland acreage planted totaled 6.16 million, a 1 percent decrease from last year. Producers in Texas planted 5.80 million acres, down 1 percent from 2004. Planting in the Rio Grande Valley was completed in early-April under favorable conditions. By the end of April, planting was near completion in south Texas. Unseasonably cool weather in the southern Great Plains delayed planting activities as producers waited for soil temperatures to warm up before resuming planting. Planting progress

was behind their 5-year average through mid-June. On June 13, crop condition in Texas was 51 percent good to excellent, 35 percent was rated fair, and 14 percent was rated very poor to poor.

Upland planted acres in Arizona and California are estimated at 740,000 acres, 7 percent below last year. Thunderstorms during early spring, in addition to the Sierra Nevada mountain snow pack, contributed to favorable water allotments. As a result of the thunderstorms and below normal soil temperatures early in the season, planting remained behind normal through early-May. The return of warm, dry conditions allowed producers to plant at a more rapid rate. In mid-June, the crop condition in California was rated 53 percent good to excellent, 45 percent was rated fair, and 2 percent was rated poor. In Arizona, 78 percent of the crop was rated good to excellent, 18 percent of the crop was rated fair, and 4 percent was rated very poor to poor.

Growers planted 266,000 acres of American-Pima cotton. This is a 7 percent increase from last year's crop, but 49 percent above two years ago. California accounts for 230,000 of these acres, up 15,000 from last year. Texas' producers planted 22,000 acres, while Arizona and New Mexico plantings were 4,000 and 10,000 acres, respectively.

Sugarbeets: Area planted totaled 1.28 million acres, down 1 percent from the March intentions and down 5 percent from 2004. The area for harvest is forecast at 1.26 million acres, down 4 percent from 2004. Planted area decreased from 2004 in all States, except Wyoming. Idaho growers planted 27,000 fewer acres than last year, while Michigan's planted area decreased 16,000 acres. Similar declines occurred in harvested area. Although Minnesota's planted area is slightly less than in 2004, growers expect to harvest 5,000 more acres.

Planting began slowly as growers in the Red River Valley waited for soil temperatures to improve but progressed rapidly after mid-April. By May 8, planting was 98 percent complete, 19 percentage points ahead of the normal pace.

Sugarcane: Area for harvest for sugar and seed during the 2005 crop year is estimated at 948,000 acres, 1 percent above last year. Area for harvest in Louisiana is down 5,000 acres from last year, while Florida growers expect to harvest 14,000 acres more than last year's hurricane-damaged crop.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2005 is estimated at 316,860 acres, down 22 percent from 2004 and 1 percent below the March intentions. If realized, this will be the lowest harvested acreage on record. The previous low of 369,000 acres occurred in 1868. Harvested area for flue-cured and burley tobacco is down significantly from a year ago. However, harvested area for fire-cured tobacco increased from 2004, while dark air-cured decreased from a year ago. Acreage this year was heavily impacted by the elimination of the tobacco quota program and price supports.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 186,300 acres, is 18 percent below a year ago, and down 2 percent from the March intentions. Flue-cured acreage accounts for 59 percent of this year's total tobacco acreage. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, is down 14 percent from last year. Harvested acreage declined in Virginia, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, by 39 percent, 30 percent, 30 percent, and 15 percent, respectively.

Light air-cured tobacco types are down 30 percent from last year and 1 percent below the March intentions. Burley tobacco, at 107,600 acres, is down 30 percent from 2004 and 1 percent less than the March intentions. Growers in all burley producing States except Pennsylvania decreased acres from last year. Pennsylvania tobacco farmers began growing burley in 2005, with 2,200 acres expected. Acreage in Kentucky, the leading burley producing State, is down 29 percent from last year. Pennsylvania's southern Maryland type tobacco acreage is estimated at 1,500 acres, down 32 percent from a year ago but unchanged from the March intentions.

Fire-cured tobacco types, at 12,520 acres, are up 7 percent from 2004 and 6 percent above the March intentions. Growers in Kentucky increased harvested acres from last year by 21 percent, while Tennessee remained unchanged.

Dark air-cured tobacco types, at 4,040 acres, are 5 percent below last year's harvested acres and 2 percent below the March intentions. One sucker type tobacco, at 2,840 acres, is down 2 percent from 2004 and Green River type tobacco, at 1,200 acres, is 8 percent lower than last year. Farmers in Virginia do not expect to grow sun-cured tobacco this year.

All cigar types, at 4,900 acres, are down from last year but 1 percent above March intentions. Connecticut and Massachusetts broadleaf acreage, at 2,400 acres, is down 1 percent from a year ago. Acreage of Pennsylvania Seedleaf, at 1,300 acres, is down 28 percent from last year. Harvested acres of Connecticut and Massachusetts shade-grown tobacco are estimated at 1,200 acres, up 3 percent from 2004.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry bean growers planted 1.67 million acres for 2005, up 24 percent from last year and 19 percent above two years ago. The June planted acres estimate is 1 percent above growers' plans in March. Acres to be harvested are forecast at 1.57 million, up 29 percent from last year and 16 percent above 2003. High prices for the 2004 crop and low inventories contributed to the increase in planted and harvested acres. Thirteen of the 17 dry bean States have increased planted acreage from a year ago, 3 are unchanged, while Texas growers planted less than 2004.

North Dakota's planted area of 670,000 acres is up 20 percent from last year. In Michigan, dry bean plantings of 235,000 acres are 24 percent above 2004. Nebraska's acreage increased 50 percent to 180,000 acres, while Minnesota's dry bean acreage increased 26 percent to 145,000 acres. South Dakota growers increased planted acres 100 percent, Colorado went up 47 percent, and Kansas is 44 percent above 2004. Wyoming is up 28 percent, Idaho 25 percent, Washington 17 percent, Utah 13 percent, Montana 8 percent, and New York is 4 percent above 2004. Planted acres in California, New Mexico, and Oregon are unchanged from 2004. Planted acres in Texas decreased 15 percent.

Planting in North Dakota started mid-May, behind average due to cool and wet conditions. Wet conditions continued into June. By mid-June 84 percent of the crop was planted, compared with the 5-year average of 95 percent. Wet conditions also delayed planting in Minnesota's Red River Valley, where producers were unable to get into their fields. Planting in Nebraska was behind the 5-year average by mid-June with only 86 percent planted, compared with a 5-year average of 92 percent. Growers in Michigan began planting earlier than normal due to favorable conditions. Planting conditions in Colorado have been good and the crop is in good condition.

Planting continued in California, with rain and cool temperatures causing some delays. Emerged plantings are showing steady growth and development. In Washington, planting progressed ahead of the 5-year average. Rains in late May and early June brought much needed moisture. In Wyoming, progress of the dry bean crop was proceeding normally. Planting continues in Texas with the crop in good condition. The dry bean condition in Montana is rated 80 percent good to excellent.

Sweet Potatoes: Planted area of sweet potatoes is estimated at 92,300 acres for the 2005 season, down 5 percent from last year and 4 percent below two years ago. Harvested area is forecast at 89,500 acres, a loss of 4 percent from 2004 and 3 percent below 2003. Most of this decrease is in North Carolina, where growers are planting fewer acres due to high stocks from the 2004 crop remaining to be sold. New Jersey's planted acres are also less than last year. Growers in California, Louisiana, and Mississippi are planting more acres than last year. Alabama, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia's planted acres are unchanged from 2004. Harvested acreage is expected to decrease in New Jersey and North Carolina. Producers in South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia expect to harvest the same acreage as in 2004. Growers in Alabama, California, Louisiana, and Mississippi expect harvested acres to increase.

Transplanting conditions for North Carolina and Virginia have been good and planting is on schedule. North Carolina's fields were 62 percent transplanted by mid-June compared with the 5-year average of 62 percent. Planting in New Jersey was delayed by a cold, wet spring. Planting in South Carolina is also behind the 5-year average. Transplanting has also been delayed in the Gulf States. In Louisiana, planting got off to a slow start due to dry conditions and cooler temperatures. However, recent rains should allow planting to proceed at a faster rate now that soil moisture is adequate. In Texas, sweet potato plantings are also late due to the hot, dry weather. Planting in Alabama was delayed due to rains. Planting continues in California's Central Valley, after a late start due to spring rains.

Summer Potatoes: Growers in the summer producing States planted an estimated 51,100 acres of potatoes this year, down 13 percent from last year and 19 percent below two years ago. Harvested area is forecast at 49,200 acres, a 9 percent decrease from last year and 16 percent less than 2003. Planted acreage in 9 of the 11 estimating States has decreased from 2004. The decrease in acres is due in part to lower prices and higher stocks of fall potatoes.

Crop condition in Texas is good and progress is normal. East coast States have had excellent growing conditions with timely rains and warm temperatures. Planting in Colorado was late and irrigation water

allocations are being rationed based on seniority rights. Growing conditions in Illinois have declined due to lack of rain and soil moisture. Rain delayed planting in Alabama and unfavorable weather is causing seed to rot in the ground, producing poor stands.

Planting in California's Central Valley was late due to wet conditions. The crop has progressed normally but some late blight damage is noted. Harvest is expected to be late.

Reliability of Acreage Data in this Report

Survey Procedures: The estimates of planted and harvested acreages in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted the first 2 weeks of June. These surveys are based on a probability area frame survey with a sample of approximately 11,000 segments or parcels of land (average approximately 1 square mile) and a probability sample of just over 89,000 farm operators. Enumerators conducting the area survey contact all farmers having operations within the sampled segments of land and account for their operations. From these data, estimates can be calculated. The list survey sample is contacted by mail, telephone, or personal interviews to obtain information on these operations. Responses from the list sample plus data from the area operations that were not on the list to be sampled are combined to provide another estimate of planted and harvested acreages.

Estimating Procedures: National, Regional, State, and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. Each State Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). Survey data are compiled to the National level and are reviewed at this level independently of each State's review. Acreage estimates were based on survey data and the historical relationship of official estimates to survey data.

Revision Policy: Planted acreage estimates are subject to change August 1 if actual plantings are significantly different from those reported in early June. Also, planted acreage estimates can be revised at the end of the season and again the following year, if new information is available that would justify a change. Harvested acres can be adjusted anytime a change is made in planted acres. In addition, harvested acres are subject to change anytime a production forecast is made. Estimates will also be reviewed after data for the 5-year Census of Agriculture are available. No revisions will be made after that date.

Reliability: The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Both types of errors for major crops generally are between 1.0 and 6.0 percent. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. Sampling errors cannot be applied directly to the acreage published in this report to determine confidence intervals since the official estimates represent a composite of information from more than a single source. The relative standard errors from the 2005 area frame survey for U.S. planted acres were: barley 7.2 percent, corn 1.1 percent, upland cotton 2.7 percent, sorghum 5.1 percent, soybeans 1.1 percent, winter wheat 1.9 percent, and other spring wheat 3.9 percent.

Non-sampling errors cannot be measured directly. They may occur due to incorrect reporting and/or recording, data omissions or duplications, and errors in processing. To minimize non-sampling errors, vigorous quality controls are used in the data collection process and all data are carefully reviewed for consistency and reasonableness.

A method of evaluating the reliability of acreage estimates in this report is the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performances shown below for selected crops. This is computed by expressing the deviations between the planted acreage estimates and the final estimates as a percent of the final estimates and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1985-2004 twenty-year period; the square root of this average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current estimates relative to the final estimates assuming that factors affecting this year's estimate are not different from those influencing the past 20 years.

For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the corn planted estimate is 0.6 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current corn acreage will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 0.6 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 1.1 percent.

Also, shown in the table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the difference between the mid-year planted acres estimate and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the mid-year estimates and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 341,000 acres, ranging from 24,000 acres to 1,126,000 acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times. This does not imply that the mid-year planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability of June Planted Acreage Estimates

Crop	Root Mean Square Error Percent	90 Percent Confidence Interval	20-Year Record of Differences Between June and Final Estimate				
			Thousand Acres Quantity			Number of Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below Final	Above Final
			<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Corn	0.6	1.1	341	24	1,126	6	14
Sorghum	4.6	8.0	383	1	1,113	12	8
Oats	1.6	2.7	81	1	213	7	13
Barley	3.2	5.6	164	10	907	6	14
Winter Wheat	0.8	1.4	314	25	1,035	3	17
Durum Wheat	3.7	6.4	112	0	200	13	6
Other Spring Wheat	1.1	1.9	130	0	333	11	8
Soybeans	1.1	1.9	585	150	1,490	5	15
Upland Cotton	2.3	3.9	261	3	555	7	13

Information Contacts

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