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Acreage

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Corn Planted Acreage Down 7 Percent from 2007
Soybean Acreage Up 17 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Up 5 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Down 15 Percent

Midwest Flood

Extensive rains and flooding during June caused producers in several Midwestern States to change their harvesting intentions for crops already planted, modify planting decisions for the small percentage of acres not yet planted, and consider replanting options. NASS collected most of the data for the annual *Acreage* report before the majority of the flooding occurred. In an effort to more accurately determine how many acres producers still intend to harvest for grain, NASS re-interviewed approximately 1,200 farmers June 23, 24, and 25 in the flood-affected areas. As a result, it was determined that U.S. farmers intend to harvest 90.4 percent of their planted acres of corn for grain. This is a change from 92.4 percent as measured during the first 2 weeks of June. U.S. farmers intend to harvest 96.8 percent of their planted acres of soybeans. Without this additional survey data, historical averages would have indicated 98.7 percent of soybean acres to be harvested. NASS will conduct a more extensive acreage update survey during July. Findings from this study will be incorporated in the August *Crop Production* report.

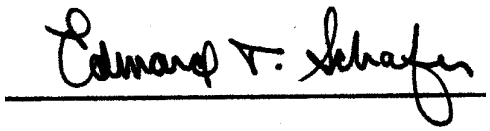
Corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 87.3 million acres, down 7 percent from last year. Despite the decrease, corn planted acreage is the second highest since 1946, behind last year's total of 93.6 million acres. Growers expect to harvest 78.9 million acres for grain, down 9 percent from 2007. If realized, this would be the second highest since 1944, behind last year. Farmers increased corn plantings 1.31 million acres from their March intentions. Planting got off to a slow start across the Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and the northern half of the Great Plains as frequent precipitation and cool temperatures during March and April prevented spring planting preparations. Corn planting was 27 percent complete on May 4, down 32 points from normal. Despite intermittent showers and below normal temperatures, producers were able to make rapid progress during May, particularly across the upper Midwest and northern Great Plains. Farmers reported that 97 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted at the time of the survey interview compared with the average of 98 percent for the past 10 years.

Soybean planted area for 2008 is estimated at 74.5 million acres, up 17 percent from last year but 1 percent below the record high acreage in 2006. Area for harvest, at 72.1 million acres, is up 15 percent from 2007. Compared with last year, planted acreage increases are expected in all States, and the U.S. planted area for soybeans is the third largest on record. The largest increase is expected in Nebraska, up 950,000 acres from 2007, followed by Illinois and South Dakota, both up 900,000 acres. Increases of at least 800,000 acres are also expected in Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota. If realized, the planted acreage in Kansas, New York, and Pennsylvania will be the largest on record. Nationally, farmers reported that 79 percent of the intended soybean acreage had been planted at the time of the survey interview, which is the lowest since 1996.

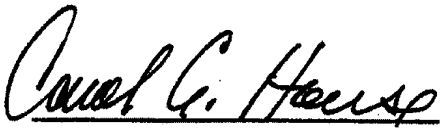
All wheat planted area is estimated at 63.5 million acres, up 5 percent from 2007. The 2008 winter wheat planted area, at 46.6 million acres, is 4 percent above last year but down slightly from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 31.9 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 11.0 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.7 million acres are White Winter. Area planted to other spring wheat for 2008 is estimated at 14.2 million acres, up 7 percent from 2007. Of this total, about 13.4 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. The Durum planted area for 2008 is 2.66 million acres, up 24 percent from the previous year.

All Cotton plantings for 2008 are estimated at 9.25 million acres, 15 percent below last year and the lowest since 1983. Upland planted area is estimated at 9.04 million acres, down 14 percent from 2007. Decreased planted acres are estimated for all States except Oklahoma and Virginia. The largest percentage declines are in California and Mississippi where upland producers planted 44 percent fewer acres than last year at 110,000 acres and 370,000 acres, respectively. American-Pima cotton growers planted 202,000 acres, down 31 percent from 2007.

This report was approved on June 30, 2008.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Edward T. Schafer



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Contents

Principal Crops: Area Planted by State and United States, 2006-2008 [1]

State	2006	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	1,982	2,068	2,258
AZ	674	688	735
AR	7,769	8,256	8,241
CA	4,371	4,304	4,424
CO	5,678	6,156	6,078
CT	92	90	93
DE	442	440	467
FL	998	1,038	1,008
GA	3,652	3,769	3,851
HI	22	23	22
ID	4,293	4,294	4,381
IL	23,232	23,201	23,329
IN	12,345	12,305	12,400
IA	24,485	24,410	24,765
KS	22,506	22,941	23,148
KY	5,526	5,804	5,763
LA	3,185	3,365	3,555
ME	274	283	291
MD	1,429	1,423	1,463
MA	105	104	102
MI	6,519	6,517	6,523
MN	19,682	19,543	19,600
MS	4,327	4,644	4,908
MO	13,855	13,853	14,170
MT	8,559	8,864	9,469
NE	18,689	18,742	18,932
NV	508	498	484
NH	65	60	62
NJ	314	327	327
NM	1,078	1,151	1,065
NY	2,917	2,864	3,062
NC	4,643	4,714	4,862
ND	21,501	22,099	22,478
OH	10,082	10,056	10,407
OK	10,418	10,398	10,250
OR	2,144	2,115	2,179
PA	3,912	4,008	3,970
RI	10	11	10
SC	1,626	1,643	1,666
SD	16,222	16,688	17,054
TN	4,554	4,612	4,916
TX	22,315	22,619	21,881
UT	1,007	1,001	979
VT	335	312	329
VA	2,652	2,792	2,971
WA	3,639	3,647	3,747
WV	660	669	684
WI	8,193	8,100	8,156
WY	1,483	1,499	1,627
US [2]	315,960	319,982	324,029

[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, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted for All Purposes		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	340	250	280	230
AZ	55	45	23	20
AR	610	460	590	450
CA	650	670	200	215
CO	1,200	1,300	1,060	1,170
CT [2]	26	30		
DE	195	160	185	152
FL	75	75	35	40
GA	510	370	450	320
ID	310	330	105	105
IL	13,200	12,300	13,050	11,500
IN	6,500	5,700	6,370	5,350
IA	14,200	13,700	13,850	12,800
KS	3,900	4,100	3,700	3,900
KY	1,450	1,230	1,360	1,150
LA	740	510	730	500
ME [2]	28	27		
MD	540	480	455	410
MA [2]	18	18		
MI	2,650	2,350	2,350	2,080
MN	8,400	7,800	7,800	7,250
MS	960	780	940	760
MO	3,450	2,900	3,250	2,500
MT	84	65	38	22
NE	9,400	9,000	9,200	8,750
NV [2]	5	4		
NH [2]	14	14		
NJ	95	85	82	74
NM	135	115	55	60
NY	1,050	1,140	550	640
NC	1,100	890	1,020	830
ND	2,550	2,400	2,350	2,150
OH	3,850	3,350	3,610	3,150
OK	320	350	270	320
OR	60	55	35	30
PA	1,410	1,370	980	950
RI [2]	2	2		
SC	400	360	370	330
SD	5,000	4,650	4,500	4,200
TN	870	700	785	640
TX	2,150	2,450	2,000	2,250
UT	70	65	22	22
VT [2]	92	94		
VA	550	480	405	360
WA	195	170	120	80
WV	46	43	27	26
WI	4,050	3,800	3,280	3,100
WY	95	90	60	54
US	93,600	87,327	86,542	78,940

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Area harvested for grain not estimated.

Sorghum: Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted for All Purposes		Area Harvested for Grain	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	12	12	6	8
AZ	45	45	21	25
AR	225	150	215	140
CA	34	38	11	11
CO	220	230	150	180
GA	65	45	45	30
IL	80	60	77	50
KS	2,800	2,850	2,650	2,750
KY	15	12	12	10
LA	250	100	245	95
MS	145	65	115	63
MO	110	100	105	95
NE	350	350	240	240
NM	105	100	75	45
NC	15	15	9	12
OK	240	280	220	260
PA	15	16	3	4
SC	10	8	7	5
SD	210	170	130	110
TN	22	25	19	22
TX	2,750	2,600	2,450	2,250
US	7,718	7,271	6,805	6,405

[1] Forecasted.

Oats: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	45	45	16	20
CA	210	300	20	35
CO	75	45	10	10
GA	70	70	30	20
ID	70	70	20	20
IL	35	45	24	30
IN	25	10	8	4
IA	145	170	67	75
KS	90	50	35	20
ME	31	31	30	30
MI	70	80	55	65
MN	270	230	180	170
MO	25	15	8	4
MT	75	65	35	35
NE	120	120	35	40
NY	100	80	60	55
NC	50	65	15	30
ND	460	360	260	150
OH	75	85	55	60
OK	80	50	15	30
OR	60	50	22	15
PA	115	110	80	80
SC	33	33	13	19
SD	330	220	125	110
TX	710	690	100	130
UT	35	35	5	5
VA	16	18	5	3
WA	30	25	9	5
WI	270	270	160	160
WY	40	30	8	13
US	3,760	3,467	1,505	1,443

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.

Barley: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AZ	35	42	33	40
CA	85	120	40	60
CO	60	80	58	78
DE	21	25	19	22
ID	570	540	550	520
KS	20	17	13	12
KY	10	8	3	7
ME	18	23	17	22
MD	45	50	34	45
MI	14	13	13	12
MN	130	130	110	110
MT	900	910	720	780
NV	3	4	1	1
NJ	3	3	2	2
NY	13	13	11	9
NC	22	18	14	12
ND	1,470	1,500	1,390	1,400
OH	4	6	3	5
OR	63	55	53	45
PA	55	65	42	55
SD	56	70	29	40
UT	38	42	22	34
VA	48	61	30	36
WA	235	205	225	195
WI	40	40	23	23
WY	62	90	53	75
US	4,020	4,130	3,508	3,640

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.

All Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	120	240	80	200
AZ	86	163	83	161
AR	820	970	700	880
CA	585	820	315	505
CO	2,520	2,190	2,369	2,038
DE	57	80	55	78
FL	13	25	9	23
GA	360	480	230	400
ID	1,235	1,425	1,175	1,345
IL	1,000	1,200	890	1,160
IN	420	550	370	530
IA	35	45	28	43
KS	10,400	9,900	8,600	9,400
KY	440	560	250	450
LA	235	400	220	385
MD	220	255	170	215
MI	560	780	540	770
MN	1,765	1,870	1,710	1,815
MS	370	500	330	480
MO	1,050	1,200	880	1,120
MT	5,170	5,710	5,065	5,505
NE	2,050	1,800	1,960	1,700
NV	23	24	13	5
NJ	31	35	28	33
NM	490	460	300	180
NY	100	130	85	117
NC	630	800	500	700
ND	8,595	9,150	8,405	8,850
OH	820	1,100	730	1,050
OK	5,900	5,700	3,500	4,500
OR	875	960	855	940
PA	170	195	155	185
SC	160	220	135	195
SD	3,509	3,560	3,328	3,279
TN	420	640	260	550
TX	6,200	5,900	3,800	3,500
UT	146	150	132	139
VA	230	300	205	260
WA	2,170	2,420	2,137	2,385
WV	8	12	6	9
WI	299	375	278	354
WY	146	163	130	152
US	60,433	63,457	51,011	56,586

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.

Winter Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	120	240	80	200
AZ	6	13	4	12
AR	820	970	700	880
CA	500	650	240	350
CO	2,500	2,150	2,350	2,000
DE	57	80	55	78
FL	13	25	9	23
GA	360	480	230	400
ID	750	870	710	810
IL	1,000	1,200	890	1,160
IN	420	550	370	530
IA	35	45	28	43
KS	10,400	9,900	8,600	9,400
KY	440	560	250	450
LA	235	400	220	385
MD	220	255	170	215
MI	560	780	540	770
MN	65	70	60	65
MS	370	500	330	480
MO	1,050	1,200	880	1,120
MT	2,240	2,600	2,190	2,450
NE	2,050	1,800	1,960	1,700
NV	17	15	12	2
NJ	31	35	28	33
NM	490	460	300	180
NY	100	130	85	117
NC	630	800	500	700
ND	465	650	445	600
OH	820	1,100	730	1,050
OK	5,900	5,700	3,500	4,500
OR	750	780	735	770
PA	170	195	155	185
SC	160	220	135	195
SD	2,100	1,900	1,980	1,720
TN	420	640	260	550
TX	6,200	5,900	3,800	3,500
UT	135	130	125	120
VA	230	300	205	260
WA	1,720	1,800	1,690	1,770
WV	8	12	6	9
WI	290	350	270	330
WY	140	150	125	140
US	44,987	46,605	35,952	40,252

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.

Durum Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AZ	80	150	79	149
CA	85	170	75	155
ID	15	15	15	15
MT	480	610	475	605
ND	1,480	1,700	1,460	1,650
SD	9	10	8	9
US	2,149	2,655	2,112	2,583

[1] Forecasted.

Other Spring Wheat: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CO	20	40	19	38
ID	470	540	450	520
MN	1,700	1,800	1,650	1,750
MT	2,450	2,500	2,400	2,450
NV	6	9	1	3
ND	6,650	6,800	6,500	6,600
OR	125	180	120	170
SD	1,400	1,650	1,340	1,550
UT	11	20	7	19
WA	450	620	447	615
WI	9	25	8	24
WY	6	13	5	12
US	13,297	14,197	12,947	13,751

[1] Forecasted.

Rye: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted [1]		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
GA	230	200	40	30
OK	300	250	60	55
Oth Sts [3]	846	740	189	181
US	1,376	1,190	289	266

[1] Includes area planted in preceding fall.
[2] Forecasted.
[3] 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, 2007-2008

Class and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Long Grain				
AR	1,185	1,250	1,180	1,245
CA	9	9	9	9
LA	357	395	355	390
MS	190	210	189	209
MO	179	199	177	198
TX	143	187	142	186
US	2,063	2,250	2,052	2,237
Medium Grain				
AR	145	100	144	99
CA	460	460	459	458
LA	23	15	23	15
MO	1	1	1	1
TX	3	3	3	3
US	632	579	630	576
Short Grain [2]				
AR	1	1	1	1
CA	65	65	65	65
US	66	66	66	66
All				
AR	1,331	1,351	1,325	1,345
CA	534	534	533	532
LA	380	410	378	405
MS	190	210	189	209
MO	180	200	178	199
TX	146	190	145	189
US	2,761	2,895	2,748	2,879

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Includes sweet rice.

Proso Millet: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CO	270	330	260	
NE	145	165	130	
SD	155	110	125	
US	570	605	515	

[1] Estimates to be released January 2009 in the Annual Crop Production Summary.

Hay: Area Harvested by Type, State and United States, 2007-2008

State	All Hay		Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures		All Other	
	2007	2008 [1]	2007	2008 [1]	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL [2]	800	850			800	850
AZ	290	295	250	260	40	35
AR	1,580	1,410	20	20	1,560	1,390
CA	1,610	1,540	990	950	620	590
CO	1,550	1,580	800	830	750	750
CT	61	60	8	5	53	55
DE	15	15	5	5	10	10
FL [2]	300	260			300	260
GA [2]	670	700			670	700
ID	1,500	1,460	1,200	1,130	300	330
IL	680	620	380	350	300	270
IN	660	640	320	320	340	320
IA	1,480	1,450	1,140	1,100	340	350
KS	2,900	2,780	800	780	2,100	2,000
KY	2,700	2,540	300	240	2,400	2,300
LA [2]	400	440			400	440
ME	149	153	9	8	140	145
MD	215	205	40	45	175	160
MA	82	80	7	10	75	70
MI	1,080	1,030	800	750	280	280
MN	1,880	1,700	1,150	1,100	730	600
MS [2]	850	750			850	750
MO	4,050	4,150	400	400	3,650	3,750
MT	2,550	2,650	1,650	1,650	900	1,000
NE	2,650	2,500	1,150	1,050	1,500	1,450
NV	460	445	265	260	195	185
NH	46	48	6	8	40	40
NJ	115	115	20	20	95	95
NM	350	330	260	250	90	80
NY	1,360	1,430	420	430	940	1,000
NC	699	796	9	6	690	790
ND	2,780	2,850	1,650	1,550	1,130	1,300
OH	1,150	1,260	430	550	720	710
OK	3,180	3,100	380	300	2,800	2,800
OR	1,000	1,010	400	420	600	590
PA	1,800	1,750	600	520	1,200	1,230
RI	8	7	1	1	7	6
SC [2]	330	330			330	330
SD	3,800	3,700	2,250	2,100	1,550	1,600
TN	1,725	1,820	25	20	1,700	1,800
TX	5,340	4,750	140	150	5,200	4,600
UT	710	685	560	540	150	145
VT	220	235	40	40	180	195
VA	1,340	1,450	110	100	1,230	1,350
WA	790	710	440	380	350	330
WV	600	610	25	30	575	580
WI	2,020	1,950	1,650	1,500	370	450
WY	1,100	1,200	570	600	530	600
US	61,625	60,439	21,670	20,778	39,955	39,661

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures included in all other hay.

Soybeans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	190	330	180	310
AR	2,830	3,200	2,790	3,150
DE	150	185	145	182
FL	14	22	12	20
GA	285	420	275	405
IL	8,200	9,100	8,150	8,600
IN	4,700	5,500	4,680	5,200
IA	8,550	9,400	8,520	8,950
KS	2,600	3,200	2,550	3,100
KY	1,100	1,330	1,080	1,320
LA	605	1,000	590	970
MD	400	470	380	460
MI	1,750	1,900	1,740	1,890
MN	6,250	7,100	6,150	6,950
MS	1,450	2,210	1,420	2,180
MO	4,600	5,300	4,550	5,000
NE	3,800	4,750	3,770	4,700
NJ	81	87	79	85
NY	205	235	203	231
NC	1,420	1,600	1,360	1,570
ND	3,050	3,400	2,990	3,340
OH	4,150	4,600	4,130	4,580
OK	185	310	175	285
PA	425	445	420	440
SC	450	510	425	490
SD	3,200	4,100	3,180	4,040
TN	1,040	1,410	970	1,380
TX	86	200	82	185
VA	500	550	480	530
WV	15	19	14	18
WI	1,350	1,650	1,330	1,560
US	63,631	74,533	62,820	72,121

[1] Forecasted.

Soybeans: Percent of Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop, Selected States and United States, 2004-2008 [1]

State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AL	11	8	6	10	48
AR	16	4	6	23	27
DE	29	41	25	50	47
FL	41	29	*	71	2
GA	61	51	69	77	61
IL	5	3	6	6	9
IN	3	1	3	4	4
KS	2	*	11	15	17
KY	34	29	21	26	36
LA	10	9	14	22	24
MD	43	27	32	47	47
MS	8	1	4	14	13
MO	10	7	11	13	12
NJ	13	31	38	27	22
NC	31	32	30	38	47
OH	1	1	*	1	*
OK	34	3	20	64	58
PA	7	4	11	19	8
SC	38	37	29	36	52
TN	32	15	20	31	40
TX	3	4	*	*	*
VA	37	7	25	44	56
WV	17	9	*	4	*
US	6	4	5	8	9

[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, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	160.0	220.0	157.0	216.0
FL	130.0	120.0	119.0	110.0
GA	530.0	650.0	520.0	640.0
MS	19.0	23.0	18.0	22.0
NM	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0
NC	92.0	92.0	90.0	91.0
OK	18.0	20.0	17.0	19.0
SC	59.0	65.0	56.0	62.0
TX	190.0	240.0	187.0	235.0
VA	22.0	22.0	21.0	22.0
US	1,230.0	1,461.0	1,195.0	1,426.0

[1] Forecasted.

Sunflower: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State, and United States, 2007-2008

Varietal Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Oil				
CO	105.0	145.0	100.0	135.0
KS	155.0	170.0	145.0	160.0
MN	90.0	90.0	88.0	87.0
NE	35.0	40.0	33.0	38.0
ND	910.0	900.0	895.0	870.0
SD	395.0	410.0	389.0	390.0
TX	16.0	28.0	13.0	25.0
Oth Sts [2]	58.0	67.0	54.0	63.0
US	1,764.0	1,850.0	1,717.0	1,768.0
Non-Oil				
CO	14.0	25.0	13.0	23.0
KS	17.0	25.0	16.0	23.0
MN	41.0	37.0	39.0	34.0
NE	14.0	20.0	13.0	19.0
ND	165.0	105.0	160.0	100.0
SD	20.0	50.0	20.0	48.0
TX	25.0	40.0	24.0	36.0
Oth Sts [2]	8.0	12.0	7.5	11.5
US	304.0	314.0	292.5	294.5
All				
CO	119.0	170.0	113.0	158.0
KS	172.0	195.0	161.0	183.0
MN	131.0	127.0	127.0	121.0
NE	49.0	60.0	46.0	57.0
ND	1,075.0	1,005.0	1,055.0	970.0
SD	415.0	460.0	409.0	438.0
TX	41.0	68.0	37.0	61.0
Oth Sts [2]	66.0	79.0	61.5	74.5
US	2,068.0	2,164.0	2,009.5	2,062.5

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Other States include CA, IL, MI, MO, MT, OK, WI, and WY.

Canola: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
MN	31.0	18.0	30.0	17.0
MT	8.0	10.0	7.7	9.5
ND	1,080.0	910.0	1,070.0	890.0
Oth Sts [2]	64.0	70.0	55.3	62.5
US	1,183.0	1,008.0	1,163.0	979.0

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Other States include CO, ID, KS, MI, OK, OR, and WA.

Flaxseed: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
MN	4	5	4	5
MT	21	10	20	9
ND	320	315	317	310
SD	9	10	8	9
US	354	340	349	333

[1] Forecasted.

Safflower: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	50.0	90.0	48.5	88.0
MT	38.0	32.0	36.5	30.5
Oth Sts [2]	92.0	69.0	87.0	64.5
US	180.0	191.0	172.0	183.0

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Other States include AZ, CO, ID, ND, SD, and UT.

Other Oilseeds: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2007-2008

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Rapeseed	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.4
Mustard Seed	56.0	67.0	52.8	64.0

[1] Forecasted.

Cotton: Area Planted and Harvested by Type, State and United States, 2007-2008

Type and State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Upland				
AL	400.0	310.0	385.0	
AZ	170.0	140.0	168.0	
AR	860.0	700.0	850.0	
CA	195.0	110.0	194.0	
FL	85.0	72.0	81.0	
GA	1,030.0	900.0	995.0	
KS	47.0	45.0	43.0	
LA	335.0	290.0	330.0	
MS	660.0	370.0	655.0	
MO	380.0	300.0	379.0	
NM	43.0	32.0	39.0	
NC	500.0	400.0	490.0	
OK	175.0	190.0	165.0	
SC	180.0	120.0	158.0	
TN	515.0	300.0	510.0	
TX	4,900.0	4,700.0	4,700.0	
VA	60.0	65.0	59.0	
US	10,535.0	9,044.0	10,201.0	
Amer-Pima				
AZ	2.5	1.0	2.5	
CA	260.0	175.0	257.0	
NM	4.7	6.0	4.6	
TX	25.0	20.0	24.0	
US	292.2	202.0	288.1	
All				
AL	400.0	310.0	385.0	
AZ	172.5	141.0	170.5	
AR	860.0	700.0	850.0	
CA	455.0	285.0	451.0	
FL	85.0	72.0	81.0	
GA	1,030.0	900.0	995.0	
KS	47.0	45.0	43.0	
LA	335.0	290.0	330.0	
MS	660.0	370.0	655.0	
MO	380.0	300.0	379.0	
NM	47.7	38.0	43.6	
NC	500.0	400.0	490.0	
OK	175.0	190.0	165.0	
SC	180.0	120.0	158.0	
TN	515.0	300.0	510.0	
TX	4,925.0	4,720.0	4,724.0	
VA	60.0	65.0	59.0	
US	10,827.2	9,246.0	10,489.1	

[1] Estimates to be released August 12, 2008 in the "Crop Production" report.

Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008 [1]

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [2]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	40.0	31.6	39.1	31.3
CO	32.0	34.8	29.2	31.5
ID	169.0	131.0	167.0	117.0
MI	150.0	137.0	149.0	136.0
MN	486.0	425.0	481.0	405.0
MT	47.5	31.6	47.0	31.2
NE	47.5	46.0	44.3	39.0
ND	252.0	206.0	247.0	201.0
OR	12.0	6.7	11.0	5.9
WA	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6
WY	30.8	28.8	30.2	27.8
US	1,268.8	1,080.1	1,246.8	1,027.3

[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, 2007-2008

State	Area Harvested	
	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*
FL	393.0	405.0
HI	22.9	22.0
LA	420.0	405.0
TX	43.7	39.5
US	879.6	871.5

[1] Forecasted.

Tobacco: Area Harvested by State and United States, 2006-2008

State	Area Harvested		
	2006	2007	2008 [1]
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
CT	2,500	2,900	3,000
FL [2]	1,100		
GA	17,000	18,500	16,000
KY	83,000	89,200	82,500
MA	1,150	1,320	1,290
MO	1,500	1,600	1,450
NC	158,900	170,000	171,000
OH	3,500	3,500	3,100
PA	7,900	7,900	8,800
SC	23,000	20,500	20,000
TN	19,800	19,980	21,400
VA	19,650	20,600	19,500
US	339,000	356,000	348,040

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2007.

Tobacco: Area Harvested by Class, Type, State, and United States, 2006-2008

Class and Type	Area Harvested		
	2006	2007	2008 [1]
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
Class 1, Flue-cured			
FL [2]	1,100		
GA	17,000	18,500	16,000
NC	155,000	166,000	168,000
SC	23,000	20,500	20,000
VA	17,000	18,000	17,000
US	213,100	223,000	221,000
Class 2, Fire-cured			
KY	6,200	8,000	9,000
TN	5,300	6,200	7,200
VA	350	400	400
US	11,850	14,600	16,600
Class 3A, Light Air-cured			
Burley			
KY	73,000	77,000	69,000
MO	1,500	1,600	1,450
NC	3,900	4,000	3,000
OH	3,500	3,500	3,100
PA	5,500	5,000	4,800
TN	14,000	13,000	13,000
VA	2,300	2,200	2,100
US	103,700	106,300	96,450
Southern MD Belt			
PA	1,100	1,100	2,000
Total Light Air-cured	104,800	107,400	98,450
Class 3B, Dark Air-cured			
KY	3,800	4,200	4,500
TN	500	780	1,200
US	4,300	4,980	5,700
Class 4, Cigar Filler			
PA Seedleaf			
PA	1,300	1,800	2,000
Class 5, Cigar Binder			
CT Valley Binder			
CT	1,650	1,900	2,000
MA	950	1,100	1,100
US	2,600	3,000	3,100
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper			
CT Valley Shade-grown			
CT	850	1,000	1,000
MA	200	220	190
US	1,050	1,220	1,190
All Cigar Types	4,950	6,020	6,290
All Tobacco	339,000	356,000	348,040

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2007.

Dry Edible Beans: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
CA	59.0	46.0	58.0	45.0
CO	48.0	55.0	46.0	51.0
ID	90.0	75.0	89.0	73.0
KS	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.5
MI	200.0	190.0	195.0	185.0
MN	150.0	150.0	145.0	140.0
MT	18.3	16.0	16.6	14.5
NE	110.0	120.0	107.0	115.0
NM	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0
NY	17.0	15.0	16.5	14.5
ND	690.0	600.0	665.0	575.0
OR	8.0	6.0	7.9	5.7
SD	13.0	14.0	11.7	13.0
TX	17.0	15.0	16.2	13.5
UT	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.6
WA	60.0	50.0	60.0	50.0
WI	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9
WY	25.0	25.0	24.0	24.0
US	1,526.9	1,398.0	1,478.7	1,339.2

[1] Forecasted.

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7
CA	13.5	14.5	13.3	14.5
LA	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.0
MS	20.5	20.0	20.0	19.0
NJ	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
NC	44.0	47.0	43.0	46.0
SC	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
TX	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6
VA	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
US	100.6	104.1	97.5	100.8

[1] Forecasted.

Summer Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested by State and United States, 2007-2008

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 [1]
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
AL	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
CA	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0
CO	3.0	4.4	2.8	4.0
DE	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
IL	6.3	4.4	6.1	4.2
KS	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
MD	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.7
MO	6.8	4.0	6.6	3.4
NJ	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.0
TX	11.2	10.3	9.8	9.5
VA	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.7
US	53.7	48.0	51.3	45.5

[1] Forecasted.

Alaska: Area Planted by Crop, 2006-2008 [1]

Crop	Area Planted		
	2006	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
All Oats	2,000	1,900	1,800
All Barley	4,500	4,100	3,800
All Hay [2]	20,000	23,000	23,000
Potatoes	860	890	870

[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. Conventionally bred herbicide resistant varieties are excluded. Insect resistant varieties include only those containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). The Bt varieties include those that contain more than one gene that can resist different types of insects. Stacked gene varieties include only those containing biotech traits for both herbicide and insect resistance. The States published individually in the following tables represent 85 percent of all corn planted acres, 88 percent of all soybean planted acres, and 93 percent of all upland cotton planted acres.

Corn: Biotechnology Varieties by State and United States, Percent of All Corn Planted, 2007-2008

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
IL	19	13	15	15
IN	12	7	17	16
IA	22	16	19	15
KS	25	25	36	30
MI	19	15	22	24
MN	26	19	32	29
MO	30	27	19	21
NE	31	27	23	24
ND	29	24	37	34
OH	9	12	12	17
SD	16	7	34	30
TX	22	20	37	31
WI	19	14	23	26
Oth Sts [1]	20	20	33	32
US	21	17	24	23
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
IL	40	52	74	80
IN	30	55	59	78
IA	37	53	78	84
KS	21	35	82	90
MI	19	33	60	72
MN	28	40	86	88
MO	13	22	62	70
NE	25	35	79	86
ND	22	31	88	89
OH	20	37	41	66
SD	43	58	93	95
TX	20	27	79	78
WI	22	35	64	75
Oth Sts [1]	14	22	67	74
US	28	40	73	80

[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, 2007-2008

State	Insect Resistant (Bt)		Herbicide Resistant	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AL	10	18	25	15
AR	32	30	16	4
CA	4	7	51	45
GA	17	19	10	5
LA	17	19	11	6
MS	16	19	19	13
MO	13	12	63	68
NC	13	19	16	14
TN	10	10	17	14
TX	16	16	36	31
Oth Sts [1]	27	22	20	20
US	17	18	28	23
	Stacked Gene Varieties		All Biotech Varieties	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AL	60	65	95	98
AR	47	64	95	98
CA	6	8	61	60
GA	68	73	95	97
LA	68	73	96	98
MS	62	66	97	98
MO	23	19	99	99
NC	64	62	93	95
TN	71	73	98	97
TX	28	31	80	78
Oth Sts [1]	42	48	89	90
US	42	45	87	86

[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, 2007-2008

State	Herbicide Resistant		All Biotech Varieties	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
AR	92	94	92	94
IL	88	87	88	87
IN	94	96	94	96
IA	94	95	94	95
KS	92	95	92	95
MI	87	84	87	84
MN	92	91	92	91
MS	96	97	96	97
MO	91	92	91	92
NE	96	97	96	97
ND	92	94	92	94
OH	87	89	87	89
SD	97	97	97	97
WI	88	90	88	90
Oth Sts [1]	86	87	86	87
US	91	92	91	92

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

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2007-2008
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	4,020.0	4,130.0	3,508.0	3,640.0
Corn for Grain [2]	93,600.0	87,327.0	86,542.0	78,940.0
Corn for Silage			6,071.0	
Hay, All			61,625.0	60,439.0
Alfalfa			21,670.0	20,778.0
All Other			39,955.0	39,661.0
Oats	3,760.0	3,467.0	1,505.0	1,443.0
Proso Millet	570.0	605.0	515.0	
Rice	2,761.0	2,895.0	2,748.0	2,879.0
Rye	1,376.0	1,190.0	289.0	266.0
Sorghum for Grain [2]	7,718.0	7,271.0	6,805.0	6,405.0
Sorghum for Silage			399.0	
Wheat, All	60,433.0	63,457.0	51,011.0	56,586.0
Winter	44,987.0	46,605.0	35,952.0	40,252.0
Durum	2,149.0	2,655.0	2,112.0	2,583.0
Other Spring	13,297.0	14,197.0	12,947.0	13,751.0
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,183.0	1,008.0	1,163.0	979.0
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	354.0	340.0	349.0	333.0
Mustard Seed	56.0	67.0	52.8	64.0
Peanuts	1,230.0	1,461.0	1,195.0	1,426.0
Rapeseed	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.4
Safflower	180.0	191.0	172.0	183.0
Soybeans for Beans	63,631.0	74,533.0	62,820.0	72,121.0
Sunflower	2,068.0	2,164.0	2,009.5	2,062.5
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	10,827.2	9,246.0	10,489.1	
Upland	10,535.0	9,044.0	10,201.0	
Amer-Pima	292.2	202.0	288.1	
Sugarbeets	1,268.8	1,080.1	1,246.8	1,027.3
Sugarcane			879.6	871.5
Tobacco			356.0	348.0
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	29.0	25.5	11.0	
Dry Edible Beans	1,526.9	1,398.0	1,478.7	1,339.2
Dry Edible Peas	847.5	820.0	811.3	
Lentils	303.0	277.0	295.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			6.4	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.1	
Hops			30.9	38.1
Peppermint Oil			73.3	
Potatoes, All	1,148.6		1,129.7	
Winter	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.0
Spring	72.8	69.2	70.2	67.7
Summer	53.7	48.0	51.3	45.5
Fall	1,010.6		996.7	
Spearmint Oil			19.6	
Sweet Potatoes	100.6	104.1	97.5	100.8
Taro (HI) [4]			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 2008 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Acreage is not estimated.
[4] Area is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2007-2008
(Domestic Units) [1]

Crop	Unit	Yield		Production	
		2007	2008	2007	2008
				1,000	*1,000*
Grains & Hay					
Barley	Bu	60.4		211,825	
Corn for Grain	"	151.1		13,073,893	
Corn for Silage	Tons	17.5		106,328	
Hay, All	"	2.44		150,304	
Alfalfa	"	3.35		72,575	
All Other	"	1.95		77,729	
Oats	Bu	60.9		91,599	
Proso Millet	"	32.3		16,615	
Rice [2]	Cwt	7,185		197,456	
Rye	Bu	27.4		7,914	
Sorghum for Grain	"	74.2		504,993	
Sorghum for Silage	Tons	15.6		6,206	
Wheat, All	Bu	40.5		2,066,722	
Winter	"	42.2		1,515,989	
Durum	"	33.9		71,686	
Other Spring	"	37.0		479,047	
Oilseeds					
Canola	Lbs	1,250		1,453,830	
Cottonseed [3]	Tons			6,588.7	
Flaxseed	Bu	16.9		5,904	
Mustard Seed	Lbs	603		31,826	
Peanuts	"	3,130		3,740,650	
Rapeseed	"	1,300		1,300	
Safflower	"	1,215		208,995	
Soybeans for Beans	Bu	41.2		2,585,207	
Sunflower	Lbs	1,437		2,888,555	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All [2]	Bales	879		19,206.9	
Upland [2]	"	864		18,355.1	
Amer-Pima [2]	"	1,419		851.8	
Sugarbeets	Tons	25.6		31,912	
Sugarcane	"	34.1		29,969	
Tobacco	Lbs	2,191		779,899	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas [2]	Cwt	1,155		127	
Dry Edible Beans [2]	"	1,716		25,371	
Dry Edible Peas [2]	"	1,960		15,903	
Lentils [2]	"	1,155		3,408	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]	"			541	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	Lbs	1,170		7,500	
Ginger Root (HI)	"	35,000		2,800	
Hops	"	1,949		60,253.1	
Peppermint Oil	"	93		6,794	
Potatoes, All	Cwt	397		448,407	
Winter	"	215	240	2,473	2,640
Spring	"	282	289	19,820	19,573
Summer	"	332		17,032	
Fall	"	410		409,082	
Spearmint Oil	Lbs	121		2,379	
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	185		18,082	
Taro (HI) [3]	Lbs			4,000	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2008 crop year.
[2] Yield in pounds.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 2007-2008
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Hectares	*Hectares*	*Hectares*	*Hectares*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	1,626,850	1,671,370	1,419,650	1,473,070
Corn for Grain [2]	37,878,980	35,340,360	35,022,680	31,946,230
Corn for Silage			2,456,870	
Hay, All [3]			24,939,020	24,459,060
Alfalfa			8,769,630	8,408,650
All Other			16,169,390	16,050,410
Oats	1,521,630	1,403,060	609,060	583,970
Proso Millet	230,670	244,840	208,420	
Rice	1,117,350	1,171,580	1,112,090	1,165,100
Rye	556,850	481,580	116,960	107,650
Sorghum for Grain [2]	3,123,400	2,942,500	2,753,920	2,592,040
Sorghum for Silage			161,470	
Wheat, All [3]	24,456,630	25,680,410	20,643,640	22,899,790
Winter	18,205,790	18,860,580	14,549,410	16,289,580
Durum	869,680	1,074,450	854,710	1,045,310
Other Spring	5,381,160	5,745,380	5,239,520	5,564,890
Oilseeds				
Canola	478,750	407,930	470,650	396,190
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	143,260	137,590	141,240	134,760
Mustard Seed	22,660	27,110	21,370	25,900
Peanuts	497,770	591,250	483,600	577,090
Rapeseed	610	200	400	160
Safflower	72,840	77,300	69,610	74,060
Soybeans for Beans	25,750,830	30,162,760	25,422,630	29,186,650
Sunflower	836,900	875,750	813,220	834,670
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [3]	4,381,660	3,741,760	4,244,830	
Upland	4,263,410	3,660,020	4,128,240	
Amer-Pima	118,250	81,750	116,590	
Sugarbeets	513,470	437,110	504,570	415,740
Sugarcane			355,970	352,690
Tobacco			144,070	140,850
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	11,740	10,320	4,450	
Dry Edible Beans	617,920	565,760	598,420	541,960
Dry Edible Peas	342,970	331,850	328,320	
Lentils	122,620	112,100	119,380	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [4]				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,590	
Ginger Root (HI)			30	
Hops			12,510	15,440
Peppermint Oil			29,660	
Potatoes, All [3]	464,830		457,180	
Winter	4,650	4,450	4,650	4,450
Spring	29,460	28,000	28,410	27,400
Summer	21,730	19,430	20,760	18,410
Fall	408,980		403,350	
Spearmint Oil			7,930	
Sweet Potatoes	40,710	42,130	39,460	40,790
Taro (HI) [5]			150	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2008 crop year.
[2] Area planted for all purposes.
[3] Total may not add due to rounding.
[4] Acreage is not estimated.
[5] Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 2007-2008
(Metric Units) [1]

Crop	Yield		Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Metric Tons	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*	*Metric Tons*
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.25		4,611,940	
Corn for Grain	9.48		332,092,180	
Corn for Silage	39.26		96,459,140	
Hay, All [2]	5.47		136,353,500	
Alfalfa	7.51		65,838,930	
All Other	4.36		70,514,560	
Oats	2.18		1,329,560	
Proso Millet	1.81		376,820	
Rice	8.05		8,956,450	
Rye	1.72		201,020	
Sorghum for Grain	4.66		12,827,410	
Sorghum for Silage	34.87		5,629,990	
Wheat, All [2]	2.72		56,246,960	
Winter	2.84		41,258,460	
Durum	2.28		1,950,970	
Other Spring	2.49		13,037,520	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.40		659,450	
Cottonseed [3]			5,977,170	
Flaxseed	1.06		149,970	
Mustard Seed	0.68		14,440	
Peanuts	3.51		1,696,730	
Rapeseed	1.46		590	
Safflower	1.36		94,800	
Soybeans for Beans	2.77		70,357,800	
Sunflower	1.61		1,310,230	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All [2]	0.99		4,181,810	
Upland	0.97		3,996,350	
Amer-Pima	1.59		185,460	
Sugarbeets	57.38		28,950,080	
Sugarcane	76.38		27,187,420	
Tobacco	2.46		353,760	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.29		5,760	
Dry Edible Beans	1.92		1,150,810	
Dry Edible Peas	2.20		721,350	
Lentils	1.29		154,580	
Wrinkled Seed Peas [3]			24,540	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.31		3,400	
Ginger Root (HI)	39.23		1,270	
Hops	2.18		27,330	
Peppermint Oil	0.10		3,080	
Potatoes, All [2]	44.49		20,339,400	
Winter	24.10	26.90	112,170	119,750
Spring	31.65	32.40	899,020	887,820
Summer	37.21		772,560	
Fall	46.00		18,555,650	
Spearmint Oil	0.14		1,080	
Sweet Potatoes	20.79		820,190	
Taro (HI) [3]			1,810	

[1] Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2008 crop year.
[2] Production may not add due to rounding.
[3] Yield is not estimated.

Spring Weather Summary

Highlights: Spring rainfall totaled 20 inches or more (at least 150 percent of normal) from eastern Oklahoma into the lower Ohio Valley, disrupting planting and other spring fieldwork, reducing the quality of winter wheat, and causing widespread lowland flooding. Unfavorable wetness also covered much of the Midwest, hampering corn and soybean planting efforts. In addition, unusually cool Midwestern weather slowed summer crop emergence and development. In contrast, drier-than-normal weather affected much of the Deep South, stretching from southern Texas into the Southeast. For much of the spring, enough rain dampened the Southeast to promote the growth of winter grains and spring-sown crops. However, hotter, drier weather in the Southeast toward the end of May boosted irrigation demands and increased stress on pastures and rain-fed summer crops. Farther west, highly variable conditions existed across the nation's mid-section, ranging from drought across the southern half of the High Plains to excessive wetness farther east. On the northern Plains, much of North Dakota remained very dry at the end of May, while Montana experienced late-spring drought relief. Elsewhere, a premature end to the 2007-08 Western snow season left California and the Great Basin with water-supply concerns for the spring and summer runoff period. Runoff prospects remained favorable in most other areas of the West, although the melt season was delayed by a cool spring.

Spring temperatures averaged up to 3 degrees F above normal in Texas, but were near to below normal elsewhere. Cool conditions were extremely persistent from the Northwest into the upper Midwest, with March-May readings averaging as much as 5 degrees F below normal. On the Plains, a slow development pace of winter wheat was an advantage during several late-spring freezes. In the Northwest, however, slower-than-normal crop development was not sufficient to protect some fruit and specialty crops from a significant April freeze.

March: A furious barrage of storms dumped heavy rain and snow in a band more than 2,000 miles long and a few hundred miles wide from central Texas into the Northeast, delaying spring fieldwork and causing widespread flooding. Lowland flooding was most extensive from the Mid-South into the lower Ohio Valley, especially in the wake of a tremendous storm that dropped more than a foot of rain on parts of the Missouri Bootheel and neighboring areas on March 17-19. In stark contrast, drier-than-normal conditions covered much of the remainder of the nation. Exceptions to the dryness included southern Florida and scattered locations from the Pacific Northwest into the northern and central Rockies. Areas from California into the Southwest were especially dry, although spring fieldwork advanced with few delays. Dry weather was less favorable on the High Plains, where winter wheat continued to suffer from the effects of poor autumn establishment and below-normal precipitation thereafter. By month's end, USDA rated nearly half of the Texas winter wheat in very poor to poor condition, along with nearly one-third of the crop in Colorado and approximately one-fifth of the wheat in Kansas and Oklahoma. In Texas, there was a remarkable contrast between drought (western and southern areas) and wetness (central and northeastern locations). Elsewhere, generally drier-than-normal weather prevailed in the upper Midwest and from the central Gulf coast region to the middle and southern Atlantic Coast. However, late-month snow provided beneficial moisture in parts of the upper Midwest, while Southeastern rainfall was sufficient to promote summer crop emergence and the development of pastures and winter grains.

Wintry conditions refused to let go from the upper Midwest into northern New England, where temperatures averaged at least 5 degrees F below normal in many locations and where deep snow still covered the ground by month's end. In Caribou, Maine, for example, March began and ended with a snow depth of 30 inches, with the depth peaking at 36 inches on March 21. Meanwhile, chilly conditions also prevailed across the Northwest and Intermountain West, especially during the mid- to late-month period. In the Northwest, cold, occasionally snowy conditions slowed fieldwork and limited the development of winter grains and fruit crops. Cold air also surged into the Southeast, culminating in generally light freezes on March 25-26. Nevertheless, Southeastern producers monitored the effects of the cold snap on blooming peaches, boot-stage winter wheat, and emerging summer crops, such as corn. In contrast, warmer-than-normal conditions were most prevalent across the High Plains, the Southwest, and the Mid-Atlantic coastal plain.

April: Despite a favorable turn toward drier weather in the eastern Corn Belt, national corn planting through May 4 (27 percent) progressed at the slowest pace since 1995 (16 percent). The 2003-07 average corn planting pace by May 4 was 59 percent. During April, wet conditions persisted or intensified in most areas from the eastern Plains to the Mississippi Valley, accompanied by near- to below-normal temperatures. As a result, summer crop planting and emergence significantly lagged the 5-year average pace from the Mid-South into the upper Midwest. In contrast, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast. Drier-than-normal conditions also affected parts of the Deep South, particularly across Louisiana. Elsewhere, drier-than-normal weather promoted fieldwork in most areas from the High Plains westward. However, unusually cold weather gripped the Northwest, hampering crop development and threatening fruits and other temperature-sensitive crops. At the height of the cold snap, from April 19-21, frost was noted as far south as central California.

Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 degrees F below normal across much of the interior Northwest, but ranged from 5 to 7 degrees F above normal in parts of New York State and neighboring areas. Near-normal readings prevailed across the Deep

South.

May: Midwestern downpours continued to delay corn and soybean planting, while persistently cool weather slowed crop emergence and development. Similarly cool conditions existed across the northern half of the Plains, although rainfall eased drought in the High Plains region. Wet weather also affected eastern portions of the central and southern Plains, while drought continued to adversely affect filling winter wheat from eastern Colorado and western Kansas southward. On the southern Plains, late-month heat promoted winter wheat maturation. Across the Southeast, spotty rains maintained generally favorable conditions for pastures and summer crops, despite underlying long-term drought. By month's end, however, drier weather and increasing Southeastern heat boosted irrigation demands and increased stress on rain-fed crops. Elsewhere, rapidly fluctuating conditions affected the West, where unusually heavy precipitation followed a mid-month heat wave. Western water-supply prospects for the spring and summer runoff season remained mostly favorable, except in California and the Great Basin.

Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 6 degrees F below normal across the nation's northern tier from the northern Plains into the Northeast. Readings averaged 2 to 4 degrees F below normal in the Southwest, but were 2 to 4 degrees F above normal in the south-central U.S., including much of Texas. Elsewhere, near-normal temperatures prevailed in the Southeast, while the mid-May heat wave boosted monthly readings slightly above normal in the Pacific Northwest.

Crop Comments

Corn: The 2008 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 87.3 million acres, down 7 percent from last year when corn planted area was the highest since 1944. Despite the decrease, planted acreage is the second highest since 1946, behind last year, as high prices continue to provide incentive to plant corn. Growers expect to harvest 78.9 million acres for grain, down 9 percent from last year when harvested area was the highest since 1933. If realized, this would be the second highest since 1944, behind last year. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 97 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview compared with the 10-year average of 98 percent.

Planted acreage decreased from last year in most States as favorable prices for other crops, high fertilizer prices, and a return to normal crop rotation patterns influenced some farmers to plant fewer acres to corn. Corn farmers in the 10 major corn-producing States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) planted 67.3 million acres, down 6 percent from the 72.0 million acres planted last year. The largest decrease occurred in Illinois where farmers planted 12.3 million acres of corn this spring, down from the record high 13.2 million acres planted last year. Indiana and Minnesota decreased 800,000 and 600,000 acres, respectively, from last year's record highs. Iowa continues to lead all States in corn planted area with 13.7 million acres, down 500,000 acres from last year.

Frequent precipitation, in the form of rain and snow, fell across much of the central and eastern Corn Belt, Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, and lower Great Lakes during March, maintaining soggy spring conditions. Meanwhile, cold temperatures in the western Corn Belt and northern Great Plains delayed the snow melt. In contrast, mostly warm, dry weather on the central and southern Great Plains during March promoted early-season fieldwork.

Wet conditions and below-normal temperatures continued to cause corn planting to significantly lag the 5-year average pace during April. Periods of dry weather allowed a limited amount of fieldwork to get underway in the drier areas of the eastern Corn Belt, however, planting preparations remained largely on hold across much of the Midwest due to cool soil temperatures and wet conditions. On April 13, corn planting had yet to begin in any Corn Belt State, except Missouri, which was 2 percent complete, down 30 percentage points from their 5-year average pace. Corn planting was finally underway in all States by April 27, but progress remained behind average in all States, except Colorado and Pennsylvania. Progress was more than 30 points behind normal in the middle Mississippi Valley.

Generally dry, but cool conditions during late April and early May across the Corn Belt and central and northern Great Plains promoted a gradual drying of soggy soils and allowed fieldwork to slowly resume. By May 4, corn planting was 27 percent complete, down 18 points from the previous year and 32 points below the average. Planting progress was more than 45 points behind the average in the upper and middle Mississippi Valleys and over 15 points behind normal in the northern and central Great Plains, eastern Corn Belt, and Ohio Valley.

Corn planting operations proceeded at a rapid pace during early May in many Midwestern locations as producers rushed to complete as much fieldwork as possible. Heavy rains in the middle of May brought corn planting to a standstill in sections of the middle Mississippi Valley through the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys. Planting operations were slow to resume due to below normal temperatures and lingering wetness. However, mostly dry weather during late May favored a rapid period of

planting progress in the Corn Belt. By June 1, planting was 95 percent complete, 4 points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Producers in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin planted more than three-fourths of their corn crop between May 4 and June 1.

Meanwhile, persistent cool temperatures slowed corn emergence and development across much of the Midwest and Great Plains. The corn crop was 26 percent emerged on May 18, down 30 points from normal. States in the upper and middle Mississippi Valleys were the furthest behind, ranging from 39 points behind the normal in Iowa to 51 points behind in Missouri. Emergence in the northern and central Great Plains, eastern Corn Belt, and Ohio and Tennessee Valleys were at least 17 points behind the average.

Local heavy showers persisted across large areas of the Corn Belt, middle Mississippi Valley, and northern half of the Great Plains during early June, disrupting late season corn planting efforts and causing widespread lowland and river flooding. Severe flooding continued during the second week of June as heavy rains continued to fall across the upper and middle Mississippi Valleys and eastern Corn Belt. Rising rivers threatened many Midwestern dams and levees and submerged large areas of farmland. Meanwhile, cool weather continued on the northern and central Great Plains and northern Corn Belt, maintaining a slower-than-normal pace of crop development while warmer conditions across the southern and eastern Corn Belt helped promote corn emergence and development. In contrast, hot, dry weather across the southern Great Plains boosted irrigation demands and increased stress on rain-fed summer crops.

Producers planted 80 percent of their acreage with seed varieties developed using biotechnology, up 7 percentage points from 2007. Varieties containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) were planted on 17 percent of the acreage, down 4 points from last year. Herbicide resistant varieties developed using biotechnology were planted on 23 percent of the acreage, down 1 point from 2007. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, were planted on 40 percent of the acreage, up 12 points from the previous year.

Sorghum: Area planted to sorghum in 2008 is estimated at 7.27 million acres, down 6 percent from 2007. Area to be harvested for grain is forecast at 6.41 million acres, also down 6 percent from last year. Producers in Kansas expect to plant 2.85 million acres, up 2 percent from 2007, while Texas growers expect to plant 2.60 million acres, down 5 percent from the previous year.

In Kansas, planting began in early May and was nearly 60 percent complete by the middle of June, slightly behind the 5-year average. In contrast, Texas planting progress was slightly ahead of the 5-year average, at 88 percent complete. Crop condition ratings for the 11 major producing States were 36 percent fair and 47 percent good for the week ending June 15.

Oats: Area planted is estimated at 3.47 million acres, showing a continued decline from the 3.76 million acres planted in 2007. This 8 percent decrease from the previous year will bring the oat crop to another record low level. Oat acres planted declined or remained unchanged in 23 States and increased in 7 States. Considerable decreases in acreage occurred in both North Dakota and South Dakota, where growers showed a reduction of 100,000 and 110,000 acres, respectively. Other States showing significant decreases in acreage included Kansas, Minnesota and Colorado. The largest increase in acreage occurred in California, where an additional 90,000 acres of oats were sown.

Growers expect to harvest 1.44 million acres, compared with 1.51 million in 2007. This 4 percent decrease is largely attributed to North Dakota, where area for harvest is estimated at 150,000 acres, a decrease of 110,000 acres from the previous year. Large reductions are also expected in Kansas and South Dakota.

For producers seeding oats in the spring, planting and emergence remained behind 5-year averages due to unusually cool, wet conditions. At the end of May, oats in the northern Corn Belt remained 18 points behind normal for emergence. Crop development was significantly behind the normal pace in many States, however, by June 1 most of the lag was no more than 10 points. As of June 1, oats were 94 percent emerged and 30 percent headed, slightly behind the 5-year averages. The crop was rated 8 percent excellent, 52 percent good, 33 percent fair, 5 percent poor, and 2 percent very poor.

Barley: Growers seeded 4.13 million acres for 2008, up 3 percent from the 4.02 million acres seeded last year. Acres for harvest, at 3.64 million, are up 4 percent from 2007. Planted acres increased from the previous year in the top two producing States. North Dakota growers increased planted acres 2 percent, from 1.47 million acres in 2007 to 1.50 million acres this year, and expect to harvest 1.40 million acres. Montana planted acreage is up 1 percent from 2007. In Idaho and Washington, planted acreage decreased by 5 and 13 percent, respectively, while in Minnesota, planted acreage is unchanged from 2007.

Early planting progress for barley was ahead of last year and the 5-year average in North Dakota, despite snowfall in eastern areas of the State during April. May provided dry conditions, which allowed planting to proceed similar to last year but ahead of the average. Frequent rain showers in early June improved moisture levels for the State. In Idaho, a cool, wet spring

forced barley planting progress behind the 5-year average. In Washington, 21 percent of the crop was headed as of June 15, well behind last year's pace.

Winter Wheat: The 2008 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 46.6 million acres, down slightly from the previous estimate but up 4 percent from 2007. Area harvested for grain is forecasted at 40.3 million acres, up slightly from the June forecast and up 12 percent from last year. Planted acreage declined from the previous year in the Hard Red Winter growing region. States with the most notable acreage decreases are Colorado, Kansas, and Texas. The Soft Red Winter growing States all showed an increase in planted acres from 2007. The largest increases were in Ohio, Tennessee, and Illinois. Compared with the previous report, harvested acreage decreases are forecast in several States, with Montana, Nebraska, and Colorado showing the largest declines. The area expected to be harvested for grain increased from the previous forecast in many of the Soft Red growing States. Winter wheat heading progress as of June 1 was behind the 5-year average in all States except Arizona, California, and North Carolina.

Durum Wheat: The Durum planted area for 2008 is estimated at 2.66 million acres, up 24 percent from last year's level. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 2.58 million acres, 22 percent above 2007. Planted acreage is up or unchanged in all producing States. Planting progress in Montana was comparable to the 5-year average, however warm weather and limited precipitation has adversely affected the crop conditions. In California, Durum wheat harvest is nearing completion with good yields and quality reported.

Other Spring Wheat: Area planted to other spring wheat for 2008 is estimated at 14.2 million acres, up 7 percent from last year. Grain area is expected to total 13.8 million acres, up 6 percent from 2007. Planted acreage is above last year's level in all States, however, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Colorado decreased from the March forecast. The largest increases from last year occurred in South Dakota and Washington, where planted area is up 250,000 and 170,000 acres, respectively.

In Montana, spring wheat planting progress was comparable to the 5-year average and the crop condition was rated mostly fair to good. Emergence in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Washington was slightly behind the 5-year average while Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota's emergence was ahead of schedule.

Rye: The 2008 planted area for rye is estimated at 1.19 million acres, 14 percent below 2007. Harvested area is expected to total 266,000 acres, down 8 percent from last year. Harvesting in Oklahoma was slightly behind the 5-year average pace due to a cooler than normal spring accompanied by rains during harvest.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2008 is estimated at 2.90 million acres, up 5 percent from 2007. Area for harvest is forecast at 2.88 million acres, also up 5 percent from 2007. All rice-producing States, except for California which was unchanged, planted more acres than in 2007. Arkansas, the largest rice-producing State, planted 1.35 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. Historic high prices, due in part to export restrictions in several rice producing countries, is the main reason for the increase in acreage.

Long grain planted acreage, representing 78 percent of the total, is up 9 percent from last year. Medium grain planted acreage, representing 20 percent of the total, decreased 8 percent from 2007. Area planted to short grain varieties is unchanged from last year and represents 2 percent of the total.

Wet field conditions in early spring hampered planting in both Arkansas and Missouri, but most growers were able to complete planting by June 1. Growers in Louisiana and Texas planted their acreage well ahead of the normal pace due to ideal weather conditions. California growers started planting during the third week in April and were virtually finished by the end of May.

Proso Millet: Planted area for the 2008 proso millet crop is estimated at 605,000 acres, up 6 percent from last year's total of 570,000 acres. Increases in proso millet planted acreage in Colorado and Nebraska more than offset the decrease in South Dakota.

Hay: Producers expect to harvest 60.4 million acres of all hay in 2008, down 2 percent from 2007. Harvested area is expected to decrease from last year throughout the Great Plains and the West. Increased acres are expected to be harvested along the East Coast.

Expected harvested area of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, at 20.8 million acres, is down 4 percent from 2007. Acreage decreased in the Corn Belt, the Southeast, and most of the western United States, while acreage increases are expected in the Rocky Mountain States and portions of the Northeast.

Expected area for harvest of all other types of hay totals 39.7 million acres, down 1 percent from the 40.0 million acres harvested in 2007. Lower harvested acreage is expected in the West Coast, Southwest, and Southern Great Plains portions of the U.S., while increased acreage is expected along the Atlantic Coast, northern Rockies, and northern Great Plains.

Soybeans: The 2008 soybean planted area is estimated at 74.5 million acres, up 17 percent from 2007. Planted area increased from last year in all States, and is the third largest U.S. planted acreage on record. Area for harvest is forecast at 72.1 million acres, up 15 percent from 2007.

Growers in the 11 major soybean-producing States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) planted 59.7 million acres, up 15 percent from 2007. Compared with last year, the largest increase is in Nebraska, up 950,000 acres, followed by Illinois and South Dakota, both up 900,000 acres. Soybean planted area also increased by 800,000 acres or more from 2007 in Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota. The primary reason for the nationwide increase is high soybean prices, after the 2007 soybean crop was the second smallest crop since 1997. Record high planted acreage is estimated in Kansas, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Soybean planting began slowly as wet, cool weather during April across most of the major growing areas delayed progress. The month of May began with all States, except Louisiana and Nebraska, behind last year's pace; and with the exception of Louisiana, all States were at or behind their 5-year average. The trend continued during the first full week of May, as heavy spring rains fell across much of the Great Plains and Corn Belt. During the following week, temperatures averaged more than 5 degrees below normal from the southern Plains into the eastern Corn Belt and the Mid-Atlantic States, continuing to hamper planting progress. As of May 18, only 27 percent of the intended soybean acreage was planted, 25 points behind last year and 20 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was 40 points or more behind last year's pace in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Ohio. Except for Louisiana, the only other States that were ahead of the normal pace were Michigan and North Dakota, fueled by warmer, drier conditions along the northern edge of the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Planting progressed well through the rest of the month as fields began to dry, advancing to 69 percent complete by June 1, but remaining 17 points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. As of June 1, all States were behind last year's pace except for Michigan and North Dakota, and all States except Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota were at or behind normal. In turn, the crop began emerging well behind normal, as only 32 percent of the crop had emerged by June 1, thirty-two points behind last year's pace and 23 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence advanced to 71 percent by June 15, fifteen points behind the normal pace, and at or behind last year in all States except Michigan and North Dakota.

Producers planted 92 percent of the 2008 soybean acreage to herbicide resistant seed varieties, up 1 percentage point from 2007.

Peanuts: Area planted to peanuts in 2008 is estimated at 1.46 million acres, up 19 percent from 2007 and 18 percent more than was planted in 2006. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.43 million acres compared with 1.20 million harvested last year. Higher prices received in 2007, coupled with attractive contract prices in 2008, are the main reasons for the increase in acreage.

Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina) planted 1.08 million acres, compared with 898,000 acres planted in 2007. Georgia, the largest peanut producing State, increased acreage by 23 percent from the previous year. Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) intend to plant 269,000 acres, up 23 percent from the previous year. Plantings in the Virginia-North Carolina region are expected to total 114,000 acres, unchanged from 2007.

Sunflower: Area planted to sunflower in 2008 totals 2.16 million acres, up 5 percent from 2007. Harvested area is expected to increase 53,000 acres from last year to 2.06 million acres. Planted area of oil type varieties, at 1.85 million acres, is up 5 percent from 2007 and the non-oil varieties, estimated at 314,000 acres, are up 3 percent from last year.

Acreage increases in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Texas were partially offset by decreases in Minnesota, and North Dakota. Growers in Colorado increased their planted area by over 50,000 acres from last year due to high sunflower prices and new contracts for biodiesel production. In North Dakota, sunflower planting got off to a good start, progressing ahead of the 5-year average during May, but slightly behind last year's pace. By June 15, planting was virtually finished in North Dakota at 95 percent complete. In contrast, planting progress was behind normal and last year's pace in Colorado, Kansas, and South Dakota.

Canola: Producers planted 1.01 million acres in 2008, down 15 percent from 2007. Planted area decreased from last year in Minnesota and North Dakota. Producers in North Dakota planted 910,000 acres, down from 1.08 million acres in 2007. Planting began in North Dakota during the third week of April and was behind last year's pace and the 5-year average in early May due to cool temperatures. However, by mid-May, planting progress had moved ahead of average pace and was

essentially finished in North Dakota by June 1. The harvested area forecast for the Nation is down 16 percent from last year.

Flaxseed: Area planted to flaxseed in 2008 totaled 340,000 acres, down 4 percent from last year's total of 354,000 acres. Area for harvest is forecast at 333,000 acres, down 5 percent from 2007. In North Dakota, the leading flaxseed-producing State, growers planted 315,000 acres in 2008, down 2 percent from 2007. This is the lowest flaxseed planted acreage in North Dakota since 1998.

Safflower: Planted area of safflower increased 6 percent from 2007, to 191,000 acres in 2008. Area for harvest is forecast at 183,000 acres, up 6 percent from last year. Growers in California, the largest safflower-producing State, planted 90,000 acres of safflower this year, an increase of 40,000 acres from 2007. The increase is largely due to high prices and low input costs for growing safflower. In contrast, Montana farmers only planted 32,000 acres, down 6,000 acres from last year.

Other Oilseeds: Planted area of mustard seed is estimated at 67,000 acres, up 11,000 acres from 2007. Mustard seed area for harvest is forecast at 64,000 acres, up 11,200 acres or 21 percent from the previous year. Acreage of rapeseed continues to decline as growers only planted an estimated 500 acres, down 1,000 acres from 2007. Harvested rapeseed area is forecast to be 400 acres.

Cotton: The 2008 all cotton planted area is estimated at 9.25 million acres, down 15 percent from last year. Upland cotton planted area totals 9.04 million acres, down 14 percent from 2007 and the lowest acreage since 1983.

Upland growers in the Southeastern States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) planted 1.87 million acres, down 17 percent from last year. By mid-June, planting was virtually complete throughout the region. The crop is rated in mostly fair to good condition throughout the region.

In the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee), producers planted 1.96 million acres, down 29 percent from last year. Mississippi growers planted 370,000 acres, down 44 percent from last year and the lowest since records began. In Louisiana, producers planted 290,000 acres, the lowest planted acreage on record. Tennessee producers planted 300,000 acres, the lowest since 1983. The unseasonably cool, wet spring slowed planting progress throughout the Delta. Planting was complete by the middle of June, behind last year and the 5-year average. The later planted crop was developing slightly behind normal throughout the region.

Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas combined upland acreage planted totals 4.97 million acres, down 4 percent from last year. Texas planted area totals 4.70 million acres. Planting was complete in southern Texas by early May. In the Texas Plains, hot, dry weather aided planting progress as producers were virtually complete by mid-June, ahead of normal and last year. The crop is rated in mostly fair to poor condition throughout the State. Oklahoma producers planted 190,000 acres, up 9 percent from last year.

Upland planted area in Arizona and California is estimated at 250,000 acres, down 32 percent from 2007. In California, producers planted 110,000 acres, down 44 percent from last year and the lowest acreage since upland estimates began in 1941. Arizona producers planted 140,000 acres and surpassed California upland acreage for the first time on record.

American-Pima planted acreage is estimated at 202,000 acres, down 31 percent from last year. California accounts for 175,000 acres, down 33 percent from 2007. Arizona producers planted 1,000 acres, the lowest since 1948. Planting in Arizona and California was complete by early May. Texas producers planted 20,000 acres and New Mexico producers planted 6,000 acres.

Producers planted 86 percent of their upland acreage with seed varieties developed using biotechnology, down 1 percentage point from last year. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, accounted for the most acreage with 45 percent of the planted acreage, up 3 points from the previous year. Herbicide resistant varieties were planted on 23 percent of the acreage, down 5 points from 2007. Varieties containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) were planted on 18 percent of the acreage, up 1 point from last year.

Sugarbeets: Area planted totals 1.08 million acres, down 15 percent from 2007. The area for harvest is forecast at 1.03 million acres, down 18 percent from 2007. Planted acres decreased from 2007 in all States except Colorado.

In Minnesota, the largest sugarbeet growing State, planting was behind the 5-year average pace in the early weeks of May. By May 7, planting was 96 percent complete in the four major producing States, compared with 99 percent last year and 97 percent for the 5-year average.

Sugarcane: Area for harvest of sugarcane for sugar and seed during the 2008 crop year is forecast at 871,500 acres, down 1 percent from 2007. Area for harvest in Louisiana is down 15,000 acres from last year, while Florida growers expect to harvest 12,000 more acres than last year. In Louisiana, crop conditions for sugarcane have been improving from mostly fair to good, to good and excellent. For the week ending June 1, Louisiana's sugarcane crop conditions were rated 22 percent excellent, 51 percent good, 22 percent fair, and 5 percent poor. In Florida, sporadic rains during May boosted growth.

Tobacco: U.S. all tobacco area for harvest in 2008 is estimated at 348,040 acres, down 2 percent from 2007 and 1 percent below the March intentions. Acreage decreases from 2007 in flue-cured, burley, and shade-grown tobacco more than offset increases in all other types.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 221,000 acres, is 1 percent below a year ago but unchanged from the March intentions. Flue-cured acreage accounts for 63 percent of this year's total tobacco acreage. Acreage in North Carolina, the leading flue-cured State, is up 1 percent from last year. Harvested acreage decreased in Georgia, Virginia, and South Carolina, by 14 percent, 6 percent, and 2 percent, respectively, from a year ago.

Light air-cured tobacco type acreage, at 98,450, is down 8 percent from last year and 1 percent below the March intentions. Burley tobacco, at 96,450 acres, is down 9 percent from 2007 and 1 percent less than the March intentions. If realized, this will be the lowest burley acreage on record. The previous low of 100,150 acres was in 2005, the first year after the tobacco buyout eliminated tobacco quotas. Acreage in Kentucky, the leading burley tobacco production State, is down 10 percent from 2007 and 3 percent below the March intentions. Acreage decreased from a year ago in all other burley tobacco States except Tennessee where acreage remained unchanged. Pennsylvania's Southern Maryland Belt tobacco acreage is estimated at 2,000 acres, up 82 percent from a year ago but unchanged from the March intentions.

Fire-cured tobacco, at 16,600 acres, is up 14 percent from 2007 but 5 percent below the March intentions. Growers in Tennessee and Kentucky increased acreage by 16 percent and 13 percent, respectively, from a year ago. Acreage in Virginia remained unchanged from 2007.

Dark air-cured tobacco, at 5,700 acres, is 14 percent above last year's harvested acres but 22 percent below the March intentions. Acreage in Tennessee and Kentucky increased 54 percent and 7 percent, respectively, from 2007. Farmers in Virginia are no longer growing sun-cured tobacco due to the lack of contracts.

All cigar type tobacco, at 6,290 acres, is up 4 percent from both last year and the March intentions. Connecticut and Massachusetts broadleaf acreage, at 3,100 acres, is up 3 percent from a year ago but unchanged from March intentions. Acreage of Pennsylvania Seedleaf, at 2,000 acres, is 11 percent above both 2007 and the March intentions. Harvested acres of Connecticut and Massachusetts shade-grown tobacco are estimated at 1,190 acres, down 2 percent from last year but 6 percent above March intentions.

Dry Beans: U.S. dry bean growers intend to plant 1.40 million acres in 2008, down slightly from the March 1 forecast and down 8 percent from 2007. Acres to be harvested in 2008 are estimated at 1.34 million acres, down 9 percent from last year. The decrease in planted acres can be attributed in part to strong prices for competing crops. Twelve of the 18 dry bean States decreased planted acreage from last year, two are unchanged, and four increased acres from 2007.

North Dakota's planted area of 600,000 acres is down 13 percent from last year. In Michigan, dry bean plantings of 190,000 acres are 5 percent below 2007; Idaho growers reduced planted acres by 17 percent as did Washington's growers; and California's planted acres are down 22 percent from 2007. Growers in Montana planted 13 percent fewer acres. New York and Texas growers both reduced planted acres by 12 percent. Kansas, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wisconsin have fewer acres planted to dry beans this year, reducing acres by 8, 7, 25, and 2 percent, respectively, from last year. Nebraska's planted area of 120,000 acres increased by 9 percent from 2007. Colorado, South Dakota, and Utah increased planted acres from last year by 15, 8, and 33 percent, respectively. Minnesota and Wyoming dry bean planted acres remained unchanged from 2007.

Planting in North Dakota started in early May but progressed behind the 5-year average due to cool conditions during the month. However, by June 8, planting was ahead of normal with 97 percent of the crop planted. Crop condition as of June 15 was rated 72 percent good to excellent. In Michigan, planting progress was delayed due to wet weather and some farmers switched to shorter maturing dry bean varieties. Minnesota experienced cooler than normal temperatures with above normal precipitation, which delayed planting by about 2 weeks. Most of the dry bean area in the Northwest district avoided much of the severe rainfall and planting reached 95 percent complete by June 15. Idaho planted acreage was reduced due to strong prices for other commodities such as corn, barley, and spring wheat. In Colorado, planted acreage increased in part due to strong prices for dry beans keeping pace with price increases for other competitive crops. Dry bean planting is behind schedule in Washington and California's dry bean acreage is a record low.

Sweet Potatoes: Planted area of sweet potatoes is estimated at 104,100 acres for the 2008 season, up 3 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 100,800 acres, up 3 percent from 2007. The acreage increase is due mainly to favorable growing conditions in the largest States. Planted acres increased from 2007 in all but three of the sweet potato States.

In North Carolina, 82 percent of fields were transplanted as of June 15 and 90 percent of the crop was rated fair to excellent. In Louisiana, transplanting got off to a good start, but was interrupted by wet conditions. By June 1, sweet potatoes were 25 percent transplanted, compared to 38 percent this time last year and a 5-year average of 33 percent. Planting in California was essentially complete and growers were expecting a good year due to the combination of strong demand and expected high yields. In Alabama, top soil moisture was 73 percent adequate, much different from last season's drought conditions. The crop was rated in good condition in New Jersey.

Summer Potatoes: Growers in the summer producing States planted an estimated 48,000 acres of potatoes this year, down 11 percent from last year and 17 percent below 2006. Harvested area is forecast at 45,500 acres, 11 percent lower than 2007 and down 16 percent from 2006. Planted acreage in 7 of the 11 estimating States decreased from 2007. The reduction in acres is due in part to unfavorable planting conditions and uncertain water supplies.

In Texas, fluctuation in temperatures during the growing season did not impact potato acres, but are expected to have an adverse affect on yields. In California, farmers reduced potato plantings due to strong prices from competing crops. Virginia saw timely rains during the spring and hotter weather during June, which allowed for good growth. Illinois experienced a cold, wet spring, which delayed planting in some areas, but overall, the potato crop looks good. Colorado growers continue to face uncertain irrigation water supplies as wells along the South Platte river remain capped due to water rights issues.

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 over 87,000 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, internet, 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 2008 area frame survey for U.S. planted acres were: barley 8.3 percent, corn 1.1 percent, upland cotton 3.6 percent, sorghum 5.5 percent, soybeans 1.2 percent, winter wheat 1.8 percent, and other spring wheat 3.9 percent.

The biotechnology estimates are also 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 0.5 percent for all biotech varieties, 2.4 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 1.9 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 1.3 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 1.0 percent for all biotech varieties, 4.8 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 3.8 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 2.6 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 1.4 percent for all biotech varieties, 5.3 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 6.6 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 3.1 percent for stacked gene varieties.

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 1988-2007 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 0.7 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 0.7 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 1.2 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 423,000 acres, ranging from 24,000 acres to 1.13 million acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 5 times and above 15 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
			Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Number*	*Number*
Corn	0.7	1.2	423	24	1,126	5	15
Sorghum	5.0	8.6	383	1	1,113	11	9
Oats	1.9	3.3	82	1	213	5	15
Barley	2.7	4.6	115	15	449	4	16
Winter Wheat	1.1	1.9	376	25	1,035	2	18
Durum Wheat	3.9	6.9	107	0	200	11	8
Other Spring Wheat	1.2	2.1	141	0	333	11	8
Soybeans	1.1	1.8	595	150	1,490	6	14
Upland Cotton	2.3	3.9	250	3	555	7	13

Quality Control Re-interview For Midwest Flood Areas

NASS collected most of the data for the annual *Acreage* report before the majority of the flooding occurred in the Midwest. Most of the acres for corn and soybeans had already been planted by that time. But, in an effort to more accurately determine how much of their planted area producers still intend to harvest, NASS conducted a quality control re-interview of farmers who responded earlier in the month. A sample of 1,595 producers in flood-affected areas of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin were selected for re-contact by telephone on June 23, 24 and 25. NASS made contact with 1,203 farmers and completed interviews with 1,150, giving an overall response rate of 72 percent. There was concern that NASS would not be able to contact producers farming in the most heavily flooded areas, and thus respondents and non-respondents would be different. To evaluate this, NASS plotted the physical location of respondents and non-respondents on satellite imagery showing water saturation. This analysis showed no geographic difference between respondents and non-respondents.

When a telephone contact was made, the enumerator provided the producer with the planted acres (separately for corn, soybeans, and sorghum) he/she had previously reported on the June Agricultural Survey. The producer was then asked how many of those acres were still intended for harvest. For corn and sorghum, the question was specifically "for harvest as grain." Contacted farmers were overwhelmingly willing and able to provide the requested information.

NASS used this new information to calculate updated "harvested-to-planted" ratios for corn and soybeans in the six States. The ratios were calculated first at the Agricultural Statistics District (ASD) level, and then weighted to the State level. For ASDs not sampled for re-interviews (outside the major flood areas), NASS used the ratios calculated directly from the June Agricultural Survey in weighting to the State level. The Agricultural Statistics Board, in its analysis at the State level, multiplied the revised "harvested-to-planted" ratios by the estimates of planted acres to produce indications of soybean acres intended for harvest and of corn acres intended for harvest as grain. The re-interview sample did not provide sufficient responses regarding sorghum to make ratio adjustments.

NASS will conduct a more extensive acreage update survey during July, re-interviewing approximately 9,000 farmers. These re-interviews will be conducted in the middle of the month, allowing time for flooded fields to dry and for farmers to move forward with decisions on replanting and harvesting intentions. Additionally, NASS will increase the number of corn and soybean fields selected for objective field measurements and will increase the sample size for the August Agricultural Yield Survey. Findings from all of these activities will be incorporated in the August *Crop Production* report.

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information.

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- Shiela Corley - Cotton, Cotton Ginnings ..... (202) 720-5944
- Don Gephart - Hay, Oats, Sorghum ..... (202) 690-3234
- Ty Kalaus - Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed ..... (202) 720-9526
- Dawn Keen - Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops ..... (202) 720-7621
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- Leslie Colburn - Berries, Grapes, Maple Syrup, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-7235
- Debbie Flippin - Fresh and Processing Vegetables, Onions, Strawberries ..... (202) 720-2157
- Mike Jacobsen - Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Plums, Prunes ..... (202) 720-4288
- Doug Marousek - Floriculture, Nursery, Tree Nuts ..... (202) 720-4215
- Dan Norris - Austrian Winter Peas, Dry Edible Peas, Lentils, Mint, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pears, Wrinkled Seed Peas ..... (202) 720-3250
- Faye Propsom - Citrus, Tropical Fruits ..... (202) 720-5412
- Faye Propsom - Dry Beans, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
- Kim Ritchie - Hops ..... (360) 902-1940

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