
Crop Production



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HIGHLIGHTS

WINTER WHEAT production as of June 1, is forecast at 2.09 billion bushels. This is down less than 3 million bushels from last month but still 44 percent higher than in 1989. Yields are now expected to average 41.2 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from May 1.

ORANGE production is forecast at 184 million boxes, 3 percent above last month but 12 percent below last season. This decline is due mostly to Florida's 25 percent decrease from the 1988-89 crop. The severe freeze in Florida's citrus belt during December 24 and 25 further reduced an already short orange crop.

PEACH production, including California's Clingstone crop, is forecast at 2.13 billion pounds, 9 percent less than last year and 19 percent below 1988. Freestone production is forecast at 1.13 billion pounds, down 16 percent from 1989 and 30 percent less than 1988. The California Clingstone crop, at 1.00 billion pounds, is 1 percent more than a year ago. Heavy rains in late May did not cause major damage to the California peach crop.

BARTLETT PEAR production, in the 3 Pacific Coast States, is forecast at 545 thousand tons, up 4 percent from last year and 8 percent more than 1988. The crop is in good condition in these States.

SWEET CHERRY production, in the 6 Western States, is forecast at 131 thousand tons, a decrease of 22 percent from 1989 and 16 percent less than 1988. In California, the Memorial Day weekend rain devastated the crop. California, the only State to forecast sweet cherries last month, lost over half of their expected production.

ALMONDS production is forecast at a record high 670 million pounds, shelled basis, 5 percent above last month's forecast and 37 percent above the 1989 production. This forecast is 2 percent above the previous record large crop set in 1987. The California almond crop appears to be in excellent condition.

SPRING POTATO production is forecast at 23.8 million cwt, slightly below last month but 14 percent above the 1989 crop. The average yield is forecast at 253 cwt per acre, 2 cwt below last month but 18 cwt above the 235 cwt of last year.

RELIABILITY OF JUNE 1 WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION FORECAST

The winter wheat production forecast in this report is based on mail and objective yield surveys conducted just prior to June 1. Acreage for harvest is based on information provided by both surveys. The yield estimate is based on counts and measurements from a probability sample of wheat fields and on mail reports from farmers on the condition and probable yield of the crop. Both surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors common to all surveys. This production forecast is also subject to change due to growing conditions that may affect the crop after June 1.

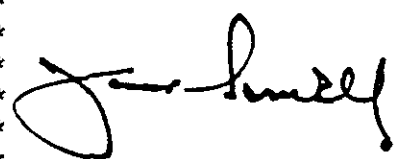
To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the June 1 winter wheat production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. This is done by expressing the deviation between the June 1 production forecast and the final estimate as a percentage of the final estimate, and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1969-88 twenty-year period; the square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.7 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 2.09 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.7 percent or approximately 119 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 9.8 percent or approximately 205 million bushels. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 10 years have averaged 67 million bushels, ranging from 8 million to 145 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimates 5 times and above 5 times.

* The CROP PRODUCTION report contains State and National estimates with *
* related information on selected agricultural commodities. These data *
* were prepared and adopted by the Agricultural Statistics Board which *
* consists of commodity statisticians from the field offices and Washington *
* headquarters. *
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* *

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED
(DOMESTIC UNITS)

CROP	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	INDICATED	1989	INDICATED
		1990		1990
	1,000 ACRES			
WINTER WHEAT	55,091	57,206	41,469	50,656
SPRING POTATOES	92.3	95.0	88.9	94.4

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - YIELD PER ACRE AND
(DOMESTIC UNITS)

CROP AND UNIT	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION	
	1989	INDICATED	1989	INDICATED	
		1990		MAY 1, 1990	JUN 1, 1990
	1,000				
WINTER WHEAT BU	35.1	41.2	1,453,842	2,091,614	2,089,234
SPRING POTATOES CWT	235	253	20,852	23,912	23,843
PASTURE AND RANGE FEED 1/ PCT	74	80			
PEACHES LB			2,333,300		2,125,800
APRICOTS TON			117.0		122.2
NECTARINES (CALIF) "			200.0		205.0
PLUMS (CALIF) "			213.0		210.0
DRIED PRUNES (CALIF) "			226.0		160.0
ALMONDS (CALIF) LB			490,000	640,000	670,000
CITRUS FRUITS 2/			1988-89	1989-90	1989-90
ORANGES BOX			208,950	179,205	184,205
GRAPEFRUIT "			69,500	48,400	48,400

1/ PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION AS OF FIRST OF MONTH. THE 1979-88 AVERAGE IS 81 PERCENT.

2/ SEASON BEGINS WITH BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH THE COMPLETION OF HARVEST THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED
(METRIC UNITS)

CROP	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1989	INDICATED	1989	INDICATED
		1990		1990
	HECTARES			
WINTER WHEAT	22,294,780	23,150,700	16,782,090	20,499,980
SPRING POTATOES	37,350	38,450	35,980	38,200

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - YIELD PER HECTARE AND PRODUCTION
(METRIC UNITS)

CROP	YIELD PER HECTARE		PRODUCTION		
	1989	INDICATED	1989	INDICATED	
		1990		MAY 1, 1990	JUN 1, 1990
	METRIC TONS				
WINTER WHEAT	2.36	2.77	39,567,100	56,924,400	56,859,600
SPRING POTATOES	26.29	28.31	945,830	1,084,630	1,081,500
PEACHES			1,058,370		964,250
APRICOTS			106,140		110,860
NECTARINES (CALIF)			181,440		185,970
PLUMS (CALIF)			193,230		190,510
DRIED PRUNES (CALIF)			202,020		145,150
ALMONDS (CALIF)			222,260	290,300	303,910
CITRUS FRUITS 1/			1988-89	1989-90	1989-90
ORANGES			8,115,670	6,839,270	7,022,520
GRAPEFRUIT			2,580,030	1,767,200	1,767,200

1/ SEASON BEGINS WITH BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH THE COMPLETION OF HARVEST THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

WINTER WHEAT

STATE	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD		PRODUCTION		
	1989	IND 1990	1989	IND 1990	1988	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES		BUSHEL		1,000 BUSHEL		
AL	220	230	30.0	35.0	8,600	6,600	8,050
AZ 1/	34	49	93.0	92.0	3,430	3,162	4,508
AR	1,200	1,300	44.0	39.0	56,710	52,800	50,700
CA	570	600	77.0	75.0	40,670	43,890	45,000
CO	2,200	2,600	26.0	34.0	75,900	57,200	88,400
DE 1/	74	60	42.0	49.0	3,276	3,108	2,940
FL 1/	65	40	29.0	34.0	2,520	1,885	1,360
GA	700	590	32.0	36.0	21,500	22,400	21,240
ID	810	870	70.0	75.0	50,820	56,700	65,250
IL	1,780	2,050	59.0	58.0	67,500	105,020	118,900
IN	880	970	59.0	54.0	35,000	51,920	52,380
IA 1/	70	70	47.0	45.0	1,225	3,290	3,150
KS	8,900	11,800	24.0	39.0	323,000	213,600	460,200
KY	450	500	50.0	40.0	20,520	22,500	20,000
LA 1/	350	410	31.0	34.0	11,070	10,850	13,940
MD 1/	215	190	40.0	50.0	9,010	8,600	9,500
MI	640	750	53.0	57.0	26,040	33,920	42,750
MN 1/	120	65	38.0	30.0	1,440	4,560	1,950
MS	450	520	34.0	35.0	20,700	15,300	18,200
MO	1,850	2,000	47.0	45.0	75,950	86,950	90,000
MT	1,500	2,600	36.0	37.0	39,900	54,000	96,200
NE	2,050	2,300	27.0	37.0	72,000	55,350	85,100
NV 1/	6	6	80.0	60.0	560	480	360
NJ 1/	35	32	39.0	43.0	1,395	1,365	1,376
NM 1/	160	350	20.0	28.0	6,960	3,200	9,800
NY 1/	130	140	45.0	52.0	4,950	5,850	7,280
NC	630	570	34.0	45.0	24,000	21,420	25,650
ND 1/	80	160	29.0	22.0	1,690	2,320	3,520
OH	1,230	1,400	51.0	53.0	46,000	62,730	74,200
OK	5,700	6,200	27.0	33.0	172,800	153,900	204,600
OR	815	875	60.0	60.0	46,860	48,900	52,500
PA 1/	215	225	37.0	46.0	9,010	7,955	10,350
SC	435	450	41.0	36.0	14,030	17,835	16,200
SD	1,350	1,800	26.0	33.0	21,590	35,100	59,400
TN	450	450	42.0	38.0	21,500	18,900	17,100
TX	3,000	4,400	20.0	29.0	89,600	60,000	127,600
UT 1/	155	146	32.0	35.0	5,580	4,960	5,110
VA 1/	275	275	46.0	49.0	10,400	12,650	13,475
WA	1,300	2,250	53.0	65.0	108,500	68,900	146,250
WV 1/	12	13	43.0	45.0	414	516	585
WI 1/	170	180	53.0	56.0	5,000	9,010	10,080
WY 1/	193	170	22.0	24.0	4,290	4,246	4,080
U S	41,469	50,656	35.1	41.2	1,561,910	1,453,842	2,089,234

1/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.

WHEAT PRODUCTION BY CLASSES, UNITED STATES 1/

YEAR	WINTER			SPRING			TOTAL
	HARD RED	SOFT RED	WHITE	HARD RED	DURUM	WHITE	
1,000 BUSHEL							
1988	881,883	472,662	207,365	181,202	44,831	24,258	1,812,201
1989	711,110	548,049	194,683	433,455	92,229	56,292	2,035,818
1990 2/	1,213,879	592,145	283,210				

1/ WHEAT CLASS ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON VARIETAL ACREAGE SURVEY DATA AVAILABLE FOR ALL WHEAT PRODUCING STATES. UNLESS UNUSUAL SITUATIONS DICTATE, THE PREVIOUS END-OF-SEASON CLASS PERCENTAGES ARE USED THROUGHOUT THE FORECAST SEASON.

2/ INDICATED JUNE 1, 1990.

DURUM WHEAT

STATE	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD		PRODUCTION		
	1989	IND 1990	1989	IND 1990	1988	1989	IND 1990
	1,000 ACRES		BUSHEL		1,000 BUSHEL		
AZ	84	54	90.0	87.0	4,300	7,560	4,698
CA	105	49	83.0	95.0	5,605	8,715	4,655
MN	29	1/	36.0	2/	840	1,044	2/
MT	335	1/	18.0	2/	2,070	6,030	2/
ND	3,000	1/	22.0	2/	31,200	66,000	2/
SD	120	1/	24.0	2/	816	2,880	2/
U S	3,673	1/	25.1	2/	44,831	92,229	2/

1/ AVAILABLE IN "ACREAGE" RELEASE JUNE 28, 1990.

2/ TO BE PUBLISHED IN JULY "CROP PRODUCTION" RELEASE JULY 12, 1990.

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION 1/

STATE	AVERAGE 1979-88	1989	1990	STATE	AVERAGE 1979-88	1989	1990
		PERCENT				PERCENT	
AL	75	85	90	NV	85	76	70
AZ	79	72	43	NH	92	88	92
AR	86	83	78	NJ	90	92	94
CA	86	81	71	NM	77	41	47
CO	84	48	74	NY	88	91	91
CT	90	90	91	NC	83	93	92
DE	86	85	100	ND	71	63	41
FL	66	55	61	OH	87	92	90
GA	71	73	73	OK	85	82	86
ID	86	81	79	OR	87	94	73
IL	86	84	87	PA	89	93	90
IN	87	90	90	RI	92	95	92
IA	84	60	94	SC	70	82	73
KS	87	54	93	SD	73	63	78
KY	87	94	96	TN	86	94	90
LA	79	83	83	TX	73	67	72
ME	92	91	95	UT	87	56	58
MD	88	93	100	VT	92	90	91
MA	92	93	93	VA	89	95	89
MI	84	82	93	WA	83	93	83
MN	80	83	80	WV	86	90	93
MS	80	90	81	WI	83	81	85
MO	83	71	93	WY	86	63	88
MT	74	87	85				
NE	86	42	79	U S	81	74	80

1/ GOOD TO EXCELLENT, 80 AND OVER; POOR TO FAIR 65-79; VERY POOR, 50-64; SEVERE DROUGHT, 35-49; EXTREME DROUGHT, UNDER 35.

CHERRIES

STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 1/		INDICATED 1990 2/
	1988	1989	
	TONS		
SWEET			
CA	26,000	26,000	17,000
ID	2,300	2,700	2,000
MT	3,300	3/	275
OR	60,000	53,000	50,000
UT	2,000	1,700	1,600
WA	62,000	84,000	60,000
TOTAL	155,600	167,400	130,875
	MILLION POUNDS		
TART			
CO	1.3	0.5	1.0
OR	4.0	15.0	7.0
UT	11.0	24.0	14.0
TOTAL	16.3	39.5	22.0

1/ INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND HARVESTED NOT SOLD: SWEET CHERRIES (TONS), 1988-1560, 1989-2300, TART CHERRIES (MILLION POUNDS), 1988-1.9, 1989-0.5.
 2/ RELEASE DATE OF THE FIRST FORECAST FOR THE GREAT LAKES STATES (NY, PA, AND MI) FOR SWEET AND TART VARIETIES, PLUS WI FOR TART VARIETIES, IS JUNE 21.
 3/ NO SIGNIFICANT COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION DUE TO FROST.

PEACHES

STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 1/		IND
	1988	1989	1990
	MILLION POUNDS		
AL	24.0	15.0	12.0
AR	20.0	2.5	18.0
CA - FREESTONE	523.0	524.0	530.0
CO	16.0	3/	15.0
CT	3.0	3.3	2.7
DE	3.1	0.4	0.3
GA	140.0	125.0	130.0
ID	11.8	7.2	11.0
IL	20.0	13.0	0.5
IN	3.0	4.0	0.8
KS	4.5	2.5	0.1
KY	6.0	2.0	3/
LA	6.0	1.4	4.5
MD	12.8	7.6	2.2
MA	2.2	2.1	1.7
MI	45.0	55.0	45.0
MS	4.0	1.0	4/
MO	11.0	4.5	1.5
NJ	85.0	70.0	50.0
NY	14.1	12.5	13.0
NC	36.0	12.0	8.0
OH	6.0	8.0	5.0
OK	26.0	25.0	8.0
OR	14.0	14.0	15.0
PA	80.0	65.0	60.0
SC	340.0	270.0	100.0
TN	11.0	1.3	1.5
TX	18.0	14.0	24.0
UT	12.5	11.0	7.5
VA	29.0	15.0	2.5
WA	50.0	44.0	50.0
WV	20.0	9.0	6.0
TOTAL ABOVE	1,597.0	1,341.3	1,125.8
CLINGSTONE 2/ CA	1,017.0	992.0	1,000.0
ALL U S	2,614.0	2,333.3	2,125.8

1/ INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND HARVESTED NOT SOLD (MILLION POUNDS): UNITED STATES, EXCLUDING CA CLINGSTONE PEACHES, 1988-91.5, 1989-57.9. 2/ CA CLINGSTONE IS OVER THE SCALE TONNAGE AND INCLUDES CULLS AND CANNERY DIVERSIONS (MILLION POUNDS): 1988-74.0; 1989-65.0. 3/ NO SIGNIFICANT PRODUCTION DUE TO FROST. 4/ ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED.

CITRUS FRUIT 1/

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION BOXES			PRODUCTION TON EQUIVALENT		
	UTILIZED		IND	UTILIZED		IND
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	1,000 UNITS 2/			1,000 UNITS		
ORANGES, EARLY MID & NAVEL	3/					
AZ	4/	610	550	400	23	21
CA		31,500	34,000	43,000	1,182	1,275
FL		78,500	85,300	68,100	3,532	3,839
TX	4/	940	1,200	1,050	40	51
U S		111,550	121,050	112,550	4,777	5,186
ORANGES, VALENCIA						
AZ	4/	1,210	1,150	1,500	45	43
CA		27,500	24,800	28,000	1,031	930
FL		59,500	61,300	42,000	2,677	2,759
TX		490	650	155	21	28
U S		88,700	87,900	71,655	3,774	3,760
ALL ORANGES						
AZ	4/	1,820	1,700	1,900	68	64
CA		59,000	58,800	71,000	2,213	2,205
FL		138,000	146,600	110,100	6,209	6,598
TX		1,430	1,850	1,205	61	79
U S		200,250	208,950	184,205	8,551	8,946
TEMPLES						
FL		3,550	3,750	1,400	160	169
GRAPEFRUIT, WHITE SEEDLESS						
FL		29,200	27,700	18,000	1,241	1,177
GRAPEFRUIT, COLORED SEEDLESS						
FL		21,900	23,700	16,300	930	1,007
OTHER GRAPEFRUIT						
FL		2,750	3,350	1,400	117	142
ALL GRAPEFRUIT						
AZ	4/	1,950	1,950	2,000	63	63
CA						
DESERT OTHER AREAS		4,200	3,500	3,700	134	112
TOTAL	4/	9,100	8,000	8,700	298	263
FL		53,850	54,750	35,700	2,288	2,326
TX		3,800	4,800	2,000	152	192
U S		68,700	69,500	48,400	2,801	2,844
TANGERINES						
AZ	4/	600	650	600	23	25
CA	4/	2,090	2,040	1,750	78	76
FL	5/	2,450	2,900	1,700	117	138
U S		5,140	5,590	4,050	218	239
LEMONS	4/					
AZ		3,650	3,800	2,900	139	144
CA		17,000	16,200	16,500	646	615
U S		20,650	20,000	19,400	785	759
TANGELOS						
FL		4,200	3,800	2,950	189	171

1/ THE CROP YEAR BEGINS WITH THE BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH YEAR HARVEST IS COMPLETED. 2/ NET LBS. PER BOX: ORANGES-CA & AZ-75, FL-90, TX-85; GRAPEFRUIT-CA DESERT & AZ-64, CA OTHER-67, FL-85, TX-80; LEMONS-76; TANGELOS & TEMPLES-90; TANGERINES-CA & AZ-75, FL-95. 3/ NAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES IN CA AND AZ. EARLY AND MID-SEASON VARIETIES IN FL AND TX, INCLUDING SMALL QUANTITIES OF TANGERINES IN TX. 4/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR ARE CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST. 5/ FL "ALL TANGERINES" INCLUDE SUNBURST TANGERINES BEGINNING WITH THE 1989-90 SEASON.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 1/		IND 1990
	1988	1989	
	TONS		
PLUMS CA	216,000	213,000	210,000
PRUNES (DRIED BASIS) CA	151,000	2/226,000	160,000
APRICOTS CA	95,000	115,000	115,000
UT	500	400	200
WA	6,100	1,600	7,000
U S	101,600	117,000	122,200
NECTARINES CA	200,000	200,000	205,000
	1,000 POUNDS		
ALMONDS (SHELLED BASIS) CA	590,000	490,000	670,000

1/ APRICOTS - INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND HARVESTED NOT SOLD (TONS):
U S, 1988-8100; 1989-4050. 2/ REVISED.

BARTLETT PEARS

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL		IND 1990
	1988	1989 1/	
	TONS		
CA	291,000	298,000	310,000
OR	68,000	67,000	75,000
WA	147,000	157,000	160,000
U S	506,000	522,000	545,000

1/ REVISED.

PAPAYAS - HAWAII

MONTH	AREA				FRESH PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL IN CROP		HARVESTED		1989	1990	FORECAST 1990
	1989	1990	1989	1990			
	ACRES				1,000 POUNDS		
APR	4,245	3,890	2,345	2,490	5,945	4,940	
MAY	4,265	3,870	2,410	2,450	5,475	5,390	
JUN	4,275		2,480		5,645		1/
JUL	4,335		2,495		5,130		1/
AUG	4,025		2,505		5,290		1/
SEP	4,035		2,550		5,165		1/
CUMULATIVE FRESH PRODUCTION JAN-MAY					24,840	24,770	

1/ FOUR MONTH FORECAST TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED. SEE PAPAYA COMMENTS ON PAGE B-9 FOR MORE DETAILS.

HOPS BY STATE AND VARIETY

STATE AND VARIETY	AREA HARVESTED		STRUNG FOR HARVEST
	1988	1989	1990
	ACRES		
CALIFORNIA 1/			
ID			
AQUILA	2/	110	100
BANNER	2/	110	110
CHINOOK	220	220	290
CLUSTER	490	490	600
EROICA	430	350	320
GELENA	520	540	530
WILLAMETTE	130	2/	2/
OTHER VARIETIES	1,010	980	1,150
TOTAL	2,800	2,800	3,100
OR			
FUGGLES	850	801	608
GELENA	150	149	99
MT HOOD	2/	2/	47
NUGGET	1,470	1,278	1,393
PERLE	330	285	134
TETTANG	470	531	618
WILLAMETTE	3,700	3,792	3,859
OTHER VARIETIES	530	576	337
TOTAL	7,500	7,412	7,095
WA			
AQUILA	320	356	360
BANNER	340	356	361
CASCADE	920	1,297	1,270
CHINOOK	1,000	1,269	1,474
CLUSTER	7,950	6,374	6,097
EROICA	640	472	439
GELENA	4,900	5,735	6,235
HALLERTAUER	2/	2/	70
MT HOOD	2/	2/	513
NUGGET	1,800	2,241	2,827
OLYMPIC	270	279	280
PERLE	580	779	818
TETTANG	2,200	2,410	2,362
WILLAMETTE	2,050	2,507	2,614
OTHER VARIETIES	130	261	122
TOTAL	23,100	24,336	25,842
U S	33,400	34,548	36,037

1/ COMBINED WITH WASHINGTON TO AVOID DISCLOSURE OF INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONS.
 2/ INCLUDED IN OTHER VARIETIES.

SUGARBEETS 1/

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED		YIELD	
	1988	1989 2/	1988	1989 2/	1988	1989 2/
	1,000 ACRES				TONS	
CA	215.0	176.0	212.0	169.0	25.0	27.3
CO	39.1	40.6	38.6	40.0	22.8	22.8
ID	168.0	179.0	166.0	177.0	24.6	22.8
MI	152.0	154.0	145.0	150.0	16.5	17.1
MN	339.0	342.0	334.0	341.0	14.2	16.0
MT	49.6	52.7	48.9	51.9	21.1	19.9
NE	63.9	69.9	62.2	62.4	21.2	18.7
NM	0.7	4/	0.7	4/	12.9	4/
ND	177.8	180.2	175.5	180.1	14.7	15.7
OH	17.3	13.6	14.7	11.9	15.9	16.7
OR	14.3	15.9	14.1	15.2	26.7	25.7
TX	34.0	36.6	33.0	35.3	21.9	21.0
WY	56.5	61.8	56.0	59.3	20.3	19.2
OTH 5/:		1.9		1.6		27.5
U S	1,327.2	1,324.2	1,300.7	1,294.7	19.1	19.4
	PRODUCTION		PRICE PER TON		VALUE OF PRODUCTION	
	1988	1989 2/	1988	1989 3/	1988	1989 3/
	1,000 TONS		DOLLARS		1,000 DOLLARS	
CA	5,300	4,614	36.70		194,510	
CO	880	912	42.10		37,048	
ID	4,084	4,038	43.30		176,837	
MI	2,393	2,565	36.00		86,148	
MN	4,743	5,456	43.90		208,218	
MT	1,032	1,033	45.20		46,646	
NE	1,319	1,167	43.20		56,981	
NM	9	4/	41.30		372	
ND	2,580	2,828	44.00		113,520	
OH	234	199	35.20		8,237	
OR	376	391	40.70		15,303	
TX	723	743	37.60		27,185	
WY	1,137	1,139	45.10		51,279	
OTH 5/:		44				
U S	24,810	25,129	41.20		1,022,284	

1/ RELATES TO YEAR OF INTENDED HARVEST EXCEPT FOR OVERWINTERED SPRING PLANTED BEETS IN CALIFORNIA. 2/ REVISED. 3/ ESTIMATES ARE NOT AVAILABLE. U.S. MARKETING YEAR AVERAGE PRICE, VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PARITY PRICE WILL BE PUBLISHED IN "AGRICULTURAL PRICES," RELEASED JULY 31, 1990. STATE ESTIMATES WILL BE PUBLISHED IN "CROP VALUES" TO BE RELEASED JAN 1991. 4/ COMBINED TO AVOID DISCLOSURE OF INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONS. 5/ INCLUDES NM AND WA.

SUGARCANE

STATE	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD 1/		PRODUCTION 1/	
	1988	1989 2/	1988	1989 2/	1988	1989 2/
	1,000 ACRES		TONS		1,000 TONS	
FOR SUGAR						
FL	404.0	405.0	31.6	31.4	12,766	12,717
HI	78.9	74.7	96.4	94.8	7,606	7,082
LA	279.0	290.0	25.3	25.7	7,050	7,440
TX	31.7	33.6	33.3	24.7	1,057	830
U S	793.6	803.3	35.9	34.9	28,479	28,069
FOR SEED						
FL	17.0	15.0	31.6	31.4	538	471
HI	7.2	6.7	27.5	29.1	198	195
LA	26.0	25.0	25.3	25.7	658	643
TX	1.5	1.9	20.7	25.3	31	48
U S	51.7	48.6	27.6	27.9	1,425	1,357
FOR SUGAR AND SEED						
FL	421.0	420.0	31.6	31.4	13,304	13,188
HI	86.1	81.4	90.6	89.4	7,804	7,277
LA	305.0	315.0	25.3	25.7	7,708	8,083
TX	33.2	35.5	32.8	24.7	1,088	878
U S	845.3	851.9	35.4	34.5	29,904	29,426
	FOR SUGAR			FOR SUGAR AND SEED		
	PRICE PER TON		VALUE OF PRODUCTION		VALUE OF PRODUCTION 3/	
	1988	1989 4/	1988	1989 4/	1988	1989 4/
	DOLLARS		1,000 DOLLARS			
FL	32.60		416,172		433,710	
HI	27.60		209,926		215,390	
LA	26.20		184,710		201,950	
TX	24.60		26,002		26,765	
U S	29.40		836,810		877,815	

1/ YIELD AND PRODUCTION REFER TO NET WEIGHT. 2/ REVISED. 3/ PRICE PER TON OF CANE FOR SUGARCANE USED IN EVALUATING VALUE OF PRODUCTION FOR SEED. 4/ ESTIMATES ARE NOT AVAILABLE. U.S. MARKETING YEAR AVERAGE PRICE, VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AND PARITY PRICE WILL BE PUBLISHED IN "AGRICULTURAL PRICES," RELEASED JULY 31, 1990. STATE ESTIMATES WILL BE PUBLISHED IN "CROP VALUES" TO BE RELEASED JAN 1991.

SUGARBEETS SLICED 1/

STATE	1986	1987	1988	1989
	1,000 TONS			
US	24,657	27,601	24,356	24,319

1/ RELATES TO YEAR OF INTENDED HARVEST EXCEPT FOR OVERWINTERED SPRING PLANTED BEETS IN CALIFORNIA.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

STATE	SUGAR, RAW VALUE				SUGAR PRODUCTION REFINED BASIS	
	PRODUCTION		YIELD PER TON OF CANE OR BEETS		1988	1989 1/
	1988	1989 1/	1988	1989 1/	1988	1989 1/
	1,000 TONS		POUNDS		1,000 TONS	
CANE SUGAR						
FLA	1,566	1,399	245	220	1,464	1,307
HAW	928	864	244	244	867	807
LA	797	844	226	227	745	789
TEX	107	69	202	166	100	64
U S	3,398	3,176	239	226	3,176	2,967
BEET SUGAR						
U S	3,507	3,407	283	271	3,278	3,184
CANE AND BEET SUGAR	6,905	6,583			6,454	6,151

1/ REVISED.

MOLASSES AND BEET PULP

PRODUCT AND STATE	UNIT	PRODUCTION	
		1988	1989 1/
		THOUSANDS	
SUGARCANE PRODUCTS			
BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES-80° BRIX 2/			
FLA	GALLON	92,246	100,042
HAW	GALLON	3/47,420	3/40,940
LA	GALLON	41,550	39,960
TEX	GALLON	9,992	11,799
U S	GALLON	191,208	192,741
EDIBLE MOLASSES			
LA	GALLON	1,925	1,990
U S	GALLON	1,925	1,990
SUGARBEET PRODUCTS - U S			
MOLASSES	GALLON	188,983	181,370
PULP			
MOLASSES	TON	1,230	1,072
DRIED	TON	195	335
WET	TON	458	188

1/ SUGARCANE PRODUCTS REVISED. 2/ INCLUDES HIGH-TEST MOLASSES FROM FROZEN CANE. 85° BRIX.

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1988	1989 1/	1988	1989 1/
	1,000 ACRES			
AL	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9
CA	7.1	8.3	7.1	8.3
GA	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.8
LA	18.0	19.0	17.0	18.0
MD	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5
MS	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.0
NJ	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1
NC	35.0	35.0	34.0	34.0
SC	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0
TN	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6
TX	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.0
VA	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
U S	89.1	89.5	85.5	86.0
STATE	YIELD		PRODUCTION	
	1988	1989 1/	1988	1989 1/
	CWT		1,000 CWT	
AL	115	120	472	468
CA	170	175	1,207	1,453
GA	160	170	720	816
LA	145	160	2,465	2,880
MD	150	160	135	80
MS	100	95	350	285
NJ	75	80	173	168
NC	130	120	4,420	4,080
SC	100	110	300	330
TN	90	100	72	60
TX	70	90	518	630
VA	125	135	113	108
U S	128	132	10,945	11,358

1/ REVISED.

SPRING POTATOES

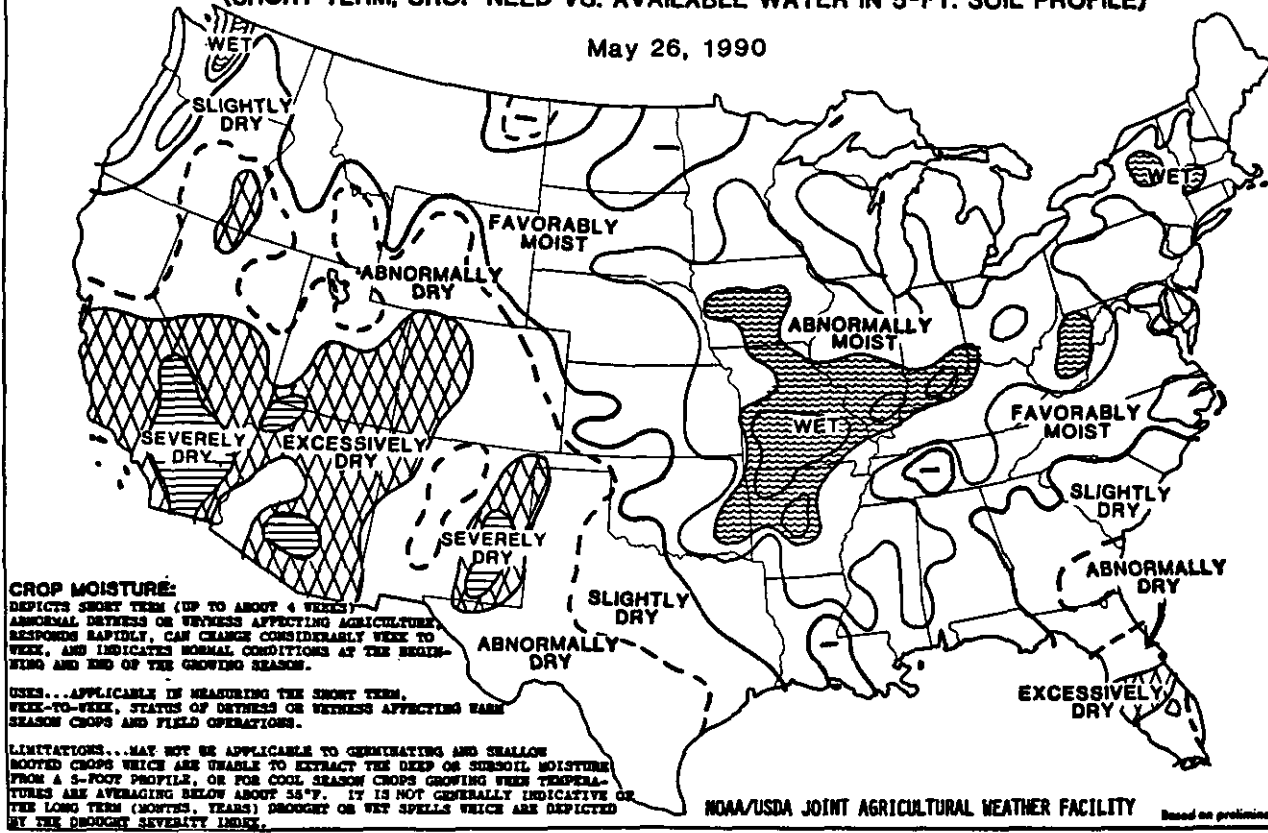
STATE	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD		PRODUCTION		
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
	1,000 ACRES		CWT		1,000 CWT		
AL	5.4	5.7	240	150	662	1,296	855
AZ	5.8	6.2	315	290	1,246	1,827	1,798
CA	21.0	22.5	375	375	7,546	7,875	8,438
FL							
HASTINGS	28.0	28.7	195	240	6,228	5,460	6,888
OTHER	7.0	8.3	200	220	525	1,400	1,826
LA	0.3	1/	90	1/	20	27	1/
NC	15.6	16.2	140	180	2,736	2,184	2,916
TX	5.8	6.8	135	165	1,147	783	1,122
U S	88.9	94.4	235	253	20,110	20,852	23,843

1/ ESTIMATES DISCONTINUED.

CROP MOISTURE

(SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE)

May 26, 1990



CROP MOISTURE:

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

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

LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 35°F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

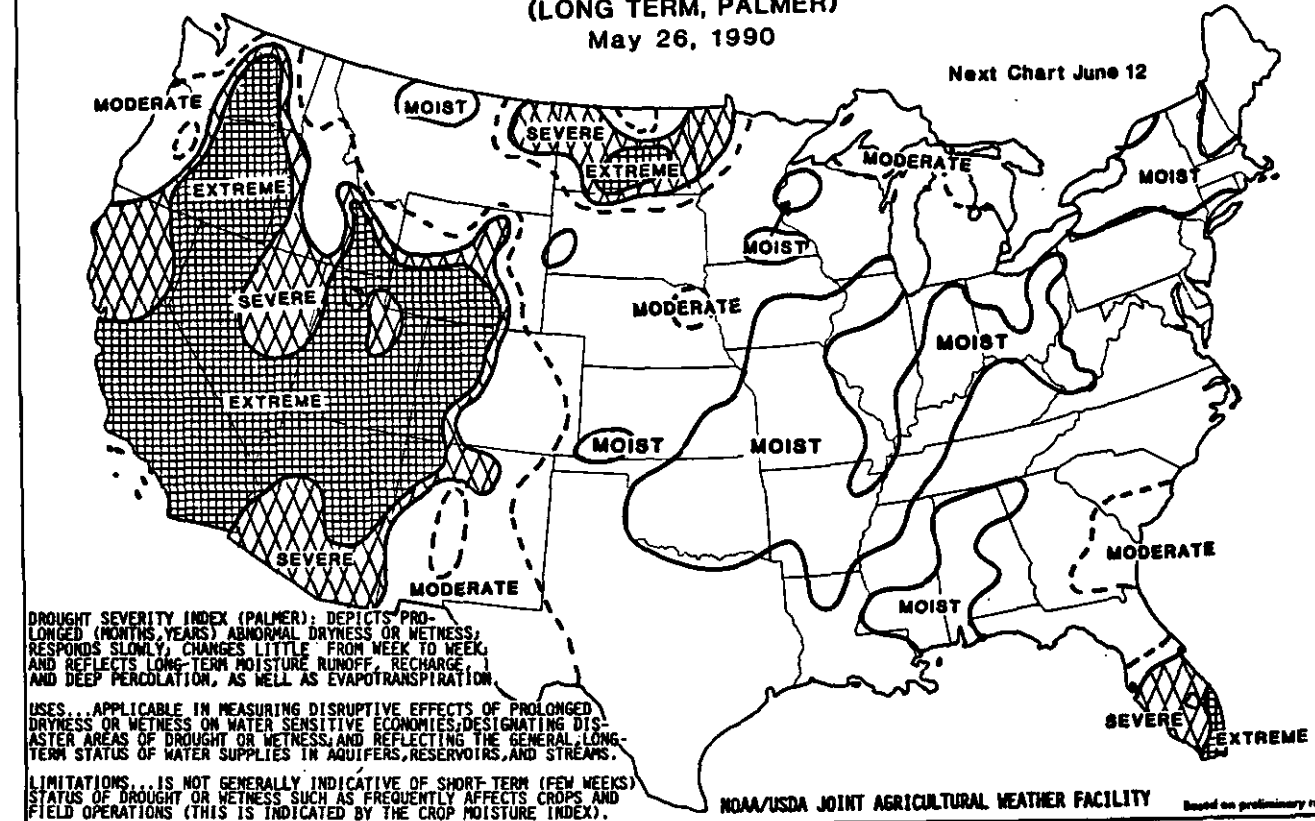
Based on preliminary reports

DROUGHT SEVERITY

(LONG TERM, PALMER)

May 26, 1990

Next Chart June 12



DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER): DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS, RESPONDS SLOWLY, CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK, AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.

USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS, AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL, LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.

LIMITATIONS... IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Based on preliminary reports

MAY WEATHER SUMMARY

Extensive storm systems raked much of the eastern two-thirds of the Nation with severe weather and heavy rains throughout the month. The drenching rains caused widespread flooding and soggy fields which delayed planting in the Corn Belt and South Central States. During the first part of the month, continuing torrential rains produced some of the worst flooding in a century in Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. Unusual late season Pacific storms caused generally beneficial showers in the West, relieving long-term drought. Dry weather again prevailed over portions of the northern Plains and southern Atlantic Coast states. Heavy rains, however, due in part to the Atlantic Ocean's first tropical depression, did ease long-term drought conditions in southeastern Florida.

MAY FIELDWORK

Rain slowed fieldwork in the Corn Belt and portions of the Delta during May. The number of days suitable for fieldwork averaged one day or less in Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio during the third week of the month. Soil moisture was mostly surplus to adequate in the Corn Belt at the end of May. In the central and southern Great Plains soil moisture was mostly adequate, but the northern Great Plains was dry. Near the end of May, some beneficial rains fell in the northern Great Plains but more was needed, especially in North Dakota. The Pacific Northwest received some rain at the end of May, but additional moisture was needed. Soil moisture was short to adequate in most of the West. Most of the East had adequate soil moisture, but rain was needed in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.

At the beginning of May, corn planting was 50 percent (%) complete, 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Rain and wet field conditions slowed planting progress in most of the Corn Belt and portions of the Delta during the month. During the third week of May, planting came to a near stand-still in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio. Cool temperatures slowed emergence and growth in Nebraska and South Dakota. By May 27, corn planting was 81% complete, 13 points behind normal. Planting lagged 20 or more points behind normal in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri. Planting lagged 47 points behind normal in Missouri.

As May began, cotton planting was 39% complete, 5 points behind normal. Planting lagged behind normal in portions of the Delta but was nearly complete in Arizona and California. Rain continued to slow fieldwork in the Delta, Missouri, and Tennessee. By midmonth, fields were setting bolls in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Cool weather slowed growth in the Plains area. By the end of May, planting was 83% complete, 7 points ahead of normal, in the major producing States. Planting still lagged behind normal in Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee but was near or ahead of normal elsewhere. Fields were beginning to square in Alabama and Georgia.

Early in May, soybean planting was underway in all 19 major producing States except Arkansas. Rain and wet field conditions slowed planting in the Corn Belt and portions of the Delta during the month. By May 27, planting was 26% complete, 34 points behind normal. Planting lagged 45 or more points behind normal in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Planting lagged 38 points behind normal in Indiana and Nebraska.

Early in May, rain slowed sorghum planting in the central Great Plains and portions of the Delta and Corn Belt. About midmonth, fields were heading in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas. At the end of May, planting was 42% complete, 11 points behind normal in the 12 major producing States. Planting continued to lag behind normal, especially in Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska but was near or ahead of normal in Kansas and Texas.

Early in May, rain slowed sorghum planting in the central Great Plains and portions of the Delta and Corn Belt. About midmonth, fields were heading in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas. At the end of May, planting was 42% complete, 11 points behind normal in the 12 major producing States. Planting continued to lag behind normal, especially in Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska but was near or ahead of normal in Kansas and Texas.

On May 6, rice seeding was 34% complete, 33 points behind normal. Rain slowed seeding in portions of the Delta. By May 27, seeding was 83% complete, 13 points behind normal. Crop condition was mostly good to fair with 65% of the crop emerged, 19 points behind normal. In Arkansas, seeding was 67% complete, 27 points behind normal. Arkansas' crop was in mostly fair condition.

Spring wheat seeding was 75% complete, 10 points ahead of normal on May 6. Seeding was complete in South Dakota and nearly complete in Idaho. By the third week of May, seeding was nearly complete in the 5 major producing States. By the end of May, crop condition was good to fair with 89% of the acreage emerged, 5 points ahead of normal. North Dakota's crop was good to fair.

Winter wheat was good to fair during May. Harvest was underway in Texas and California as the month began. Cool temperatures slowed crop development in the central Great Plains and portions of the Corn Belt during the month. Kansas' winter wheat was in good to excellent condition. Near the end of May, rain improved winter wheat conditions in eastern Oregon and Washington but more rain was needed. Excess moisture was causing some disease problems in Arkansas and Missouri.

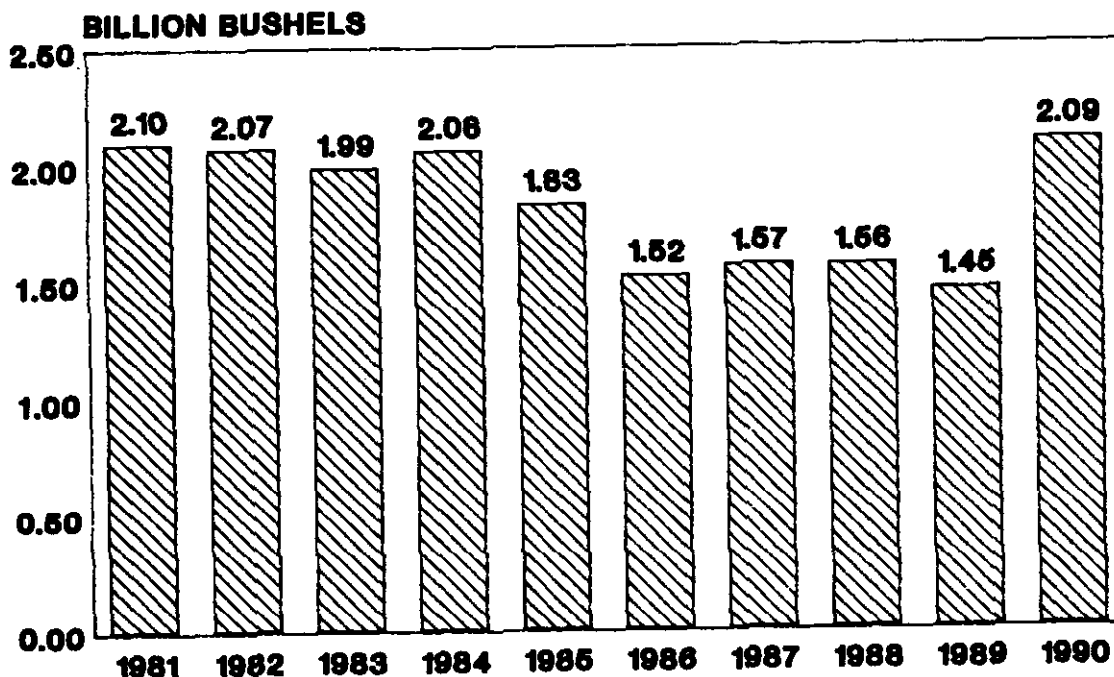
WINTER WHEAT: Production is forecast at 2.09 billion bushels as of June 1, 1990. This is virtually unchanged from the May 1 forecast but up 44 percent from 1989. Harvested area, at 50.7 million acres, is slightly below May 1 but up 22 percent from last year. Yields are now expected to average 41.2 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from May 1 and 6.1 bushels higher than in 1989.

As of June 3, 1990, heading had begun in all major producing States. Conditions continue to vary. Wet conditions have caused yield declines in the Delta area. Early harvested fields in Arkansas had low test weights, and diseases are a problem. The Missouri crop is developing late, with about 23 percent turning color as of June 3. This is 10 days behind average. Indiana's crop is 96 percent headed. Some freeze damage in southern counties is evident but the wheat in central and northern counties is rated good to excellent. Test weights are higher than expected in Georgia. Harvest is starting in North Carolina.

Temperatures and moisture have favored Colorado's crop. Moisture conditions are favorable in Montana's major growing areas. Condition of South Dakota's winter wheat improved during May; crop development trails average. Nebraska's wheat is rated in fair to good condition with 80 percent headed; Russian wheat aphid infestation in the Panhandle is the biggest problem as of June 1. May weather was ideal for the Kansas crop, but diseases are a concern in central and eastern counties. The Texas harvest has progressed northward to the Low Plains. Winds and hail caused some lodging in the High Plains.

Idaho's winter wheat crop continues to progress ahead of normal aided by May showers and mild temperatures; the crop is rated in good to excellent condition. Oregon's crop improved some with May rain; soil moisture is still short in north central counties. Yield prospects improved in Washington as May rains aided major growing areas.

U.S. WINTER WHEAT PROD 1981-1990



DURUM WHEAT: Production is forecast at 4.70 million bushels in Arizona as of June 1, 1990. The California production forecast is unchanged from the May 1 forecast of 4.66 million bushels.

Strong winds in mid-May caused lodging in Arizona fields. This caused harvest to progress slower than average. About 34 percent was harvested as of June 3; average is 61 percent. California's Durum harvest began in mid-May and was more than half complete by June 1.

PASTURE AND RANGE CONDITION: The pasture and range feed condition on June 1, for the 48 contiguous States, was 80 percent, an improvement of 4 points over May 1. The June 1, 1989 condition was 74 percent and the 10 year average for the date is 81 percent. Conditions were more favorable in June than last month in 35 States, less favorable in 9 States, and unchanged in 4 States.

Three States, Arizona, New Mexico, and North Dakota, reported pasture and ranges in the severe drought range. Pastures and ranges in Florida and Utah were considered very poor. All other States had pasture and range conditions in the poor to fair or good to excellent ranges.

SWEET CHERRIES: Production in the six western States is forecast at 131 thousand tons, down 22 percent from a year ago and 16 percent below 1988.

In California, the Memorial Day weekend rain devastated the crop. Production has been reduced by more than 50 percent from last month's forecast.

The Idaho crop bloomed 1-2 weeks earlier than normal. Some late frosts were reported. Hail storms and rain, which may cause fruit splitting, have lowered potential. Montana experienced a severe freeze in 1989 which killed many trees and weakened those that survived. An April freeze, this year, further limited production. Freezes and hail have limited the Utah crop.

Oregon's crop is in good condition. Rains have caused minimal splitting in the major production areas. The Willamette Valley had a light set because of poor pollination weather.

Rains in May have caused fruit to split in Washington.

TART CHERRIES: Production in Colorado, Oregon, and Utah is forecast at 22.0 million pounds, down 44 percent from 1989 but 35 percent more than 1988.

Some areas of Colorado lost production potential because of late spring frosts but the remaining crop is in good condition. Oregon's crop is in good condition. Set was light, in the Willamette Valley, because of cool weather during pollination. Utah's crop was limited due to frost.

PEACHES: The first peach forecast, at 2.13 billion pounds, is 9 percent less than 1989 and 19 percent below the 1988 crop. Production of the Freestone crop, excluding California Clingstones that are mostly canned, is forecast at 1.13 billion pounds, down 16 percent from 1989 and 30 percent less than 1988. Production of California Clingstones is expected to total 1.00 billion pounds, up 1 percent from last year but down 2 percent from 1988.

The unusually warm weather in January and February caused a much earlier than normal bloom in South Carolina. A freeze on March 21 caused extensive damage to the crop in the Ridge and Piedmont areas and lesser damage in the Coastal Plains area. Numerous hailstorms have also reduced prospects for this year's crop.

In Georgia, March and April freezes damaged the crop in the northern third of the State but the central and southern areas generally escaped damage. With the mild winter, the crop developed 2 to 3 weeks earlier than normal. Harvest began in mid-April in the southern part of the State which is the earliest ever. In late April, central Georgia experienced some hail damage.

Heavy rains in late May did not cause major damage to the California Freestone crop. Fruit size and quality have been good. The rains caused minimal damage to the Clingstone crop. There have been some reports of pit splitting but it is not expected to be a major problem. The fruit appears to be sizing well. Harvest should begin in about three weeks.

Frost damage limited the production potential in most of the Ohio River Valley and the mid-Atlantic States. The extremely cold weather in December also caused tree damage.

ORANGES: The U.S. June 1 all orange crop is forecast at 184 million boxes for the 1989-90 season, up 3 percent from the May 1 forecast but 12 percent less than the 1988-89 season. The Florida crop is 110 million boxes, up 2 percent from May 1 but 25 percent less than last season. Production of early mid-season oranges this season in Florida is 68.1 million boxes. Harvest is complete. The Florida Valencia forecast, at 42.0 million boxes, is up 5 percent from May 1 but 31 percent below last season's utilized production. Harvest is virtually complete.

The California Navel forecast is a record high 43.0 million boxes, up 5 percent from May 1 and 26 percent greater than the 1988-89 crop. As of June 1, 98 percent of California's Navel crop was harvested. California's Valencia forecast is 28.0 million boxes, 4 percent above the May 1 forecast and 13 percent greater than last season's utilized production.

The Texas all orange forecast is 1.21 million boxes, unchanged from last month but 35 percent below last season. Texas harvest is complete. The all orange forecast for Arizona, which was carried forward from the April 1 forecast, is expected to total 1.90 million boxes, 12 percent more than last season's production.

Changes in U.S. orange production between the June 1 forecast and final production averaged 2.97 million boxes over the past ten seasons, ranging from a low of 780 thousand boxes in 1987-88 to a high of 5.88 million boxes in the 1980-81 season.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE YIELD: The 1989-90 forecast of yield for all Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (FCOJ) for Florida is 1.23 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix equivalent, slightly above last month's projection of 1.22 gallons per box. The forecast is projected to estimate the final yield as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The 1988-89 yield for all fruit used in FCOJ was 1.53 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix.

GRAPEFRUIT: The June 1 U.S. grapefruit forecast is 48.4 million boxes, unchanged from May 1, but 30 percent below last season. The Florida all grapefruit forecast, at 35.7 million boxes, is unchanged from last month but 35 percent less than last year. Harvest is virtually complete.

The Texas grapefruit forecast, at 2.00 million boxes, is unchanged from May 1, but 58 percent under last season's production. Harvest is complete. The California "Desert Valley" grapefruit forecast, which was carried forward from April 1, is 3.70 million boxes, 6 percent greater than the 1988-89 level. California's "Other Areas" grapefruit crop forecast, which was also carried forward from the April 1 forecast, is 5.00 million boxes, up 11 percent from last season. Arizona's forecast, carried forward from April 1, is 2.00 million boxes, up 3 percent from last season.

The change in U.S. grapefruit production between the June 1 forecast and final production averaged 705 thousand boxes over the past ten seasons, ranging from a low of 50 thousand boxes in 1987-88 to a high of 2.15 million boxes in the 1981-82 season.

TANGERINES: The U.S. all tangerine forecast of 4.05 million boxes is the same as last month but 28 percent less than last season. This forecast includes Dancy, Robinson, Honey, and Sunburst varieties of tangerines in Florida, as well as production of California and Arizona tangerines. Florida Sunburst tangerines are included in the State and U.S. totals beginning with the 1989-90 season. Production estimates shown for previous seasons do not include this new varietal tangerine.

The Florida forecast is 1.70 million boxes, unchanged from May 1 but 41 percent below 1988-89. Florida harvest is complete. Arizona and California production forecasts were carried forward at 600 thousand and 1.75 million boxes, respectively.

TANGELOS: The Florida Tangelo crop, excluding K-early citrus fruit, is forecast at 2.95 million boxes, unchanged from the previous month but 22 percent below last season's utilized production. Harvest is complete.

TEMPLES: Florida's Temple forecast of 1.40 million boxes is unchanged from May 1, but 63 percent less than last season's utilized production. Harvest is complete.

FLORIDA CITRUS: Many counties in Florida suffered near drought conditions during May. Growers and caretakers irrigated around the clock where allowed by water control districts. There was some wilt in non-irrigated groves, and possibly a little premature fruit drop caused by the lack of moisture. Lakes, ponds, and streams are very low at this time, and some are no longer usable. New crop fruit continues to make good progress due to the early bloom this year and supplemental waterings. Well cared for young tree groves have a lot of new foliage. Harvest of Valencia oranges was generally active during May, averaging about two million boxes per week. This limited volume movement slowed considerably by the end of the month as supplies were running very low. Grapefruit harvest was virtually completed by the end of May, with only a few thousand boxes remaining.

TEXAS CITRUS: Citrus trees continued to slowly recover across the Rio Grande Valley. Extremely hot temperatures have stressed new foliage. More and more older groves are showing no signs of recovery. Irrigation of the young groves is steady. Some pruning also occurred. Bulldozing of dead groves continued.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS AND NUTS: Insect and weed control, thinning, and irrigation were ongoing in orchards and vineyards throughout the month of May. The almond crop was reported to be heavy. Apple orchards were thinned and treated for codling moth. The apricot harvest was active in the San Joaquin Valley. The avocado harvest remained steady in the Desert and southern coastal regions. Picking of cherries was active until late May when rains halted activity. The crop was devastated with more than half of the expected total crop being lost. The Desert Perlette grape harvest began and progressed throughout the month. Grape bunch thinning, removal of suckers, and mildew control applications continued in the Central Valley. The Desert grapefruit harvest progressed. Kiwifruit continued to be shipped. New crop kiwifruit and olives started to bloom. The Central Valley Navel orange harvest was winding down by month's end, while the Valencia orange harvest progressed. Early varieties of peaches, plums, and nectarines were harvested and packed. Walnut orchards were treated for codling moth and blight.

PLUMS: California's production is forecast at 210 thousand tons, 1 percent less than last year and 3 percent less than the 1988 crop. The harvest is off to a slow start with about 7 percent of the crop picked to date. Fruit sizes have been variable but quality has been excellent. Most of the Red Butte variety has been picked with harvest just starting on several other varieties.

DRIED PRUNES: California's production is forecast at 160 thousand tons, down 29 percent from last year but 6 percent more than the 1988 crop. Fruit size is good but the set was spotty and light. The rain in late May had no adverse effect on the crop.

APRICOTS: The first forecast for the 1990 U.S. apricot crop is 122 thousand tons, 4 percent above last year's production and 20 percent greater than the 1988 crop. California's production is forecast at 115 thousand tons, the same as last season but 21 percent above 1988.

The 1990 California apricot crop appears to be in good condition. Recent rains will cause some loss in fresh use, but only minor damage for processed. Early variety harvest continued in the San Joaquin Valley, with major variety picking expected to begin by mid-June.

The Utah crop forecast is 200 tons, 50 percent below last year and 60 percent less than the 1988 crop. A severe late spring frost severely damaged the crop.

Washington apricot production is forecast at 7,000 tons, more than 4 times larger than last year's freeze-damaged crop and 15 percent greater than the 1988 production. Excellent fruit size and quality are expected. Some new bearing acreage is also coming into production.

NECTARINES: The initial forecast for the California nectarine crop is 205 thousand tons, 3 percent greater than both last season and the 1988 crop year. Harvest has begun with approximately 7 percent of the crop picked. Good sizes and excellent quality are being reported.

ALMONDS: The June 1 forecast for the 1990 California almond crop is a record high 670 million pounds shelled basis, 5 percent above last month's forecast and 37 percent above the 1989 production. This forecast, if realized, will be 2 percent above the previous record large crop set in 1987.

The California almond crop appears to be in excellent condition. The recent Memorial Day rains should help the fruit size. However, temperatures have slowed maturity. No major insect problems are being encountered.

BARTLETT PEARS: Production in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 545 thousand tons, up 4 percent from last year and 8 percent more than 1988.

California's crop is in good condition. Late May rains and the cool temperatures that followed have slowed fruit growth. There has been some wind damage. Warmer temperatures and less wind are needed for normal maturing of the fruit.

Bloom was 1-2 weeks earlier than normal in Oregon. Pollination conditions were excellent. Frost control was necessary in late April and early May, but there were no reports of significant damage. The crop is currently in good condition.

Cool weather in May slowed development of the Washington crop which is about on a normal schedule. Spring weather was excellent for good pollination and the fruit set was good.

PAPAYAS: Hawaii's fresh papaya production is estimated at 5.39 million pounds for May, 9 percent higher than April but 2 percent lower than a year ago. Cumulative sales for January-May remained relatively unchanged from the comparable 5-month period of 1989.

Crop area totaled 3870 acres, 1 percent lower than April and 9 percent lower than last May. Harvested area, totaling 2450 acres, was 2 percent less than last month but 2 percent more than a year ago. Weather conditions were mostly favorable for papaya production in May with a mixture of sunshine and showers throughout the month.

The forecast of fresh-market papaya production has been temporarily suspended. This action is being taken because of the recent inconsistent performance of the forecast model. A review of current procedures and further research will be conducted to determine if the results and predictability of the model can be improved. The estimate of actual fresh-market utilization will be continued.

This decision was reached jointly among representatives of the papaya industry, the Agricultural Statistics Board, and the Hawaiian Agricultural Statistics Service.

HOPS: Hop acreage strung for harvest is forecast at 36.0 thousand acres, 4 percent more than last year's harvested acreage and 8 percent more than 1988. The Washington crop experienced excellent early spring temperatures and early development was good. In May, the weather turned cooler and wetter than normal slowing development. Warmer temperatures are needed for favorable development.

SUGAR CROPS - 1989 REVISED: Production of sugarbeets in 1989 totaled 25.1 million tons, 1 percent above the 1988 output. The larger production resulted from a higher average yield than a year earlier. Yield per acre in 1989 averaged 19.4 tons per acre, compared with the previous year's average of 19.1 tons. Area harvested totaled 1.29 million acres, nearly the same as the 1988 total of 1.30 million acres.

Production of sugarcane for sugar in 1989 totaled 28.1 million tons, 1 percent less than in 1988. Reduced yield more than offset an increase in acreage. Yield averaged 34.9 tons per acre compared with 35.9 tons a year earlier. The area harvested totaled 803 thousand acres, 1 percent more than a year earlier.

Total sugar production of 6.15 million tons raw value from the 1989 sugarcane and sugarbeet crops was off 5 percent from a year earlier. Both cane sugar and beet sugar output were down from 1988. Sugar from the 1989 sugarcane crop totaled 3.18 million tons raw value, off 7 percent from 1988. The Florida and Texas crops suffered freeze damage and less sugar was recovered per ton of cane. Sugarbeets sliced from the 1989 crop totaled 24.3 million tons, fractionally below 1988. Sugar (raw value) produced from the sugarbeet crop totaled 3.41 million tons, a 3 percent decline from the previous year. Average recovery of sugar per ton of beets harvested was off 12 pounds from a year earlier.

SWEETPOTATOES: Final production of 1989 sweetpotatoes totaled 11.4 million cwt, up 4 percent from the previous year but 2 percent short of 1987 production. Harvested acreage was 86.0 thousand acres, up fractionally from 1988, but 3 percent below 1987. The average yield of 132 cwt per acre was 4 cwt more than 1988 and 1 cwt above 1987. The final estimate of production is 1 percent below the preliminary estimate in January.

SPRING POTATOES: Production of spring potatoes is forecast at 23.8 million cwt, slightly below the May 1 estimate but 14 percent above last year's crop. Area for harvest is set at 94.4 thousand acres, up 6 percent from last year and 18 percent above 1988. The average yield is forecast at 253 cwt per acre, 2 cwt below last month but 18 cwt above the 235 cwt of last year.

California harvest caught up to normal during May after a slow start. Yields are lower than normal but quality is excellent. In Arizona, most of the fresh market potatoes are harvested, while chip harvest should last through June. Yields are good despite frost damage on earlier fields.

In Texas, harvest is virtually finished in the Rio Grande Valley and just starting in the Knox-Haskell area. Heavy rains hurt late fields in the San Antonio-Winter Garden area. Earlier rains also hurt some Alabama fields but harvest during May made good progress.

Low chip prices in Florida are blamed for delaying the completion of harvest in the Hastings area. The rest of Florida's harvest should wind up in mid-June. North Carolina harvest is just getting started after a good growing season.

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* INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE:
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* o Revised 1989 acreage, yield, and production of sugarbeets
*   and sugarcane.
*
* o Revised 1989 production of beet sugar, cane sugar, and cane
*   molasses.
*
* o Revised 1989 acreage, yield, and production of sweetpotatoes.*
*
* o Revised 1989 production of Bartlett pears (Pacific Coast
*   States) and prunes (California).
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* THE NEXT ISSUE OF THIS REPORT, WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED ON
*   JULY 12, 1990, WILL INCLUDE:
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*
*   Indicated area harvested, yield and production as of July
*   1 for all wheat, winter wheat, durum, and other spring wheat,
*   oats, barley, flue-cured tobacco, and summer potatoes. Planted
*   acres and indicated area harvested for fall potatoes. Percent
*   of acreage planted for 1990 fall potatoes by types (11 major
*   States). Acreage planted for certified seed potatoes (fall
*   States).
*
*   Indicated production of wheat by classes (U.S.), commercial
*   apples, apricots, peaches, pears, sweet cherries, tart cherries*
*   (Western States), nectarines, almonds, walnuts, and 1989-90
*   citrus fruits, grapes (California), prunes (California), and
*   plums (California); papaya acreage and production; condition
*   of pastures and ranges.
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* Requests for a subscription order form covering all available
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