Crop Production

National Agricultural Statistics Service

United States Department of Agriculture

Washington, D.C.

Released June 11, 1991, by the Agricultural Statistics Board. Forecasts refer to June 1, 1991.

Hard Red Winter Up 2 Percent
Soft Red Winter Down 13 Percent

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.45 billion bushels, off 3 percent from May 1 and down 29 percent from 1990. Yields are now expected to average 36.0 bushels per acre, down 0.9 and 4.7 bushels per acre from May 1 and 1990, respectively. Sharp declines in most Soft Red Winter yields paved the way for the overall decline in winter wheat production.

Peach production, including California's Clingstone crop, is forecast at 2.59 billion pounds, 18 percent more than last year and 11 percent above 1989. Freestone production is forecast at 1.62 billion pounds, up 36 percent from 1990 and 21 percent more than 1989. The California Clingstone crop, at 970 million pounds, is 4 percent less than a year ago. The Ohio Valley and East Coast States had limited freeze damage this year.

Bartlett Pear production, in the 3 Pacific Coast States, is forecast at 515,000 tons, down 10 percent from last year and down 1 percent from 1989. The cool spring has slowed crop development.

Sweet Cherry production, in the six Western States, is forecast at 120,300 tons, a decrease of 14 percent from 1990 and 28 percent less than 1989. A significant increase in California could not offset decreases in the other States.

Almond production is forecast at 450 million pounds, shelled basis, unchanged from last month's forecast but 32 percent below the 1990 production. Nuts seem to be sizing well and water supplies appear adequate.

Index is located at the end of this report. For additional information, call (202) 447-2127. Office hours are 8:00 to 4:30 ET.

Reliability of June 1 Winter Wheat Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 22 and June 3 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in 15 States that accounted for 85 percent of the 1990 production. Farm operators were interviewed to update previously reported acreage data and seek permission to randomly locate two sample plots in selected winter wheat fields. The counts made within each sample plot depended upon the crop's maturity. In early fields, counts such as number of stalks, heads in late boot, and number of emerged heads were made to predict the number of heads that would be harvested. A 5-year historical head weight is used until the crop matures to the point that heads can be clipped, threashed, and weighed. The number of heads times the weight of the heads in a sample plot can then be expanded to an estimate of yield per acre. The 5-year average harvesting loss is subtracted to obtain a net yield. The plots are revisited each month until the crop reaches maturity and or harvested on the final visit.

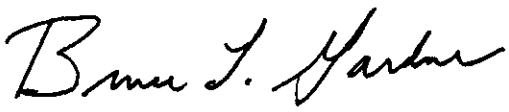
The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 10,000 winter wheat producers representing all major production areas. These producers were selected from an earlier acreage survey and were asked about the probable winter wheat yield on their operation. These growers will be surveyed throughout the growing season to provide indications of average yields as the season progresses.

Estimating Procedures: National and State level objective yield and grower reported indications were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The indications were also reviewed considering weather patterns and crop progress compared to previous month and previous years. Each State Statistical Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey indications and the State analysis to prepare the published June 1 forecasts.

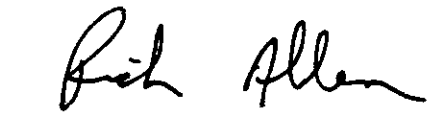
Revision Policy: The June 1 production forecast will not be revised; instead, a new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. At the end

(continued on next page)

This report was approved on June 11, 1991, by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service's Agriculture Statistics Board.



Acting Secretary of Agriculture
Bruce L. Gardner



Agricultural Statistics Board Chairperson
Rich Allen

of the marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then ade if data relationships warrant changes.

Reliability: 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 May 1 production forecast and the final estimate as a percentage of the final estimate, and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1971-1990 20-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 1.45 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.7 percent or approximately 82.6 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 **(90 percent confidence level)** that the difference will not exceed 9.8 percent or approximately 142 million bushels. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 10 years have averaged 58 million bushels, ranging from 8 million to 105 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 4 times and above 6 times. This does not imply that the June 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

United States Crop Summary - Area Planted and Harvested
(Domestic Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1990	Indicated 1991	1990	Indicated 1991
	1,000 Acres			
Winter Wheat	56,998	51,033	49,976	40,304
Spring Potatoes	96.2	89.1	95.1	87.4

United States Crop Summary - Yield per Acre and Production
(Domestic Units)

Crop and Unit		Yield per Acre		Production		
		1990	Indicated 1991	1990	Indicated 1991 MAY 1	Indicated 1991 JUN 1
				1,000		
Winter Wheat	Bu	40.7	36.0	2,033,299	1,495,943	1,449,418
Spring Potatoes	Cwt	254	233	24,163	20,497	20,360
Pasture and Range Feed 1/	Pct	79	87			
Peaches	Lb			2,205,200		2,594,500
Apricots	Ton			122.5		100.1
Nectarines (Ca)	"			211.0		210.0
Plums (Ca)	"			222.0		210.0
Dried Prunes (Ca)	"			147.0		180.0
Almonds (Ca)	Lb			660,000	450,000	450,000
Citrus Fruits 2/				1989-90	1990-91	1990-91
Oranges	Ton			7,727	7,931	7,886
Grapefruit	"			1,981	2,318	2,254

1/ Pasture and Range Feed Condition as of first of month. The 1980-89 average is 80 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	
	1990	Indicated 1991	1990	Indicated 1991
	Hectares			
Winter Wheat	23,066,520	20,652,540	20,224,790	16,310,630
Spring Potatoes	38,930	36,060	38,490	35,370

United States Crop Summary - Yield per Hectare and Production
(Metric Units)

Crop	Yield per Hectare		Production		
	1990	Indicated 1991	1990	Indicated 1991 May 1	Indicated 1991 Jun 1
			Metric Tons		
Winter Wheat	2.74	2.42	55,337,300	40,712,900	39,446,700
Spring Potatoes	28.48	26.11	1,096,020	929,730	923,500
Peaches			1,000,260		1,176,850
Apricots			111,080		90,810
Nectarines (Ca)			191,420		190,510
Plums (Ca)			201,400		190,510
Dried Prunes (Ca)			133,360		163,290
Almonds (Ca)			299,370	204,120	204,120
Citrus Fruits 1/			1989-90	1990-91	1990-91
Oranges			7,009,820	7,194,880	7,154,060
Grapefruit			1,797,130	2,102,850	2,044,790

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		
		1990	Ind 1991	1990	Ind 1991	1989	1990	Ind 1991
		- 1,000 Acres -		-- Bushels --		------ 1,000 Bushels ------		
AL		190	130	35.0	30.0	6,600	6,650	3,900
AZ	1/	54	34	95.0	91.0	3,162	5,130	3,094
AR		1,400	980	35.0	31.0	52,800	49,000	30,380
CA		560	360	76.0	80.0	43,890	42,560	28,800
CO		2,550	2,400	33.0	29.0	57,200	84,150	69,600
DE	1/	60	65	51.0	52.0	3,108	3,060	3,380
FL	1/	55	35	33.0	31.0	1,885	1,815	1,085
GA		590	490	35.0	35.0	22,400	20,650	17,150
ID		920	770	75.0	68.0	56,700	69,000	52,360
IL		1,900	1,500	48.0	40.0	105,020	91,200	60,000
IN		970	800	52.0	49.0	51,920	50,440	39,200
IA	1/	75	70	45.0	45.0	3,290	3,375	3,150
KS		11,800	10,800	40.0	34.0	213,600	472,000	367,200
KY		500	490	40.0	35.0	22,500	20,000	17,150
LA	1/	390	260	33.0	30.0	10,850	12,870	7,800
MD	1/	190	195	52.0	53.0	8,600	9,880	10,335
MI		750	510	55.0	50.0	33,920	41,250	25,500
MN	1/	85	50	30.0	35.0	4,560	2,550	1,750
MS		520	300	30.0	25.0	15,300	15,600	7,500
MO		2,000	1,550	38.0	37.0	86,950	76,000	57,350
MT		2,500	1,900	35.0	33.0	54,000	87,500	62,700
NE		2,250	2,050	38.0	35.0	55,350	85,500	71,750
NV	1/	6	3	70.0	70.0	480	420	210
NJ	1/	29	31	43.0	44.0	1,365	1,247	1,364
NM	1/	325	280	25.0	22.0	4,000	8,125	6,160
NY	1/	145	120	49.0	49.0	5,850	7,105	5,880
NC		550	500	41.0	41.0	21,420	22,550	20,500
ND	1/	160	70	27.0	28.0	2,320	4,320	1,960
OH		1,350	1,100	59.0	54.0	62,730	79,650	59,400
OK		6,300	5,200	32.0	27.0	153,900	201,600	140,400
OR		910	805	60.0	54.0	48,900	54,600	43,470
PA	1/	210	175	50.0	51.0	7,955	10,500	8,925
SC		380	285	38.0	39.0	17,835	14,440	11,115
SD		1,600	1,300	36.0	38.0	35,100	57,600	49,400
TN		490	300	36.0	35.0	18,900	17,640	10,500
TX		4,200	2,800	31.0	26.0	60,000	130,200	72,800
UT	1/	150	135	40.0	43.0	4,960	6,000	5,805
VA	1/	260	235	47.0	48.0	12,650	12,220	11,280
WA		2,200	900	63.0	52.0	68,900	138,600	46,800
WV	1/	12	11	46.0	45.0	516	552	495
WI	1/	185	120	53.0	53.0	9,010	9,805	6,360
WY	1/	205	195	29.0	28.0	4,246	5,945	5,460
US		49,976	40,304	40.7	36.0	1,454,642	2,033,299	1,449,418

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 Bushels						
1989	711,040	548,919	194,683	433,455	92,229	56,292	2,036,618
1990	1,198,855	549,478	284,966	554,678	122,171	28,446	2,738,594
1991 2/	890,163	400,533	158,722				

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, 1991.

Durum Wheat

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1990	Ind 1991 1/	1990	Ind 1991 2/	1989	1990	Ind 1991 2/
	--- 1,000 Acres ---		--- Bushels ---		----- 1,000 Bushels -----		
AZ	44	29	94.0	89.0	7,560	4,136	2,581
CA	54	35	99.0	90.0	8,715	5,346	3,150
MN	30		44.0		1,044	1,320	
MT	235		19.0		6,030	4,465	
ND	3,050		34.0		66,000	103,700	
SD	89		36.0		2,880	3,204	
US	3,502		34.9		92,229	122,171	

1/ Harvested area for U.S. and northern States available in **"Acreage"** report released June 27, 1991.
2/ Yield and production for U.S. and northern States to be published in **"Crop Production"** report released July 11, 1991.

Pasture and Range Feed Condition 1/

State	Average 1980-89	1990	1991	State	Average 1980-89	1990	1991
	Percent				Percent		
AL	75	90	98	NV	84	70	75
AZ	77	43	85	NH	91	92	95
AR	85	78	89	NJ	90	94	90
CA	84	50	66	NM	72	47	64
CO	80	74	79	NY	88	91	91
CT	90	91	96	NC	83	92	94
DE	86	100	75	ND	70	41	77
FL	63	61	88	OH	87	90	88
GA	69	73	94	OK	84	86	77
ID	85	79	89	OR	88	73	80
IL	86	87	97	PA	89	90	82
IN	87	90	98	RI	92	92	95
IA	81	94	98	SC	69	73	94
KS	84	93	84	SD	71	78	100
KY	87	96	100	TN	86	90	89
LA	79	83	76	TX	71	72	79
ME	91	95	90	UT	84	58	82
MD	88	100	80	VT	91	91	96
MA	92	93	96	VA	89	89	82
MI	84	93	95	WA	84	83	85
MN	80	80	98	WV	86	93	88
MS	80	81	84	WI	83	85	89
MO	81	93	99	WY	84	88	99
MT	75	85	91				
NE	82	79	92	US	80	79	87

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/		
	1989	1990	Indicated 1991 2/
	Tons		
Sweet			
CA	26,000	22,000	36,000
ID	2,700	2,000	500
MT	3/	280	3/
OR	52,000	48,000	33,000
UT	1,700	1,400	800
WA	84,000	66,000	50,000
Total	166,400	139,680	120,300
	Million Pounds		
Tart			
CO	0.5	1.0	1.3
OR	15.0	7.5	5.0
UT	24.0	15.5	19.0
Total	39.5	24.0	25.3

1/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold: sweet cherries (tons), 1989- 2,300, 1990- 21,580, tart cherries (million pounds), 1989- 1.6, 1990- 2.1. 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 20. 3/ No commercial production due to frost.

Spring Potatoes

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1990	1991	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
	--1,000 Acres--		-------Cwt-------		---------1,000 Cwt---------		
AL	5.7	3.5	150	140	1,296	855	490
AZ	6.9	6.0	260	290	1,827	1,794	1,740
CA	22.5	20.7	375	375	7,875	8,438	7,763
FL							
Hastings	28.7	27.0	240	190	5,460	6,888	5,130
Other	8.3	8.4	220	175	1,400	1,826	1,470
LA 1/					27		
NC	16.2	17.0	200	175	2,184	3,240	2,975
TX	6.8	4.8	165	165	783	1,122	792
US	95.1	87.4	254	233	20,852	24,163	20,360

1/ Estimates discontinued in 1990.

Peaches

State	Production		
	Total 1/		Ind
	1989	1990	1991
	Million Pounds		
AL	15.0	12.0	16.0
AR	2.5	18.0	11.0
CA - Freestone	528.0	572.0	550.0
CO	2/	17.0	1.0
CT	4.0	3.6	3.4
DE	0.4	0.2	2.7
GA	125.0	130.0	150.0
ID	4.0	4.7	2/
IL	13.0	0.3	20.0
IN	4.0	0.8	3.8
KS	2.5	0.1	5.0
KY	2.0	2/	12.0
LA	1.4	4.0	5.0
MD	7.6	4.0	16.0
MA	2.1	2.0	2.1
MI	55.0	45.0	40.0
MS 3/	1.0		
MO	4.5	0.7	10.0
NJ	70.0	45.0	120.0
NY	12.5	14.0	15.0
NC	12.0	10.0	35.0
OH	8.0	5.5	5.5
OK	25.0	8.0	25.0
OR	14.0	14.5	13.0
PA	65.0	76.0	80.0
SC	270.0	110.0	360.0
TN	1.3	1.3	7.0
TX	14.0	24.0	32.0
UT	11.0	12.0	4.0
VA	15.0	2.5	29.0
WA	44.0	53.0	30.0
WV	9.0	3.0	21.0
Total Above	1,342.8	1,193.2	1,624.5
Clingstone 4/			
CA	992.0	1,012.0	970.0
All			
US	2,334.8	2,205.2	2,594.5

1/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (million pounds): United States, excluding CA clingstone peaches, 1989-58.0, 1990-36.6.
2/ No significant production due to frost. 3/ Estimates discontinued.
4/ CA clingstone is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions (million pounds): 1989-68.0; 1990-0.0.

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts

Crop and State	Production		
	Total		Ind
	1989	1990	1991
	Tons		
Plums			
CA	216,000	222,000	210,000
Prunes (dried basis)			
CA	226,000	147,000	180,000
Apricots			
CA	118,000	115,000	95,000
UT	400	250	100
WA	1,600	7,200	5,000
U S	120,000	122,450	100,100
Nectarines			
CA	200,000	211,000	210,000
	1,000 Pounds		
Almonds (shelled basis)			
CA	490,000	660,000	450,000

1/ Apricots - includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (tons): U.S. 1989 - 1,050, 1990 - 2,010.

Papayas - Hawaii

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		1990	1991
	1990	1991	1990	1991		
	Acres				1,000 Pounds	
Apr	3,955	3,435	2,435	1,940	4,780	3,765
May	3,885	3,310	2,365	1,915	5,120	3,700
Jun	3,850		2,370		4,285	
Jul	3,885		2,405		3,145	
Aug	3,760		2,175		6,160	
Sep	3,695		2,220		4,815	
Cumulative Fresh Production Jan-May					24,225	18,775

Citrus Fruit 1/

Crop and State	Production Boxes: Utilized 1988-89	Production Boxes: Utilized 1989-90	Production Boxes: Ind 1990-91	Production Ton Equivalent: Utilized 1988-89	Production Ton Equivalent: Utilized 1989-90	Production Ton Equivalent: Ind 1990-91
	1,000 Boxes 2/			1,000 Tons		
Oranges, Early Mid & Navel 3/						
AZ 4/	550	380	550	21	14	21
CA	34,000	44,100	15,800	1,275	1,654	593
FL	85,300	68,100	87,500	3,839	3,064	3,938
TX 5/	1,200	1,050		51	44	
US	121,050	113,630	103,850	5,186	4,776	4,552
Oranges, Valencia						
AZ 4/	1,150	1,190	1,100	43	44	41
CA	24,900	26,800	11,000	934	1,005	413
FL	61,300	42,100	64,000	2,758	1,895	2,880
TX 5/	650	155		28	7	
US	88,000	70,245	76,100	3,763	2,951	3,334
All Oranges						
AZ 4/	1,700	1,570	1,650	64	58	62
CA	58,900	70,900	26,800	2,209	2,659	1,006
FL	146,600	110,200	151,500	6,597	4,959	6,818
TX 5/	1,850	1,205		79	51	
US	209,050	183,875	179,950	8,949	7,727	7,886
Temples						
FL	3,750	1,400	2,500	169	63	113
Grapefruit, White Seedless						
FL	27,700	18,000	21,700	1,177	765	922
Grapefruit, Colored Seedless						
FL	23,700	16,300	21,800	1,007	693	927
Other Grapefruit						
FL	3,350	1,400	1,600	142	60	68
All Grapefruit						
AZ 4/	1,950	2,200	2,300	63	70	74
CA 4/						
Desert	3,500	3,700	3,500	112	118	112
Other Areas	4,500	5,800	4,500	151	195	151
Total	8,000	9,500	8,000	263	313	263
FL	54,750	35,700	45,100	2,326	1,518	1,917
TX 5/	4,800	2,000		192	80	
US	69,500	49,400	55,400	2,844	1,981	2,254
Tangerines						
AZ 4/	650	600	650	25	22	24
CA 4/	2,040	1,600	1,300	76	61	49
FL 6/	2,900	1,700	1,950	138	81	93
US	5,590	3,900	3,900	239	164	166
Lemons 4/						
AZ	3,800	2,900	3,900	144	110	148
CA	16,200	15,700	14,000	615	596	532
US	20,000	18,600	17,900	759	706	680
Tangelos						
FL	3,800	2,950	2,650	171	132	119

Citrus Fruit Footnotes

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 forcast.

5/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1989, the 1990-91 TX citrus crops are virtually eliminated and forecasts will not be issued this season unless sufficient commercial supplies become available.

6/ FL "all tangerines" include sunburst tangerines beginning with the 1989-90 season.

Bartlett Pears

State	Production		
	Total		Ind
	1989	1990 1/	1991
	Tons		
CA	298,000	314,000	305,000
OR	67,000	83,000	65,000
WA	157,000	177,000	145,000
US	522,000	574,000	515,000

1/ Revised.

Hops by State and Variety

State and Variety	Area Harvested 1989	Area Harvested 1990	Strung for Harvest 1991
		Acres	
ID			
Aquila	110	103	103
Banner	110	107	161
Chinook	220	292	468
Cluster	490	560	749
Eroica	350	317	242
Galena	540	528	514
Other Varieties	980	793	1,919
Total	2,800	2,700	4,156
OR			
Fuggles	801	608	487
Galena	149	99	99
Mt Hood	2/	47	47
Nugget	1,278	1,393	1,695
Perle	285	134	177
Tettnang	531	618	577
Willamette	3,792	3,859	3,590
Other Varieties	576	342	518
Total	7,412	7,100	7,190
WA 1/			
Aquila	356	348	346
Banner	356	361	366
Cascade	1,297	1,270	1,240
Chinook	1,269	1,454	2,112
Cluster	6,374	6,054	6,230
Eroica	472	439	398
Galena	5,735	6,161	7,628
Mt Hood	2/	513	820
Nugget	2,241	2,827	2,955
Olympic	279	280	337
Perle	779	798	758
Tettnang	2,410	2,362	2,254
Willamette	2,507	2,604	2,609
Other Varieties	261	192	218
Total	24,336	25,663	28,271
US	34,548	35,463	39,617

1/ Includes California to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
2/ Included in other varieties.

Sugarbeets 1/

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	1989	1990 2/	1989	1990 2/	1989	1990 2/
	1,000 Acres				Tons	
CA	176.0	172.0	169.0	167.0	27.3	26.1
CO	40.6	40.8	40.0	40.0	22.8	23.6
ID	179.0	188.0	177.0	186.0	22.8	26.0
MI	154.0	160.0	150.0	157.0	17.1	20.8
MN	342.0	368.0	341.0	364.0	16.0	14.8
MT	52.7	55.2	51.9	55.1	19.9	22.5
NE	70.1	75.1	62.2	71.0	18.8	21.0
ND	180.2	193.9	180.1	193.2	15.7	14.4
OH	13.6	20.0	11.9	19.2	16.7	18.5
OR	15.9	17.2	15.2	16.7	25.7	29.2
TX	36.6	41.9	35.3	41.0	21.0	24.8
WY	61.8	65.0	59.3	63.8	19.2	20.5
Oth 4/	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.2	27.5	29.5
US	1,324.4	1,399.4	1,294.5	1,376.2	19.4	20.0

	Production		Price Per Ton		Value of Production	
	1989	1990 2/	1989	1990 3/	1989	1990 3/
	1,000 Tons		Dollars		1,000 Dollars	
CA	4,614	4,359	42.30		195,172	
CO	912	944	43.70		39,854	
ID	4,038	4,836	43.60		176,057	
MI	2,565	3,266	41.90		107,474	
MN	5,456	5,387	40.80		222,605	
MT	1,033	1,240	43.60		45,039	
NE	1,169	1,491	43.20		50,501	
ND	2,828	2,782	40.20		113,686	
OH	199	355	40.80		8,119	
OR	391	488	40.80		15,953	
TX	743	1,017	41.30		30,686	
WY	1,139	1,308	45.10		51,369	
Oth 4/	44	65	40.50		1,783	
US	25,131	27,538	42.10		1,058,298	

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, 1991. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released January 1992. 4/ Includes NM and WA.

Sugarcane

State	Area Harvested		Yield 1/		Production 1/	
	1989	1990 2/	1989	1990 2/	1989	1990 2/
	--- 1,000 Acres ---		----- Tons -----		--- 1,000 Tons ---	
For Sugar						
FL	405.0	419.0	31.4	35.5	12,717	14,874
HI	74.7	72.0	94.8	90.8	7,082	6,538
LA	290.0	201.0	25.7	20.6	7,440	4,150
TX	33.6	34.4	24.7	26.5	830	913
US	803.3	726.4	34.9	36.4	28,069	26,475
For Seed						
FL	15.0	15.0	31.4	35.5	471	533
HI	6.7	7.0	29.1	26.4	195	185
LA	25.0	44.0	25.7	20.6	643	906
TX	1.9	1.8	25.3	20.6	48	37
US	48.6	67.8	27.9	24.5	1,357	1,661
For Sugar And Seed						
FL	420.0	434.0	31.4	35.5	13,188	15,407
HI	81.4	79.0	89.4	85.1	7,277	6,723
LA	315.0	245.0	25.7	20.6	8,083	5,056
TX	35.5	36.2	24.7	26.2	878	950
US	851.9	794.2	34.5	35.4	29,426	28,136

	For Sugar				For Sugar and Seed
	Price Per Ton		Value of Production		Value of Production 3/
	1989	1990 4/	1989	1990 4/	1989	1990 4/
	---- Dollars ----		---------- 1,000 Dollars ----------			
FL	30.70		390,412		404,872	
HI	29.70		210,335		216,127	
LA	27.00		200,880		218,241	
TX	21.00		17,430		18,438	
US	29.20		819,057		857,678	

1/ Yield and production refer to net weight. 2/ Revised. 3/ Price per ton of cane for sugar 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, 1991. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released January 1992.

Sugarbeets Sliced 1/

State	1987	1988	1989	1990
	1,000 Tons			
US	27,601	24,356	24,600	26,608

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			
	1989	1990 1/	1989	1990 1/	1989	1990 1/
	-- 1,000 Tons --		--- Pounds ---		-- 1,000 Tons --	
Cane Sugar						
FL	1,399	1,806	220	243	1,307	1,688
HI	864	820	244	251	807	766
LA	844	438	227	211	789	409
TX	69	88	166	193	64	82
US	3,176	3,152	226	238	2,967	2,945
Beet Sugar						
US	3,442	3,839	274	279	3,217	3,588
Cane and Beet Sugar	6,618	6,991			6,184	6,533

1/ Revised.

Molasses and Beet Pulp

Product and State	Unit	Production	
		1989	1990 1/
Sugarcane Products		Thousands	
Blackstrap Molasses-80° Brix 2/			
FL	Gallon	100,042	104,131
HI	Gallon	3/40,940	3/38,980
LA	Gallon	39,960	25,695
TX	Gallon	11,799	8,062
US	Gallon	192,741	176,868
Edible Molasses			
LA	Gallon	1,990	1,405
US	Gallon	1,990	1,405
Sugarbeet Products - US			
Molasses	Gallon	182,941	178,179
Pulp			
Molasses	Ton	1,096	1,178
Dried	Ton	326	588
Wet	Ton	188	34

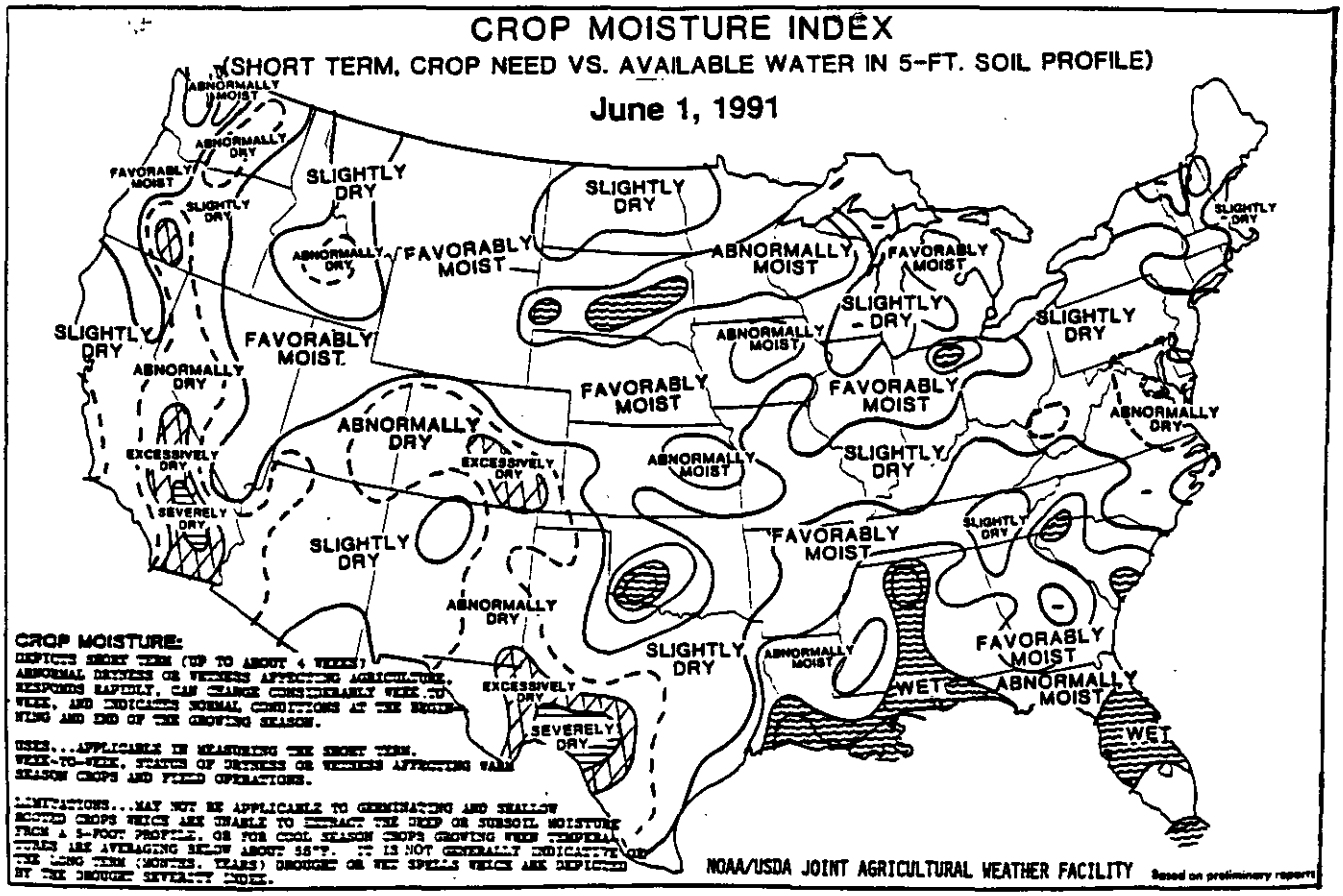
1/ Sugarcane products revised. 2/ Includes high-test molasses from frozen cane. 3/ 85° Brix.

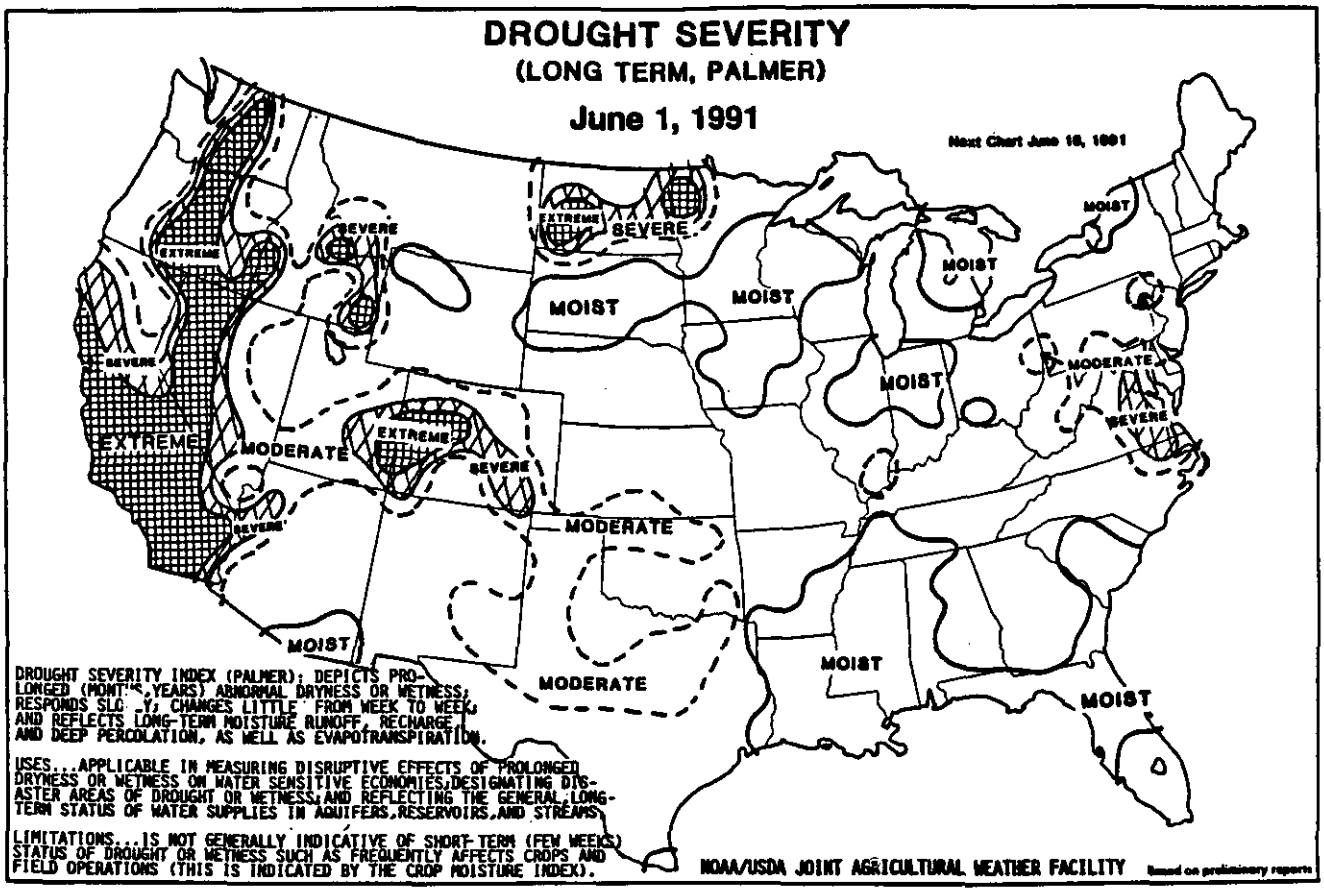
Sweetpotatoes

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1989	1990 1/	1989	1990 1/
	1,000 Acres			
AL	4.0	5.0	3.9	4.9
CA	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
GA	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.5
LA	19.0	22.0	18.0	21.0
MD	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
MS	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5
NJ	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
NC	35.0	36.0	34.0	34.0
SC	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.4
TN 2/	0.6		0.6	
TX	7.8	6.8	7.0	6.2
VA	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
US	89.5	93.9	86.0	89.5

State	Yield		Production	
	1989	1990 1/	1989	1990 1/
	Cwt		1,000 Cwt	
AL	120	120	468	588
CA	175	175	1,453	1,453
GA	170	130	816	585
LA	160	160	2,880	3,360
MD	160	140	80	84
MS	95	120	285	420
NJ	80	130	168	273
NC	120	145	4,080	4,930
SC	110	110	330	374
TN 2/	100		60	
TX	90	60	630	372
VA	135	155	108	155
US	132	141	11,358	12,594

1/ Revised.
2/ Estimates discontinued in 1990.


CROP MOISTURE INDEX
(SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE)
June 1, 1991
CROP MOISTURE:
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


DROUGHT SEVERITY
(LONG TERM, PALMER)
June 1, 1991
Next Chart June 16, 1991
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER): DEPICTS PRO-
LONGED (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 DIS-
ASTER 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

May Weather Summary: Precipitation in May was plentiful along the primary storm track, which extended roughly from the Pacific Northwest to the Great Lakes. Thunderstorm outbreaks were common throughout the Plains, focusing along the convergence zone of dry air from the Western Plateau and moisture-laden air of Gulf of Mexico origin. Gulf-moistened air also contributed to above-normal rainfall in most of the Southeast. Among the areas garnering below-normal precipitation for May were the Southwest, the Rocky Mountain rain shadow (a narrow strip east of the Great Divide), and large portions of the Ohio Valley and the Northeast.

Prolonged warmth in the East--especially during the latter half of May--resulted in significant positive temperature anomalies. Departures exceeded +8° F in some Great Lakes States. Temperatures at most locations from the Plains eastward averaged greater than 2° F above normal. For the third month in a row, cooler-than-normal air was confined to the western third of the Nation. The Great Basin's temperature averaged about 4° F below normal in May.

May Fieldwork: Frequent rain in the Mississippi Valley and Southeast delayed spring planting, and some flooding occurred in the lower Delta and Midwest. Mostly clear weather across the West allowed planting and early harvest activities to progress rapidly. Planting progress was behind normal in the Cornbelt, Delta, and Southeast, but ahead of normal in the Ohio Valley and most of the western half of the country.

Predominantly wet weather during the early part of the month resulted in increased occurrence of foliar diseases in parts of the Cornbelt and Ohio Valley and continuous wet field conditions stressed crops in the lower Mississippi Valley. Above-normal temperatures traversing the Nation in the latter half of the month promoted crop development.

Winter wheat maturity continued to progress ahead of schedule across most of the Nation and harvest got underway in the southernmost States. Heading advanced rapidly in the Midwest during the warm weather interval, but lagged behind normal in the Pacific Northwest. Condition of the 1991 winter wheat crop deteriorated during the month as disease problems intensified. At the end of the month, winter wheat condition rated fair to good for the Nation but mostly poor in Arkansas and poor to fair in Illinois.

Spring wheat condition remained good in the five principal producing States. Barley and oats harvests were underway in the East, while planting neared completion in the Northwest.

Corn planting was slowed by rains early in the month, but surged ahead with the clear weather at mid-month. Planting progress was ahead of normal from Illinois through the Ohio Valley, but behind normal in the western half of the Corn Belt. Planting progress in the 17 major producing States reached 92 percent (%) complete by June 2, 5 points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the historic average. Iowa planting, at 82% complete, was 11 points behind last year and 15 points behind normal.

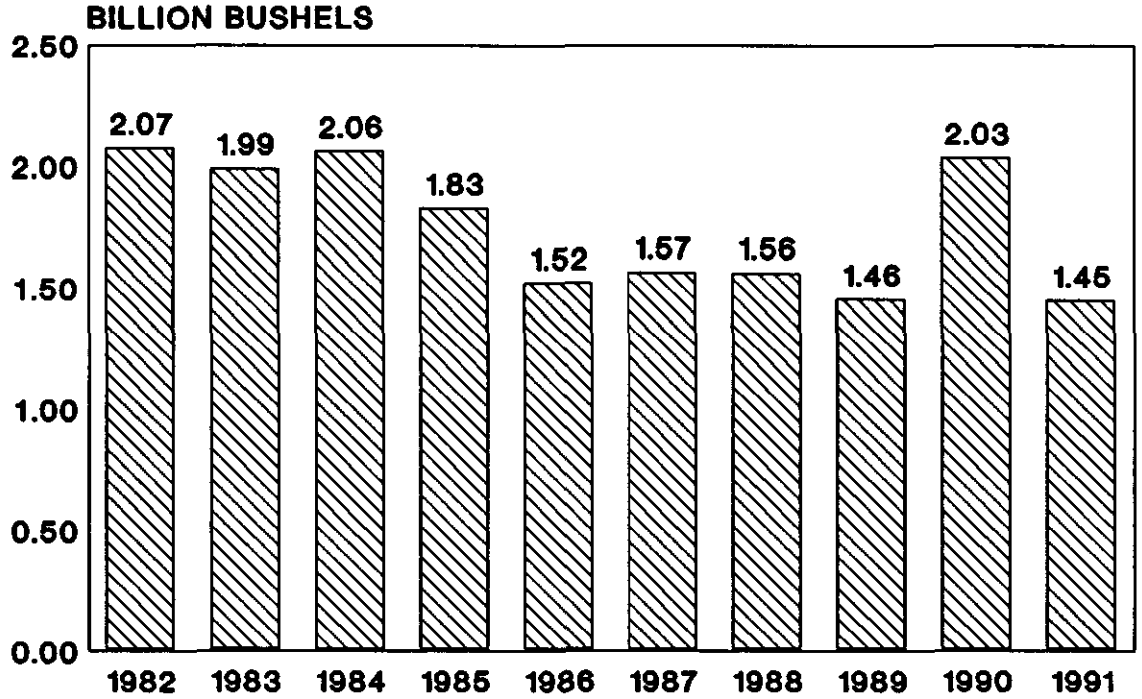
Soybean planting reached 56% complete by June 2, 9 points ahead of last year but 10 points behind normal. Planting progress was ahead of normal in the eastern half of the Corn Belt and Great Plains, but was behind normal in the rain plagued Mississippi Valley and the Southeast.

Rains and wet field conditions across the Southeast and Delta regions held cotton planting to a minimum early in the month, but a brief respite at mid-month allowed growers to get much of their acreage seeded. Cool nights slowed cotton germination in Arizona, prompting replanting statewide. Crop condition at the end of the month rated mostly good to fair nationwide, with good conditions predominating from California through the Southwest, and mostly fair conditions in the eastern half of the Nation.

Rice planting was behind normal in each of the five principal producing States entering May and continued rains in the Delta held progress in check throughout the month. Planting was completed by June 2 in Texas and nearly complete in California, while growers in the Lower Mississippi Valley continued to be delayed by wet weather. Mississippi planting was only 50% complete, compared with 97% normal. Progress in Arkansas and Louisiana was 15 points behind normal, at 79% and 83% complete, respectively.

Winter Wheat: Production is forecast at 1.45 billion bushels as of June 1, 1991. This is down 3 percent from the May 1 forecast and down 29 percent from 1990. Yields are expected to average 36.0 bushels per acre, 0.9 of a bushel less than May 1 and 4.7 bushels lower than last year. Harvested area, at 40.3 million acres, is off slightly from last month and down 19 percent from last season.

U.S. WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION
1982-1991



As of June 2, 1991, heading had begun in all major producing States except Montana. Conditions are mixed. Wetness has fostered a myriad of disease problems in many Soft Red Winter producing States. Sharp yield declines from last month are indicated in Illinois, Kentucky, and most of the Delta Soft Red areas. The drops lessen toward the eastern areas. These declines more than offset modest increases in some of the principal Hard Red Winter States. Montana's yield increase was offset by a decline in harvested area.

Durum Wheat: Production is forecast at 2.58 million bushels in Arizona as of June 1, 1991. California's production forecast is 3.15 million bushels, down 5 percent from May 1.

Arizona's small grains are rated in good to excellent condition. As of June 2, 19 percent of the area was harvested, trailing both last year and the 5-year average. Harvest is underway in California's Imperial Valley.

Pasture and Range Condition: The pasture and range feed condition on June 1, for the 48 contiguous States, was 87 percent, 8 points above last year and 7 points above the 1980-89 average for the date. This is the highest June 1 condition since 1982. Conditions were more favorable than last year in 35 States, less favorable in 12 States, and unchanged in 1 State.

Pasture and range feed condition was good to excellent in 39 States, poor to fair in 8 States, and very poor in only 1 State (New Mexico).

Sweet Cherries: Production in the six western States is forecast at 120,300 tons, 14 percent less than last year and 28 percent below 1989.

Continued cool weather in California during May allowed fruit that set late to mature normally. Up significantly from last year's crop that was devastated by rains, this crop appears in good condition. Picking is approximately two weeks later than normal.

Montana's crop is a failure. Extremely low winter temperatures killed almost all the fruit buds and caused extensive tree damage.

In Oregon, the December cold weather also caused limited damage in the Dallas area and Willamette Valley, but extensive damage occurred in the Milton-Freewater area.

Utah's prospects were hurt by the cold weather in December and poor pollination weather.

Extremely cold winter weather in Washington caused bud damage, bud kill, and some tree damage. Insulation was lacking during the cold snap because of low soil moisture and no snow cover. Temperatures as low as -27°F were recorded in some orchards.

Tart Cherries: Production in Colorado, Oregon, and Utah is forecast at 25.3 million pounds, 5 percent more than a year ago but 36 percent less than 1989.

A hard winter with 7 to 10 days of sub-zero temperatures limited Colorado's production. Early reports indicated the crop might be a total loss, but production is now expected to be slightly better than last year's freeze damaged crop.

The crop in Oregon's Willamette Valley is developing later than normal. December's cold snap appears to have caused minimal damage. The cold, wet spring decreased bloom and fruit set.

The cold December weather caused some winter kill in Utah. Adverse weather during the pollination period also affected production potential. Bloom was light and the fruit set appears questionable.

Spring Potatoes: Production of spring potatoes is forecast at 20.4 million cwt, a drop of 16 percent from last year and 2 percent below the 1989 crop. Area for harvest, estimated at 87,400 acres, fell 8 percent from a year ago and 2 percent below the 1989 acreage. The average yield, at 233 cwt per acre, is down 8 percent from last year and 1 percent below 1989.

Heavy rains in the southeastern States during May interrupted harvest and damaged potatoes in some areas. Digging in Alabama came to a virtual standstill and some acreage was lost. Harvest in the Hastings area of Florida was mostly finished by the end of May. A few fields in other Florida areas remain to be dug. Potatoes in North Carolina are in mostly good condition with harvest to start shortly. Harvest in Texas' Rio Grande Valley ended, but is still underway in Winter Garden with some rain delays. A good crop is expected in the Knox-Haskell area with digging to begin soon.

Growers in California began harvest of Kern County potatoes in early May. Sizes were small as cool weather slowed early growth. Arizona harvest moved along smoothly with little weather or insect damage.

Peaches: The first peach forecast of 1991 is set at 2.59 billion pounds, 18 percent more than 1990 and 11 percent more than 1989. Production of the Freestone crop, excluding California Clingstones that are mostly canned, is forecast at 1.62 billion pounds, up 36 percent from 1990 and up 21 percent from 1989. Production of California Clingstone is expected to total 970 million pounds, down 4 percent from last year and down 2 percent from 1989.

California's freestone crop has good quality and size. Maturity is about a week behind normal because of the cool spring. Water supplies are adequate at this time for the Freestone and Clingstone crops. The Clingstone crop is a week to ten days behind normal maturity. Fruit size is good. Early varieties had a good set but late varieties appear to have a light set.

South Carolina growers could harvest the largest crop since 1984. Harvest started in mid-May in the Coastal Plains. Lack of size has been a concern in early varieties. Excessive moisture caused above normal disease problems. Freeze damage was limited this year.

Conditions are near ideal in Georgia. Harvest began in early May and was 29 percent complete by early June. There was hail damage in the southern part of the state.

The Ohio Valley and Mid-Atlantic States escaped major frost damage this year. The crop in these States is in good condition.

Plums: California's crop is forecast at 210,000 tons, down 5 percent from last year and 3 percent less than 1989. Maturity is about a week later than normal. Harvest began slowly because of cool spring temperatures. Fruit size varies, but quality remains good. Early varieties are picking out lighter than last year. Later varieties are expected to pick out heavier than earlier anticipated.

Dried Prunes: Production in California is forecast at 180,000 tons, up 22 percent from a year ago but 20 percent less than the 1989 crop. The crop is clean and relatively free of defects. Rain and cold weather in late March caused a staggered bloom which led to varied fruit maturity. Harvest is expected to begin about August 10.

Apricots: The first forecast for the 1991 U.S. apricot crop is 100,100 tons, down 18 percent from last year's production and down 17 percent from the 1989 crop. California production is forecast at 95,000 tons, down 17 percent from 1990.

The 1991 California apricot crop suffered some hail damage. Undamaged fruit is in excellent condition, with good size. Harvest of early varieties continues, while cool temperatures delay harvest of later varieties.

The Utah crop, forecast at 100 tons, fell 60 percent from 1990 and dropped 75 percent from 1989. The crop is down sharply due to freeze damage and drought.

Washington apricot production declined 31 percent from last year to 5,000 tons. The decrease resulted from the severe freeze in December of 1990.

Nectarines: The initial forecast for the California nectarine crop is 210,000 tons, down slightly from last season. Harvest has begun with approximately 5 percent of the crop picked as of June 1. Normal sizes and good quality are reported.

Almonds: The June 1 forecast for the 1991 California almond crop is 450 million pounds, shelled basis, unchanged from last month but 32 percent below last year's crop of 660 million pounds. The current crop is progressing nicely. The nuts seem to be sizing well, although cool temperatures are slowing maturity. Water supplies seem adequate.

Papayas: Fresh papaya utilization from Hawaii is estimated at 3.70 million pounds for May, 2 percent lower than April and 28 percent lower than May 1990. Year-to-date fresh sales trail the same 5-month period of 1990 by 22 percent. Area devoted to papaya production totaled 3,310 acres, 4 percent below the acres in April and 15 percent below last May. Harvested area,

totaling 1,915 acres, dropped 1 percent below last month and 19 percent below a year ago. Mostly sunny skies and a few light showers over major papaya producing areas dominated May weather.

Oranges: The U.S. June 1 all orange production forecast is 7.89 million tons for the 1990-91 season, down 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but 2 percent more than the 1989-90 season. The Florida crop is 152 million boxes, down 1 percent from May 1 but up 37 percent from last season's freeze damaged crop. Production of early mid-season oranges this season in Florida is 87.5 million boxes. Harvest is complete. The Florida Valencia forecast, at 64.0 million boxes, is down 2 percent from May 1 but up 52 percent from last season's utilized production. Harvest is 98 percent complete.

The California Navel forecast remains unchanged at 15.8 million boxes, 64 percent less than the 1989-90 crop. Harvest is complete. California's Valencia forecast is 11.0 million boxes, unchanged from last month but 59 percent lower than last season. The sharp decrease in California orange production is due to the December 1990 freeze.

The all orange forecast for Arizona, which was carried forward from the April 1 forecast, is 1.65 million boxes, 5 percent higher than last season's production. Due to the severe December 1989, freeze the 1990-91 Texas orange crop was virtually eliminated.

Changes in U.S. orange production between the June 1 forecast and final production averaged 115,000 tons over the past ten seasons, ranging from a low of 14,000 tons in 1989-90 to a high of 250,000 tons in the 1980-81 season.

Florida Frozen Concentrated Juice Yield: The 1990-91 forecast of the Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice Yield (FCOJ) for Florida remains at 1.45 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. The forecast projects the final yield as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The freeze damaged 1989-90 yield for all fruit used in FCOJ was 1.23 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix.

Grapefruit: The June 1 grapefruit forecast is 2.25 million tons, 64,000 tons lower than May 1 but 273,000 tons above last season. The Florida all grapefruit forecast, at 45.1 million boxes, is down 3 percent from last month but 26 percent greater than last year's freeze reduced crop. Harvest is 99 percent complete. The forecast of "White Seedless" grapefruit, at 21.7 million boxes, is down 6 percent from the May 1 forecast. The "Colored Seedless" forecast of 21.8 million boxes is 1 percent below last month. Seedy (Duncan) grapefruit is unchanged from the May 1 forecast of 1.60 million boxes.

The California "Desert Valley" grapefruit forecast, which was carried forward from April 1, is 3.50 million boxes, 5 percent below the 1989-90 level. California's "Other Areas" grapefruit forecast, which was also carried forward from the April 1 forecast, is 4.50 million boxes, 22 percent less than last season.

Arizona's forecast, carried forward from April 1, is 2.30 million boxes, 5 percent more than last season. Because of the severe freeze of December

1989, the 1990-91 Texas grapefruit crop was virtually eliminated. No forecasts were made this season.

The change in U.S. grapefruit production between the June 1 forecast and final production averaged 25,100 tons over the past ten seasons, ranging from a low of zero tons in 1987-88 to a high of 72,000 tons in the 1981-82 season.

Tangerines: The U.S. all tangerine forecast of 166,000 tons is unchanged from last month and 1 percent greater 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 variety of tangerine.

The Florida forecast is 1.95 million boxes, unchanged from May 1 but 15 percent above the 1989-90 production. Florida harvest is complete. Arizona and California production forecasts were carried forward at 650,000 boxes and 1.30 million boxes, respectively.

Tangelos: The Florida tangelo crop, excluding K-early citrus fruit, is forecast at 2.65 million boxes, unchanged from the previous month, and is 10 percent below last season's utilized production. Harvest is complete.

Temples: The forecast of temple production in Florida, at 2.50 million boxes, is unchanged from May 1, and is 79 percent greater than last season's utilized production. Harvest is virtually complete.

Florida Citrus: Groves and trees in Florida's citrus belt are in near excellent condition. Rainfall has been generally above normal in virtually all citrus growing counties. The near ideal growing conditions have produced an abundance of new foliage on trees of all ages. The new crop fruit are sizing well. Valencia harvest was active the first of May but declined during the month as supplies were depleted. Grapefruit harvest neared completion. Primary activities by caretakers included cutting and spraying herbicides on cover crops, completing post-bloom nutritional sprays, and fertilizing trees of all ages.

California Fruits and Nuts: Normal cultural activities such as spraying, thinning, irrigating, and weed control were active throughout May. Sulfur application, bunch thinning, and suckering were active in grape vineyards. Pruning and replanting of freeze damaged citrus and avocado trees increased. Cool weather has delayed fruit and nut maturity. Walnut orchards in the northern growing areas completed their bloom and began to leaf out. Olives, persimmons, and pomegranates started to bloom. Harvest began for cherries, desert table grapes, and early variety stonefruit (apricots, nectarines, peaches, and plums). Harvesting of Hass variety avocados began. In Southern California, citrus harvest continued.

Bartlett Pears: Production in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 515,000 tons, down 10 percent from last year and 1 percent less than 1989.

Cool weather continues to slow maturity of the California crop. Warm weather is needed to promote fruit growth. Hail damaged some fruit in Lake County.

The crop in the Medford, Oregon, area is in excellent condition. There was some early hail damage and more scab than normal. Production in the Hood River area is uncertain. The cooler than usual spring slowed crop development enough that the effect of December's sub-zero temperatures cannot be fully assessed. In the upper Hood River Valley, crop development lags normal by 10 days to two weeks.

The December cold wave also reduced crop prospects in Washington. The full extent of the damage is still unknown.

Hops: Acreage strung for harvest is forecast at 39,617 acres, a 12 percent increase from last year and 15 percent more than 1989.

The Washington crop development has been hampered by a cool, windy spring. Mature hops are in normal condition but young hops are developing slowly.

Sugar Crops - 1990 Revised: Production of sugarbeets in 1990 totaled 27.5 million tons, 10 percent above the 1989 output. The larger production was the result of both increased acreage and higher average yields. Area harvested totaled 1.38 million acres, 6 percent more than in 1989. Yield per acre averaged 20.0 tons per acre compared with the previous year's average of 19.4 tons.

Sugarcane produced for sugar in 1990 totaled 26.5 million tons, 6 percent less than in 1989. A sharp reduction in Louisiana, largely the result of a severe freeze in December of 1989, plus a decline in Hawaii were only partially offset by larger crops in Florida and Texas. The average yield of 36.4 tons per acre compares with 34.9 a year earlier. The area harvested totaled 726,400 thousand acres, 10 percent less than a year earlier.

Total **sugar production** of 6.99 million tons raw value from the 1990 sugarcane and sugarbeet crops was up 6 percent from a year earlier. The larger sugar output came from the sugarbeet crop. The sugar output from the sugarcane crop was off slightly.

Sugar from the 1990 sugarcane crop totaled 3.15 million tons raw value, off 1 percent from a year earlier. A major increase in the quantity produced in Florida was largely offset by a significant drop in Louisiana. Of less impact was a decline in Hawaii and an increase in Texas. Yield of sugar per ton of cane averaged 238 pounds compared with 226 pounds a year ago.

Sugarbeets sliced from the 1990 crop totaled 26.6 million tons, 8 percent above 1989. Sugar (raw value) produced from the crop totaled 3.84 million tons, a 12 percent gain from the previous year. Average recovery of sugar per ton of beets harvested was up 5 pounds from a year earlier.

Sweetpotatoes - 1990 Revised: The final estimate of sweetpotato production for 1990 came in at 12.6 million cwt, 11 percent above 1989 and 15 percent above 1988. The revised production was 3 percent under the preliminary estimate made last January. Harvest came from 89,500 acres, 4 percent above a year earlier and 5 percent above two years ago.

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The next **Crop Production** report will be released at 3:00 p.m. ET on **July 11, 1991.**

The July report will include 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 1991 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 1990-91 citrus fruits, grapes (California), prunes (California), and plums (California); papaya acreage and production; condition of pastures and ranges.

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