Crop Production

National Agricultural Statistics Service

United States Department of Agriculture

Washington, D.C.

Released June 10, 1993, by the Agricultural Statistics Board. Forecasts refer to June 1, 1993.

Winter Wheat Up 1 Percent

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.82 billion bushels as of June 1, 1993. This is up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 14 percent from the 1992 crop. Area for grain harvest is unchanged from May 1 at 44.3 million acres. Yields are expected to average 41.2 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushels from May 1 and 2.9 bushels per acre higher than last year. If realized, this yield will be second only to the 1983 record high 41.8 bushels per acre. Overall, crop development trails average progress but condition is generally good. The Texas harvest has progressed into the Cross-Timbers area.

Hard red and white winter wheat production are up 2 and 3 percent, respectively, from the May 1 forecast. Soft red winter is off 3 percent from a month ago. Excessive May moisture has fostered disease problems in Arkansas and several nearby producing States.

Orange production is forecast at 11.1 million tons, down 1 percent from last month but up 25 percent from last season.

The forecast for all Florida oranges is 185 million boxes, up 1 percent from May 1 and 33 percent more than last season. Production of Florida early and mid-season varieties is forecast at 114 million boxes, unchanged from last month but up 37 percent from last year. Harvest is complete. Florida Valencia production is expected to total 71.0 million boxes, up 1 percent from May 1 and 26 percent more than last season's crop. An estimated 88 percent of the Valencia oranges had been harvested by June 1.

(narrative continued on page 2)

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California's 1992-93 all orange forecast is 71.0 million boxes, down 4 percent from last month but 5 percent more than last year. The Navel crop in California is expected to total a record high 45.0 million boxes, down 4 percent from May 1 but 28 percent more than last season. Harvest is nearly complete. California's Valencia forecast is 26.0 million boxes, down 4 percent from May 1 and down 19 percent from last season's large crop. Good fruit quality is reported. Harvest is approximately 20 percent complete.

Florida frozen concentrated juice yield remains unchanged from last month at a record high 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix concentrate. The yield for the early portion of the crop has been finalized at 1.52 gallons per box. The 1991-92 season's final yield for the early varieties was 1.47. The projected Valencia yield also remains unchanged at 1.69 gallons per box, near last season's record high 1.70 gallons per box.

This report was approved on June 10, 1993, by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service's Agricultural Statistics Board.

Acting Secretary of
Agriculture
Eugene Moos

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States,
1992 and Forecasted June 1, 1993
(Domestic Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
	1,000 Acres			
Winter Wheat	51,057	51,241	41,893	44,307
Spring Potatoes	85.3	86.9	83.0	83.8

Crop Summary: Yield per Acre and Production, United States,
1992 and Forecasted June 1, 1993
(Domestic Units)

Crop and Unit		Yield per Acre		Production		
		1992	1993	1992	May 1, 1993	Jun 1, 1993
				1,000		
Winter Wheat	Bu	38.3	41.2	1,606,534	1,807,657	1,824,062
Spring Potatoes	Cwt	259	234	21,535	19,425	19,569
Pasture and Range Feed 1/	Pct	80	88			
Peaches	Lb			2,658,500		2,869,100
Apricots	Ton			108.0		107.1
Nectarines (CA)	"			235.0		220.0
Plums (CA)	"			250.0		220.0
Dried Prunes (CA)	"			184.0		135.0
Almonds (CA)	Lb			548,000	520,000	520,000
Citrus Fruits 2/				1991-92	1992-93	1992-93
Oranges	Ton			8,906	11,165	11,097
Grapefruit	"			2,224	2,697	2,781

1/ Pasture and Range Feed condition as of first of month. The 1982-91 average is 80 percent.
2/ Season begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1992 and Forecasted June 1, 1993 (Metric Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
	Hectares			
Winter Wheat	20,662,260	20,736,720	16,953,680	17,930,600
Spring Potatoes	34,520	35,170	33,590	33,910

Crop Summary: Yield per Hectare and Production, United States, 1992 and Forecasted June 1, 1993 (Metric Units)

Crop	Yield per Hectare		Production		
	1992	1993	1992	May 1, 1993	Jun 1, 1993
			Metric Tons		
Winter Wheat	2.58	2.77	43,722,690	49,196,360	49,642,830
Spring Potatoes	29.08	26.18	976,810	881,100	887,630
Peaches			1,205,880		1,301,400
Apricots			97,980		97,110
Nectarines (CA)			213,190		199,580
Plums (CA)			226,800		199,580
Dried Prunes (CA)			166,920		122,470
Almonds (CA)			248,570	235,870	235,870
Citrus Fruits 1/			1991-92	1992-93	1992-93
Oranges			8,079,390	10,128,720	10,067,030
Grapefruit			2,017,580	2,446,680	2,522,880

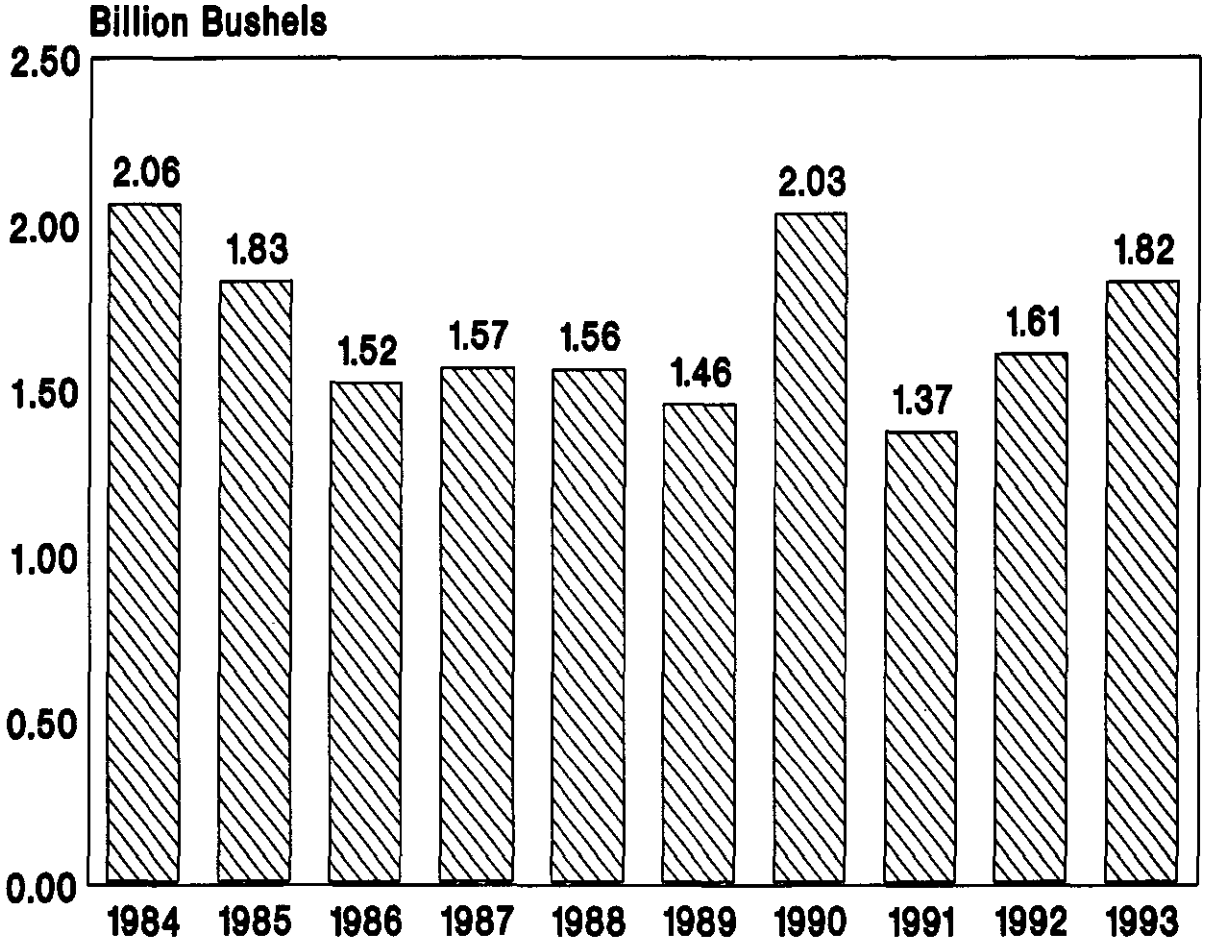
1/ Season begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1992 and Forecasted June 1, 1993

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
				1993			
	1992	1993	1992	May 1	Jun 1	1992	1993
	- 1,000 Acres -		------- Bushels -------			---- 1,000 Bushels ---	
AL	95	100	44.0	42.0	37.0	4,180	3,700
AZ 1/	44	40	90.0	94.0	94.0	3,960	3,760
AR	850	1,000	46.0	43.0	38.0	39,100	38,000
CA	550	550	75.0	80.0	80.0	41,250	44,000
CO	2,300	2,450	30.0	36.0	37.0	69,000	90,650
DE 1/	70	60	58.0	54.0	54.0	4,060	3,240
FL 1/	20	30	42.0	37.0	37.0	840	1,110
GA	350	340	46.0	38.0	38.0	16,100	12,920
ID	800	850	65.0	67.0	69.0	52,000	58,650
IL	1,150	1,550	54.0	55.0	55.0	62,100	85,250
IN	450	630	50.0	55.0	55.0	22,500	34,650
IA 1/	40	50	39.0	45.0	45.0	1,560	2,250
KS	10,700	11,200	34.0	38.0	40.0	363,800	448,000
KY	420	500	55.0	50.0	48.0	23,100	24,000
LA 1/	170	110	36.0	30.0	30.0	6,120	3,300
MD 1/	220	195	58.0	51.0	51.0	12,760	9,945
MI	630	570	56.0	54.0	50.0	35,280	28,500
MN 1/	45	40	42.0	40.0	40.0	1,890	1,600
MS	250	210	42.0	38.0	35.0	10,500	7,350
MO	1,350	1,350	48.0	43.0	41.0	64,800	55,350
MT	2,100	2,500	29.0	36.0	36.0	60,900	90,000
NE	1,850	2,050	30.0	37.0	37.0	55,500	75,850
NV 1/	5	4	85.0	86.0	86.0	425	344
NJ 1/	28	31	50.0	48.0	48.0	1,400	1,488
NM 1/	330	290	34.0	25.0	25.0	11,220	7,250
NY 1/	110	90	56.0	48.0	48.0	6,160	4,320
NC	555	560	50.0	44.0	44.0	27,750	24,640
ND 1/	170	135	35.0	35.0	35.0	5,950	4,725
OH	1,115	1,050	53.0	56.0	53.0	59,095	55,650
OK	5,900	5,800	29.0	31.0	31.0	171,100	179,800
OR	825	855	52.0	59.0	62.0	42,900	53,010
PA 1/	185	165	55.0	50.0	50.0	10,175	8,250
SC	275	270	47.0	40.0	35.0	12,925	9,450
SD	1,200	1,400	28.0	35.0	35.0	33,600	49,000
TN	280	350	48.0	41.0	39.0	13,440	13,650
TX	3,800	3,900	34.0	32.0	32.0	129,200	124,800
UT 1/	130	150	40.0	44.0	44.0	5,200	6,600
VA 1/	265	255	57.0	53.0	53.0	15,105	13,515
WA	2,000	2,300	51.0	56.0	58.0	102,000	133,400
WV 1/	11	12	49.0	45.0	45.0	539	540
WI 1/	45	110	40.0	51.0	51.0	1,800	5,610
WY 1/	210	205	25.0	29.0	29.0	5,250	5,945
US	41,893	44,307	38.3	40.8	41.2	1,606,534	1,824,062

1/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.

U.S. Winter Wheat Production
1984-1993



Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State and United States, 1992 and Forecasted June 1, 1993 1/

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
				1993			
	1992	1993	1992	May 1	Jun 1	1992	1993
	1,000 Acres		Bushels			1,000 Bushels	
AZ	44	55	85.0	93.0	93.0	3,740	5,115
CA	55	30	93.0	100.0	95.0	5,115	2,850
MN	10		47.0			470	
MT	157		33.0			5,181	
ND	2,150		38.0			81,700	
SD	33		30.0			990	
US	2,449		39.7			97,196	

1/ Harvested area for U.S. and northern States available in **"Acreage"** released June 30, 1993. Yield and production for U.S. and northern States to be published in July **"Crop Production"** released July 12, 1993.

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 1991-1992 and Forecasted June 1, 1993 1/

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	Durum	White	
	1,000 Bushels						
1991	901,781	325,201	145,635	431,223	103,957	73,342	1,981,139
1992	966,078	427,139	213,317	701,994	97,196	53,106	2,458,830
1993	1,143,150	428,851	252,061				

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.

Pasture and Range Feed: Condition by State and United States, 1992-93 and Average 1/

State	Average 1982-91	1992	1993	State	Average 1982-91	1992	1993
	Percent				Percent		
AL	77	69	92	NV	80	52	105
AZ	76	100	90	NH	90	78	90
AR	84	82	85	NJ	90	91	85
CA	78	79	92	NM	70	95	72
CO	78	77	83	NY	88	89	92
CT	90	80	90	NC	85	90	90
DE	85	97	98	ND	73	80	81
FL	65	68	65	OH	86	86	84
GA	72	71	70	OK	84	94	98
ID	*83*	*65*	*96*	*OR*	*84*	*67*	104
IL	86	82	96	PA	88	85	84
IN	87	84	95	RI	92	72	75
IA	85	85	93	SC	72	75	76
KS	85	79	89	SD	80	72	92
KY	88	87	93	TN	86	81	97
LA	79	96	95	TX	70	90	77
ME	91	64	80	UT	80	82	99
MD	88	99	99	VT	91	76	95
MA	92	78	85	VA	87	84	86
MI	85	70	85	WA	83	73	84
MN	85	87	94	WV	86	67	90
MS	80	76	95	WI	84	77	88
MO	84	71	95	WY	85	78	101
MT	78	64	79				
NE	83	74	100	U S	80	80	88

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: Total Production by Type, State, and Total, 1991-92 and Forecasted June 1, 1993

State	Total Production 1/		
	1991	1992	1993 2/
	Tons		
Sweet			
CA	36,000	31,000	20,000
ID	400	1,200	1,500
MT	3/	800	1,600
OR	40,000	55,000	38,000
UT	800	3,200	1,200
WA 4/	50,000	97,000	86,000
Total	127,200	188,200	148,300
	Million Pounds		
Tart			
CO	1.6	1.5	1.6
OR	7.5	9.5	2.0
UT	26.0	33.0	16.0
Total	35.1	44.0	19.6

1/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold: Sweet Cherries (tons), 1991 - 8,000, 1992 - 11,560, Tart Cherries (million pounds), 1992 - 3.0. 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 tentatively July 2. 3/ No commercial production due to frost.
4/ 1992 revised.

Spring Potatoes: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, by State and United States, 1991-92 and Forecasted June 1, 1993

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production		
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
	-- 1,000 Acres --		---- Cwt ----		------ 1,000 Cwt ------		
AL	3.5	2.7	155	155	300	543	419
AZ	6.1	5.5	295	290	1,770	1,800	1,595
CA	19.3	19.5	375	375	8,284	7,238	7,313
FL							
Hastings	25.0	26.0	240	180	5,130	6,000	4,680
Other	7.0	7.5	250	185	1,470	1,750	1,388
NC	17.3	17.3	200	180	2,890	3,460	3,114
TX	4.8	5.3	155	200	792	744	1,060
US	83.0	83.8	259	234	20,636	21,535	19,569

Peaches: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 1991-92 and Forecasted June 1, 1993

State	Total Production 1/		
	1991	1992	1993
	Million Pounds		
AL	16.0	13.0	17.0
AR	12.0	12.0	22.0
CA - Freestone	627.0	642.0	630.0
CO	2.0	18.0	17.0
CT	3.4	3.9	3.6
DE	3.0	3.5	3.3
GA	150.0	130.0	145.0
ID 2/		5.4	4.0
IL	19.5	18.0	20.0
IN	4.6	6.0	8.0
KS	2.5	0.5	1.0
KY	4.0	4.0	8.0
LA	5.0	4.0	3.5
MD	15.0	11.0	14.0
MA	1.2	1.2	1.7
MI	40.0	50.0	45.0
MO	11.0	9.0	11.0
NJ	115.0	85.0	85.0
NY	15.0	14.0	10.0
NC	35.0	12.0	40.0
OH	5.8	14.0	12.0
OK	31.0	5.0	20.0
OR	13.0	15.0	14.0
PA	100.0	90.0	90.0
SC	310.0	170.0	360.0
TN	6.5	4.2	11.0
TX	32.0	27.0	25.0
UT	2.5	10.8	11.0
VA	26.0	25.0	27.0
WA	30.0	52.0	50.0
WV	18.0	20.0	20.0
Total Above	1,656.0	1,475.5	1,729.1
CA - Clingstone 3/	1,030.0	1,183.0	1,140.0
US Total	2,686.0	2,658.5	2,869.1

1/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (million pounds): U.S., excluding CA clingstone peaches, 1991 - 120.1, 1992 - 113.2.
2/ No significant production due to frost in ID for 1991.
3/ CA clingstone is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions (million pounds): 1991-60.0; 1992-66.0.

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States, 1991-92 and Forecasted June 1, 1993

Crop and State	Total Production		
	1991	1992	1993
	Tons		
Plums			
CA	218,000	250,000	220,000
Prunes (Dried Basis) 1/			
CA	187,000	184,000	135,000
Apricots 2/			
CA	90,000	101,000	100,000
UT	100	600	350
WA	5,700	6,400	6,700
US	95,800	108,000	107,050
Nectarines			
CA	215,000	235,000	220,000
	1,000 Pounds		
Almonds (Shelled Basis)			
CA	490,000	548,000	520,000

1/ 1992 Revised.
2/ Apricots - includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (tons): U.S., 1991-4,010; 1992-100.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 1992-93

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested			
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
	Acres				1,000 Pounds	
Apr	3,875	3,700	2,190	2,775	3,960	3,260
May	3,795	3,845	2,190	2,610	4,445	2,960
Jun	3,770		2,410		4,940	
Jul	3,700		2,465		4,970	
Aug	3,625		2,590		4,015	
Sep	3,625		2,755		3,835	
Cumulative Fresh Production Jan-May					22,255	21,305

Citrus Fruit: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States 1991-92 and Forecasted June 1, 1993 1/

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	1,000 Boxes 2/			1,000 Tons		
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel 3/						
AZ 4/	550	780	750	20	29	28
CA	15,800	35,100	45,000	593	1,317	1,688
FL	87,500	83,400	114,300	3,937	3,753	5,144
TX 5/		20	450		1	19
US	103,850	119,300	160,500	4,550	5,100	6,879
Valencia						
AZ 4/	1,200	1,600	1,200	45	60	45
CA	9,800	32,200	26,000	368	1,208	975
FL	64,100	56,400	71,000	2,885	2,538	3,195
TX 5/ 6/		10	60			3
US	75,100	90,210	98,260	3,298	3,806	4,218
All						
AZ 4/	1,750	2,380	1,950	65	89	73
CA	25,600	67,300	71,000	961	2,525	2,663
FL	151,600	139,800	185,300	6,822	6,291	8,339
TX 5/		30	510		1	22
US	178,950	209,510	258,760	7,848	8,906	11,097
Temples						
FL	2,500	2,350	2,500	113	106	113
Grapefruit						
White Seedless						
FL	21,700	19,100	25,700	922	812	1,092
Colored Seedless						
FL	21,800	22,100	27,300	927	940	1,160
Other						
FL	1,600	1,200	1,750	68	51	74
All						
AZ 4/	2,400	2,800	2,200	77	89	70
CA 4/						
Desert	3,500	3,500	3,500	112	112	112
Other Areas	4,500	6,500	6,000	150	217	201
Total	8,000	10,000	9,500	262	329	313
FL	45,100	42,400	54,750	1,917	1,803	2,326
TX 5/		65	1,800		3	72
US	55,500	55,265	68,250	2,256	2,224	2,781
Tangerines						
AZ 4/	600	1,200	850	23	45	32
CA 4/	1,350	2,400	2,500	51	90	94
FL	1,950	2,600	2,800	92	123	133
US	3,900	6,200	6,150	166	258	259
Lemons 4/						
AZ	4,100	5,100	4,900	156	194	186
CA	14,800	15,100	19,000	563	574	722
US	18,900	20,200	23,900	719	768	908
Tangelos						
FL	2,650	2,600	3,050	119	117	137
K-Early Citrus						
FL	160	165	185	7	7	8

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, K-Early Citrus & Temples-90; tangerines-CA and 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 carried forward from earlier forecast.

5/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1989, TX had no commercial production for the 1990-91 season.

6/ TX estimated at 425 tons for 1991-92.

Bartlett Pears: Total Production by State and Total, 1991-92 and Forecasted June 1, 1993

State	Total Production 1/		
	1991	1992 2/	1993
	Tons		
CA	300,000	315,000	320,000
OR	70,000	74,000	65,000
WA	160,000	170,000	170,000
Total	530,000	559,000	555,000

1/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (tons): U.S.: 1991 - 150, 1992 - 1,950.
2/ Revised.

Hops: Area Harvested, by Variety, State, and United States, 1991-92 and Forecasted June 1, 1993 1/

State and Variety	Area Harvested 1991	Area Harvested 1992	Strung for Harvest 1993
		Acres	
ID			
Aquila	103	103	
Banner	145	162	137
Chinook	465	451	335
Cluster	734	627	696
Eroica	243		
Galena	517	512	540
Other Varieties	1,911	2,145	2,266
Total	4,118	4,000	3,974
OR			
Fuggles	487	570	465
Galena	99	100	200
Mt Hood	47	90	220
Nugget	1,695	2,300	2,350
Perle	177	285	280
Tettnang	577	575	570
Willamette	3,590	3,600	3,375
Other Varieties	518	380	440
Total	7,190	7,900	7,900
WA			
Aquila	346	344	72
Banner	366	363	182
Cascade	1,240	1,261	1,365
Chinook	2,112	2,179	2,427
Cluster	6,230	6,452	5,983
Eroica	398	373	446
Galena	7,628	8,356	8,464
Hallertauer			43
Liberty			103
Mt Hood	820	1,429	1,828
Nugget	2,955	3,606	4,060
Olympic	337	291	278
Perle	758	725	670
Tettnang	2,254	2,127	2,190
Willamette	2,583	2,627	2,843
Other Varieties	218	233	317
Total	28,245	30,366	31,271
US	39,553	42,266	43,145

1/ Missing data included in other varieties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Sugarbeets: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 1991-92 1/

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	1991	1992 2/	1991	1992 2/	1991	1992 2/
	1,000 Acres				Tons	
CA	165.0	152.0	158.0	150.0	25.5	26.6
CO	40.7	40.2	40.2	39.9	24.0	23.9
ID	196.0	202.0	195.0	200.0	26.0	24.5
MI	171.0	179.0	166.0	175.0	15.5	17.7
MN	369.0	372.0	363.0	370.0	17.0	18.5
MT	56.6	55.9	56.3	55.8	23.3	22.8
NE	81.9	85.6	78.1	77.5	20.2	17.9
ND	195.0	195.5	193.9	194.7	18.4	17.4
OH	20.3	21.2	18.5	20.5	16.0	16.0
OR	18.9	19.8	18.6	18.6	28.2	22.5
TX	41.7	40.1	30.5	39.9	22.0	21.0
WY	69.0	71.0	66.4	69.1	20.6	20.8
Oth Sts 3/	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.8	35.0	40.0
US	1,427.4	1,436.1	1,386.7	1,412.8	20.3	20.5

State	Production		Price per Ton		Value of Production	
	1991	1992 2/	1991	1992 4/	1991	1992 4/
	1,000 Tons		Dollars		1,000 Dollars	
CA	4,029	3,990	37.10		149,476	
CO	965	954	39.80		38,407	
ID	5,070	4,900	38.30		194,181	
MI	2,573	3,098	38.10		98,031	
MN	6,171	6,845	40.20		248,074	
MT	1,312	1,272	37.30		48,938	
NE	1,578	1,387	39.00		61,542	
ND	3,568	3,388	39.60		141,293	
OH	296	328				
OR	525	419	36.70		19,268	
TX	671	838	30.70		20,600	
WY	1,368	1,437	38.30		52,394	
Oth Sts 5/	77	72	36.30		13,524	
US	28,203	28,928	38.50		1,085,728	

1/ Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in CA. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes NM and WA. 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 30, 1993. State estimates will be published in "**Crop Values**" to be released January 1994. 5/ Production data relates to NM and WA. Price and value of production data for OH are included to avoid disclosure of factory data.

Sugarcane: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value by State and United States, 1991-92 1/

State	Area Harvested		Yield		Production	
	1991	1992 2/	1991	1992 2/	1991	1992 2/
	-- 1,000 Acres --		---- Tons ---		-- 1,000 Tons --	
For Sugar						
FL	428.0	426.0	34.9	33.2	14,937	14,143
HI	67.4	61.7	86.9	88.0	5,857	5,430
LA	321.0	345.0	22.1	23.2	7,090	8,010
TX	33.2	37.7	32.4	34.2	1,076	1,290
US	849.6	870.4	34.1	33.2	28,960	28,873
For Seed						
FL	15.0	17.0	34.9	33.2	524	564
HI	6.6	6.2	30.9	31.0	204	192
LA	24.0	30.0	22.1	23.2	530	696
TX	1.7	1.6	20.0	23.8	34	38
US	47.3	54.8	27.3	27.2	1,292	1,490
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	443.0	443.0	34.9	33.2	15,461	14,707
HI	74.0	67.9	81.9	82.8	6,061	5,622
LA	345.0	375.0	22.1	23.2	7,620	8,706
TX	34.9	39.3	31.8	33.8	1,110	1,328
US	896.9	925.2	33.7	32.8	30,252	30,363

State	For Sugar				For Sugar and Seed
	Price per Ton		Value of Production		Value of Production 3/
	1991	1992 4/	1991	1992 4/	1991	1992 4/
	--- Dollars --		---------- 1,000 Dollars ----------			
FL	31.00		463,047		479,291	
HI	29.90		175,124		181,224	
LA	24.70		175,123		188,214	
TX	25.00		26,900		27,750	
US	29.00		840,194		876,479	

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 30, 1993. State estimates will be published in* ***"Crop Values"*** to be released January 1994.

Sugar, Raw and Refined: Production and Yield by Crop, State, and United States, 1991-92

State	Sugar, Raw Value				Sugar Production Refined Basis	
	Production		Yield per Ton of Cane or Beets			
	1991	1992 1/	1991	1992 1/	1991	1992 1/
	- 1,000 Tons		-- Pounds -		- 1,000 Tons	
Cane Sugar						
FL	1,833	1,710	246	242	1,713	1,598
HI	724	652	247	240	677	609
LA	762	876	215	219	712	819
TX	111	135	207	209	104	126
US	3,430	3,373	237	234	3,206	3,152
Beet Sugar						
US	3,729	4,329	265	299	3,485	4,046
Cane and Beet Sugar						
US	7,159	7,702			6,691	7,198

1/ Revised.

Molasses and Beet Pulp: Production by Product, State, and United States, 1991-92

Product and State	Unit	Production 1/	
		1991	1992
		1,000	
Sugarcane Products			
Blackstrap Molasses-80 degree Brix 2/			
FL	Gallon	101,441	93,686
HI 3/	Gallon	35,960	34,710
LA	Gallon	42,485	42,435
TX	Gallon	7,743	9,377
US	Gallon	187,629	180,208
Edible Molasses			
LA	Gallon	1,825	1,460
US	Gallon	1,825	1,460
Sugarbeet Products - US			
Molasses	Gallon	218,956	181,916
Pulp			
Molasses	Ton	1,174	1,674
Dried	Ton	436	474
Wet	Ton	197	226

1/ Revised. 2/ Includes high-test molasses from frozen cane. 3/ 85 degree Brix.

Sugarbeets: Total Sliced, United States, 1989-92 1/

State	1989	1990	1991 2/	1992
	1,000 Tons			
US	24,600	26,608	27,296	28,282

1/ Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in California. 2/ Revised.

Sweetpotatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, by State and United States, 1991-92 1/

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
	1,000 Acres			
AL	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9
CA	8.2	9.0	8.2	9.0
GA	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.2
LA	17.0	17.0	16.0	16.0
MD	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
MS	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.0
NJ	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
NC	31.0	36.0	30.0	35.0
SC	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.0
TX	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.5
VA	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6
US	81.2	85.9	77.8	82.4

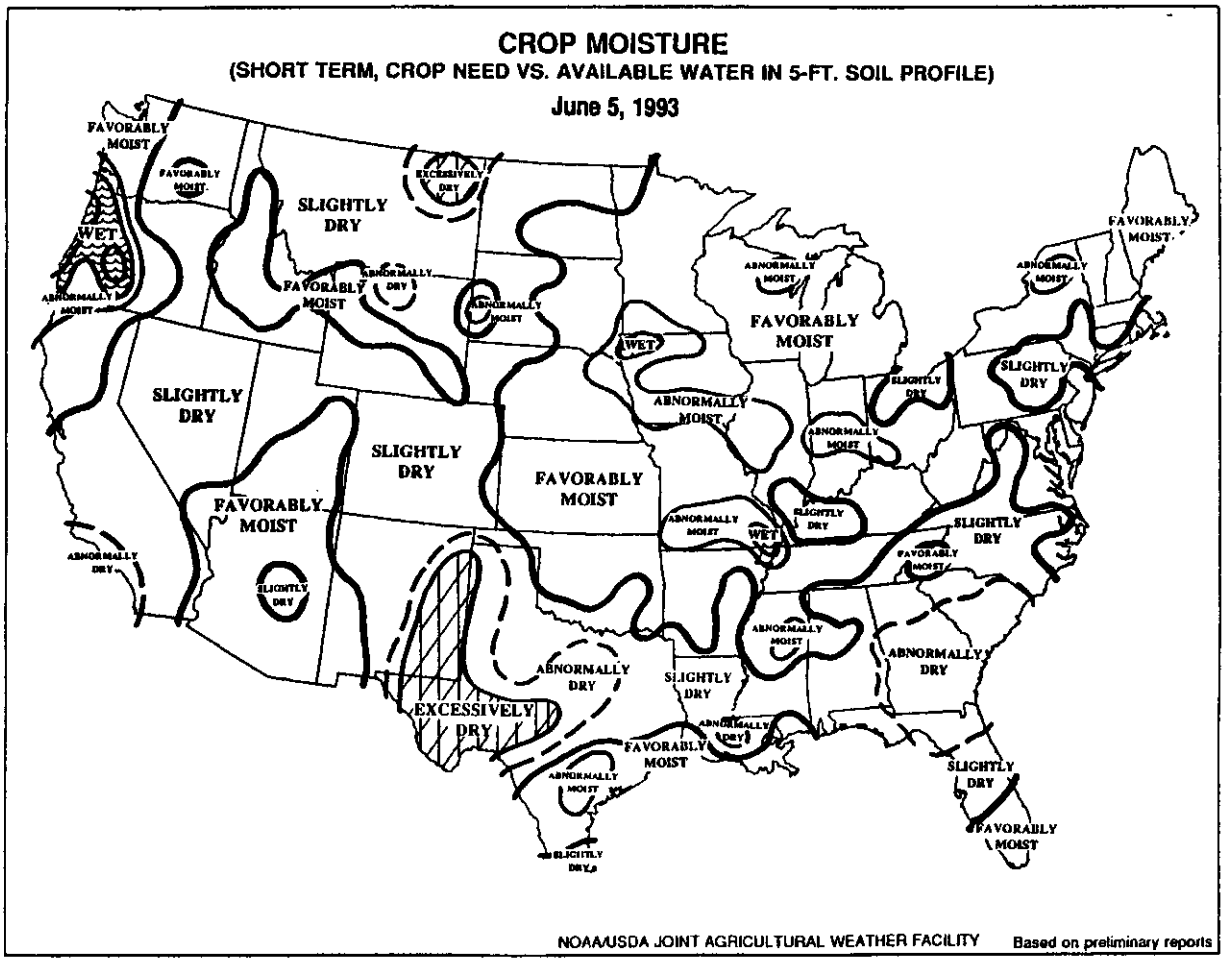
State	Yield		Production	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
	Cwt		1,000 Cwt	
AL	145	165	682	809
CA	185	205	1,517	1,845
GA	155	180	589	576
LA	150	170	2,400	2,720
MD	120	80	36	24
MS	140	130	490	520
NJ	120	130	228	247
NC	135	120	4,050	4,200
SC	95	105	276	210
TX	140	140	770	770
VA	165	140	165	84
US	144	146	11,203	12,005

1/ Revised.

Maple Syrup: Production, Price, and Value, by State and United States, 1992-93

State	Production		Average Price per Gallon		Value of Production	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
	1,000 Gallons		---- Dollars ----		- 1,000 Dollars -	
CT	12	10	42.00	34.40	504	344
ME	153	113	15.90	15.00	2,433	1,695
MA	50	33	34.80	29.80	1,740	983
MI	85	75	29.80	26.60	2,533	1,995
MN 1/	12		27.30		328	
NH	94	66	32.90	28.00	3,093	1,848
NY	400	180	23.40	23.10	9,360	4,158
OH	55	75	28.90	24.20	1,590	1,815
PA	95	40	24.60	22.70	2,337	908
VT	570	310	22.30	21.40	12,711	6,634
WI 2/	115	105	21.70	18.40	2,496	1,932
US 2/	1,641	1,007	23.80	22.20	39,125	22,312

1/ Estimates discontinued after 1992.
2/ 1992 revised.

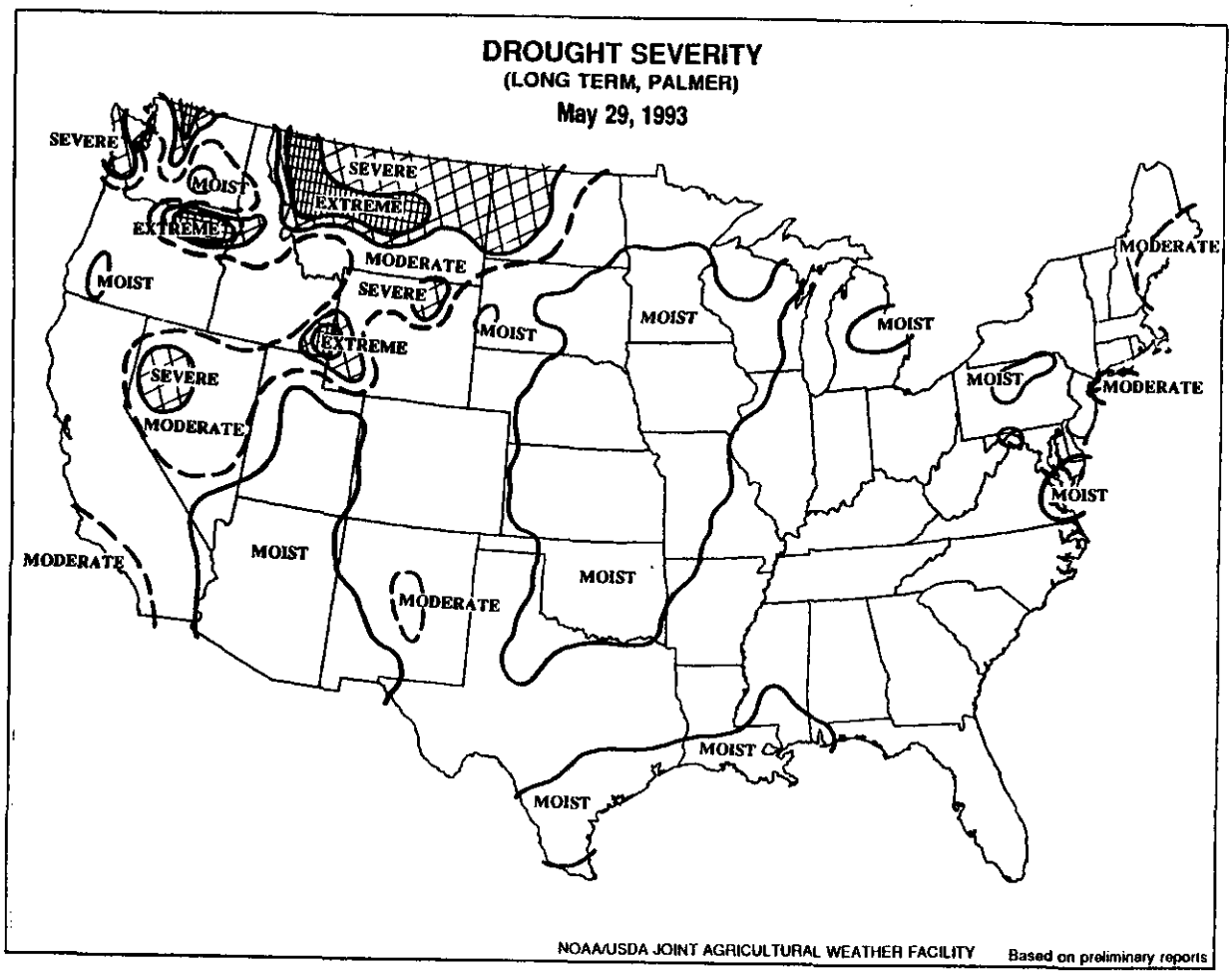


Crop Moisture

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 warm season crops and field operations.

Limitations...may not be applicable to germination 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 55 degrees fahrenheit. It is not generally indicative of the long term (months, years) drought or wet spells which are depicted by the drought severity index.



Drought Severity

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 evaportranspiration.

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).

May Weather Summary: A slow-moving low pressure center dominated the weather maps during the first half of the month, first appearing along the west coast on May 3 and finally exiting the east coast on May 14. Thereafter, a stable weather pattern evolved, consisting of out-of-season storminess along the Pacific coast, hot weather in a narrow ribbon from Alaska southeastward to western Mexico, and cool weather in the Nation's northeastern quadrant. Drier-than-normal conditions persisted in the Southeast, and pockets of dryness developed in the Northeast and the lower Great Lakes States.

The early-month storm produced torrential rain from the upper Great Lakes to southeastern Texas. Flooding was scattered across the western Corn Belt, while significant flash flood events occurred in and around Oklahoma City, OK, and San Antonio, TX. Farther west, more than 10 inches of snow fell at 8,900-foot Alta, UT, during 5 consecutive days, resulting in a May 4 to 8 storm-total snowfall of 75 inches. The snow compressed and melted quickly, however, and by month's end, Alta measured a snow depth of 24 inches, down from 113 inches on May 1. At Sierra Ski Ranch, CA, snow cover was reduced from 91 inches to 32 inches during the month.

During the second week of May, the massive storm gradually weakened but remained nearly stationary, causing additional fieldwork delays from the east-central Plains to the Mississippi Delta. Warm air spread northward through the Eastern States, pushing temperatures to 90 degrees F as far north as southeastern Ontario and southwestern Quebec, Canada. On May 10, Fort Wayne, IN, noted its earliest 90 degrees F reading on record. The next day, Hartford, CT, observed its first 90 degrees F temperature since May 23, 1992. Meanwhile, warm weather also enveloped the West, causing a rapid melting of the snowpack in the Rocky Mountain States, raising river levels and causing local flooding.

After mid-month, fields in the upper Midwest and Northeast that had been planted during the warm weather were subjected to sharply cooler weather and occasional frosts. On May 20, temperatures dipped to near-freezing (33 degrees F) as far south as Lincoln, NE. Elsewhere, fieldwork progressed under seasonable temperatures and between scattered thunderstorms.

Late in the month, unseasonable rains drenched northern California. As much as 2 inches fell in the northern Sacramento Valley. On May 31, the first Atlantic tropical depression of the year formed southwest of Cuba before tracking across the island. Torrential rains overspread areas from Mexico's northern Yucatan Peninsula to the western Bahamas, including southern Florida.

General Crop Comments: The month of May began with many producers, especially in the central portions of the Nation, waiting for favorable conditions which would allow planting to begin. Rain and cool weather the first part of May hindered planting progress and crop development in most areas. Drier conditions and warmer weather the latter half of the month allowed planting to progress and crops to develop. However, by the end of May, planting progress and crop development averaged behind normal for many crops. At the beginning of May, the winter wheat crop was in good condition but crop development was about 1 week behind normal. Wet conditions across the central Mississippi Valley and dry conditions in the Southeast allowed winter wheat conditions to decline slightly at the end of the month. Spring wheat planting was also delayed by wet fields at the beginning of May. However, favorable conditions over the major growing areas allowed planting to finish on

time by the end of the month. May began with corn planting 2 weeks behind normal. Progress remained 2 weeks behind until mid-month, when dry weather over the central Corn Belt allowed planting to make good progress. The end of May saw planting progress 1 week behind normal, with progress lagging in the central Corn Belt but ahead of normal in the eastern part. Early in the month, soybean progress was well behind normal except for the Southeast. Wet conditions kept planting progress at the national level more than a week behind average throughout the month. Soybean planting progress in the Southeast was hindered by excessive dryness. Although cotton planting progress started the month behind average, it ended the month ahead of average. Cool, wet conditions hindered planting and condition of the crop in the Mississippi Delta. Sorghum planting progress was 1 week behind normal in early May. Wet fields, especially in the central Mississippi Valley, prevented sorghum producers from making up the delay during the month. Rice planting progress at the beginning of May stood at 2 weeks behind normal. Favorable conditions near the end of the month allowed planting progress to reach 1 week behind normal by the end of May. Wet conditions delayed crop progress in Texas. Rain, the end of the month, ended a 5-week dry spell for Florida's citrus groves.

Durum Wheat: The 1993 durum wheat production as of June 1, 1993, is 5.12 and 2.85 million bushels in Arizona and California, respectively. This is no change from May 1 for Arizona but California is off 5 percent. Arizona's harvest is progressing ahead of average progress; remaining fields are in good to excellent condition. Harvest in California's Imperial Valley is nearly complete.

Pasture and Range Feed Condition: The pasture and range feed condition on June 1, 1993, for the 48 contiguous States was 88 percent, 8 points above June 1, 1992, and 8 points above the 1982-91 average for June 1. Conditions were above last year in 37 States, below last year in 9 States, and the same as a year earlier in two States.

Forty-one States had pasture and range conditions in the good to excellent range. The other seven States were in the poor to fair range. The current conditions tend to reflect better than normal conditions for this time of year.

Conditions are down from last year in the Southwestern States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas but conditions were unusually high last year at this time in those States.

Sweet Cherries: Production in the six western States is forecast at 148,300 tons, 21 percent less than last year but 17 percent more than 1991.

The California harvest is now nearly complete. Due to the cool spring, fruit size this year is remarkably large. The bulk of the crop was picked before the late May and early June rains.

The average full bloom date in Idaho was April 26, approximately 2 weeks behind normal. This was due primarily to a cool, wet spring.

Montana growers experienced cool weather during the spring season. Bloom was heavy. The average date of full bloom was May 12th. The bloom date was late, putting pollination into a period of warm, sunny weather. Bee activity was excellent.

Growers in the Dalles area of Oregon have a normal size crop. The rest of the State expects below normal production.

Quality will be better than a year ago but quantity will be far below a year ago in Utah.

Washington has a nice crop. There has been rain but the crop is late and no rain damage has been reported. First harvest is expected June 15. Size could be good, if weather permits.

Tart Cherries: Production in Colorado, Oregon, and Utah is forecast at 19.6 million pounds, 55 percent less than last year and 44 percent less than 1991.

Spring weather has put the Colorado fruit trees in excellent shape. Growers are expecting a full crop this year. Onset of buds in some sites was generally late enough to avoid the "false spring" problems experienced in previous years. There has been little or no damage to the crop so far this year.

Virtually all of Oregon's crop is grown in the Willamette Valley. Poor pollination weather in April, followed by record breaking rainfall, limited production potential.

In Utah, cool, wet weather during pollination is the biggest reason for the decreased production. Quality should be good and size will not be a problem. Fruit drop is nearly completed. Harvest will not come as early as last year.

Spring Potatoes: Production of spring potatoes is forecast at 19.6 million cwt, down 9 percent from last year and 5 percent below the 1991 crop. The current forecast is 1 percent above May 1, as improved prospects in Texas have more than offset poorer digging in Alabama and Arizona. Area for harvest is estimated at 83,800 acres, up 1 percent from a year ago but 4 percent below two years ago. The average yield, at 234 cwt per acre, fell 25 cwt from last year and 2 cwt below 1991.

Florida's harvest is active and will continue through June in the Hastings area. Yields are higher on later fields but movement is far behind last year. Elsewhere in Florida, harvest should be finished by mid-June. Digging in Alabama began in late May. Irrigation is needed on some fields so harvest can progress. Potatoes in North Carolina are doing well. Harvest will begin in mid-June, a week or so late.

Harvest is just getting started in Texas with yield prospects above last year. Arizona conditions have been favorable in fields harvested so far. Digging started in mid-April and should run through June. California's harvest is progressing normally with good condition and quality. Most whites and reds are done and work is turning to various russet varieties.

Peaches: The first peach forecast for 1993 is 2.87 billion pounds, 8 percent more than 1992 and 7 percent above 1991. Production of the peach crop, excluding California's Clingstone crop which is mostly canned, is forecast at 1.73 billion pounds, 17 percent more than 1992 and 4 percent more than 1991. Production of California's Clingstone peaches is expected to total 1.14 billion pounds, down 4 percent from last year but 11 percent more than 1991.

Harvest of California's Freestone crop was delayed by rainfall in the northern and central parts of the State. Springcrest and Spring Lady are the major varieties being picked. Some reports of brown rot in early varieties have surfaced. Fruit set for California's Clingstone crop appears to be lighter than last year. Sizing is good at this time with thinning now progressing.

South Carolina producers expect good quality and production. There was some freeze damage in March in the upper part of the State. Some orchards were damaged by hail in April and there are a few reports of powdery mildew. Overall, the crop looks good and growers are optimistic.

Cold temperatures and snow in mid-March damaged peaches in south Georgia but only early varieties were hurt by the cold in the major growing area of northern Georgia. Other varieties are in full production, but dry weather in May is causing sizing problems. Harvest is much later than normal, with only 9 percent harvested compared with 21 percent for a five-year average.

Most of the rest of the country escaped winterkill and spring freezes this year. The crop is later than normal in much of the northern part of the country.

Plums: California's crop is forecast at 220,000 tons, 12 percent below last year but 1 percent more than 1991. Harvest got off to a slow start with a little more than 5 percent picked to date. A major portion of the Red Beaut has been picked with harvest of several other varieties just beginning.

Dried Prunes: Production in California is forecast at 135,000 tons, 27 percent less than a year ago and 28 percent less than 1991. Much of the reduction can be attributed to last year's brown rot. Scattered rain and humid weather after bloom have encouraged disease.

Apricots: The initial forecast for the 1993 U.S. apricot crop is 107,050 tons, down 1 percent from last year's production but up 12 percent from 1991.

California's crop is forecast at 100,000 tons, down 1 percent from last year. Rain in May and June has caused some quality problems. Cool weather during the spring has allowed fruit to reach good size before it ripens.

The Utah crop is forecast at 350 tons, down 42 percent from last year's large crop. Cool and wet weather during pollination is the main reason for the light fruit set.

Washington's apricot production is forecast at 6,700 tons, up 5 percent from last season. Producers in the Yakima District are expecting a smaller crop, while growers in the Wenatchee area are anticipating a larger crop. Crop development is generally behind last season.

Nectarines: The 1993 California nectarine crop forecast is 220,000 tons, 6 percent below last year's crop. Above average rainfall has delayed crop harvest. Mayglo, Early Diamond, and May Grand are the major varieties being harvested. More than 17 percent of the crop has been picked to date.

Almonds: The California almond crop forecast is carried forward from last month at 520 million pounds, shelled basis. This is down 5 percent from the 1992 crop of 548 million pounds. A forecast based on objective field measurements is tentatively set to be released on June 29. Nut quality is expected to be excellent with sizes slightly larger than normal. Recent rains and cool weather have slowed crop maturity and placed the crop development about one week behind normal.

Papayas: Hawaii fresh papaya production is estimated at 2.96 million pounds for May, 9 percent lower than April and 33 percent lower than May 1992. Year-to-date fresh sales were 4 percent lower than the same five month period of 1992. Warm temperatures and a mix of sunshine and showers made for favorable weather conditions for papaya production in May.

Area devoted to papaya production totaled 3,845 acres, 4 percent more than last month and 1 percent more than last May. Harvested area, totaling 2,610 acres, was 6 percent lower than April but 19 percent higher than a year ago.

Grapefruit: The 1992-93 U.S. grapefruit crop is forecast at 2.78 million tons, up 3 percent from last month and up 25 percent from last season. Florida's forecast is 54.8 million boxes, up 4 percent from May 1 and 29 percent more than last season's crop. Harvest is virtually complete as of June 1. The Florida white seedless grapefruit forecast is 25.7 million boxes, up 3 percent from May 1 and up 35 percent from last season. The colored seedless forecast is 27.3 million boxes, up 5 percent from the May 1 forecast and 24 percent more than the 1991-92 crop. The seedy grapefruit crop is expected to reach 1.75 million boxes, unchanged from last month but 46 percent more than last season.

California's "Desert Valley" grapefruit forecast, which is carried forward from April 1, is 3.50 million boxes, the same production level as last season. California "Other Areas" grapefruit, also carried forward from April, is 6.00 million boxes, down 8 percent from the 1991-92 season. Arizona's forecast, carried forward from April 1, is 2.20 million boxes, down 21 percent from last season. The Texas grapefruit forecast remains unchanged at 1.80 million boxes. Harvest is complete.

Tangerines: The 1992-93 U.S. tangerine crop forecast is 259,000 tons, unchanged from May 1 but up slightly from last season.

The Florida tangerine forecast remains unchanged at 2.80 million boxes, an 8 percent increase over last season. Harvest is complete in Florida. The Arizona and California forecasts, which were carried forward from April 1, are expected to total 850,000 and 2.50 million boxes, respectively.

Tangelos: The June 1 forecast for the 1992-93 Florida tangelo crop is 3.05 million boxes, unchanged from May 1 but 17 percent more than last season. Harvest is complete.

Temples: The June 1 forecast for the 1992-93 Florida Temple crop is 2.50 million boxes, unchanged from May 1 but 6 percent more than last season. Harvest is complete.

Florida Citrus: Groves and trees were dry through most of May. Many counties have recorded record low amounts of rain in May. *There has been some wilt and a little leaf drop from the abnormally dry* conditions. This year's bloom period finally ended the second week of May, which was the latest bloom ending in recent history. Growers and caretakers have been running their irrigation equipment around the clock to try to maintain good tree condition during the fruit setting period. There was precipitation the last three to four days of May, which greatly helped the trees and new crop fruit. As of June 1, there were more than 62.0 million boxes of Valencias picked. Virtually all of the seedless grapefruit groves have been harvested, leaving only a few of the smaller blocks unharvested as of June 1.

California Fruits and Nuts: May began dry with warmer than normal temperatures that continued throughout the month. In mid-May, some northern California areas received rain. Throughout May, grape growers irrigated, fertilized, and treated their vines to control mildew and nematodes. Harvest of cherries, avocados, desert table grapes, early variety apricots, nectarines, peaches, and plums began. Wind during mid-May caused some damage to orchards; fruit scarring will be the result. Brown rot problems in the prune crop became evident. Olive, kiwifruit, and pomegranate bloom was underway. Some almond trees dropped nuts due to jacket rot, while apple and walnut orchards were treated for codling moth. Grapefruit and lemon harvests were active in the south coast area. Navel orange harvest neared completion as May ended. Valencia harvest picked up speed with a large percentage of volume going to export.

Bartlett Pears: Production in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 555,000 tons, down 1 percent from last year but 5 percent more than 1991. California expects a crop of good quality and size. Recent cool and wet weather has slowed maturity. Picking should begin by mid-July. *Oregon's Hood River area has a good crop. However, rainy spring weather in* western Oregon caused poor pollination both in Medford and the Willamette Valley. Washington expects a quality crop. No frost damage or markings have been reported. The crop is three weeks late.

Hops: Acreage strung for harvest is forecast at 43,145 acres, a 2 percent increase from last year and 9 percent more than 1991. The Washington crop is progressing satisfactorily. The availability of irrigation water for the month prior to harvest is a concern as water is critical for good yields. Wet weather in Oregon has made it difficult to twine and cultivate the crop.

Sugar Crops, 1992 Revised: Sugarbeet production in 1992 totaled 28.9 million tons, 3 percent above the 1991 output. The larger production was the result of both increased acreage and higher yields. Area harvested totaled 1.41 million acres, 2 percent more than in 1991. Yield per acre averaged 20.5 tons compared with the previous year's average of 20.3 tons.

Sugarcane produced for sugar in 1992 totaled 28.9 million tons, virtually unchanged from 1991. The average yield of 33.2 tons per acre was 0.9 ton less than the previous year's average. The area harvested totaled 870,400 acres, 2 percent above 1991.

Sugar (raw value) production totaled 7.70 million tons, an 8 percent increase from 1991. Beet sugar totaled 4.33 million tons or 56 percent of the total.

Sugarbeets sliced from the 1992 crop totaled 28.3 million tons, up 4 percent from 1991.

Sweetpotatoes, 1992 revised: The final estimate of sweetpotato production for 1992 was 12.0 million cwt, 7 percent above 1991 but 5 percent below 1990. Harvest came from 82,400 acres, up 6 percent from a year earlier but 8 percent below two years ago. The average yield was 146 cwt per acre, up 2 cwt from 1991 and 5 cwt above 1990.

Maple Syrup: The 1993 U.S. maple syrup production totaled 1.01 million gallons, down 39 percent from last year. The estimated crop value is $22.3 million, down 43 percent from last year. The U.S. estimate consists of the ten major producing States.

Maple syrup production was varied across the U.S. in 1993 with midwestern producers having good production while northeastern producers were having a poor season. Some New England producers reported this was their worst season ever. New York recorded a record low production. In the northeast, weather conditions were too cold at the beginning of the season and too warm at the end. Deep snow throughout the season made gathering sap extremely difficult and discouraged tapping by many producers. The deep snow also made for a poor sap flow as it protected the trees from the favorable day and night temperature changes. Producers in the northeast were also hampered by a spring blizzard that broke off many tree limbs and damaged many plastic lines used in sap collection.

Vermont led the U.S. in maple syrup production with 310,000 gallons, down 46 percent from last season. New York's production at 180,000 gallons was down 55 percent from last year. Production in Maine at 113,000 gallons was off 26 percent from last year.

Sap sweetness was near normal across most States with approximately 40 gallons of sap required to produce one gallon of syrup. Ohio and Pennsylvania were the exceptions with about 45 gallons of sap required to produce one gallon of syrup.

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 13 States that accounted for 79 percent of the 1992 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 average head weight is used until the crop matures to the point that heads can be clipped, threshed, and weighed. The number of heads times the weight of the heads in a sample plot can then be combined 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 data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The survey data 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 data 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 of the marketing season, a balance sheet is calculated using carryover stocks, production, exports, millings, feeding, and ending stocks. Revisions are then made if the balance sheet relationships or other administrative data 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 June 1 production forecast and the final estimate as a percentage of the final estimate, and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1973-1992 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 5.6 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 1.82 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.6 percent or approximately 102 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (**90 percent confidence level**) that the difference will not exceed 9.6 percent or approximately 175 million bushels. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 10 years have averaged 59 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.

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Report Features

The next "**Crop Production**" report will be released at 3:00 p.m. ET on **July 12, 1993**.

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

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