

Crop Production



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Washington, D.C.

Released June 12, 1995, by the Agricultural Statistics Board. Forecasts refer to June 1, 1995.

Winter Wheat Production Down 2 Percent From May Forecast

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.61 billion bushels, down 2 percent from May 1 and down 3 percent from 1994. Area for grain harvest is 40.6 million acres, down 100,000 acres from May 1 due to a decrease in Montana. Yields are now expected to average 39.6 bushels per acre, down 0.6 bushels from both last month and last year. Most Soft Red Winter declines are attributable to flooding and disease, which are the same factors that lowered Oklahoma's yield prospects. Crop conditions vary considerably within States. Overall, head counts are a record high, but are offset by very low spikelet counts.

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Orange Production Approaches Record

Orange production for the 1994-95 season is forecast at 11.75 million tons (272 million boxes), up slightly from the previous forecast and 14 percent above last season. That level of output falls just 81,000 tons below the current record of 11.83 million tons (274 million boxes) set by the 1979-80 crop. Early, mid-season, and Navel orange volume did not change but production of Valencias increased. Florida's production of all oranges reached 206 million boxes (9.26 million tons), up slightly from May and 18 percent above last season. The Florida total nearly approaches its record high of 206.7 million boxes set during 1979-80. Their Valencia forecast increased once again to 86.0 million boxes (3.87 million tons), up 1 percent from May and 29 percent above last season. Early and mid-season variety production remained at 120 million boxes (5.39 million tons), 12 percent above last year. Harvest of early, mid, and Navel varieties is complete.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice yield for the 1994-95 season is forecast at 1.50 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. This forecast is unchanged from last month but down from last season's final yield of 1.57 gallons per box. The final yield for early and mid-season varieties is 1.44 gallons per box, down from 1.52 gallons per box last season. The Valencia crop is expected to yield 1.59 gallons per box, unchanged from last month and down from 1.66 gallons per box a year ago. The forecast projects the final yield reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association.

This report was approved on June 12, 1995, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service's Agricultural Statistics Board.



Secretary of
Agriculture
Dan Glickman



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Rich Allen

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States.
1994 and Forecasted June 1, 1995
(Domestic Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
1,000 Acres				
Winter Wheat	49,247	49,252	41,335	40,623

Crop Summary: Yield per Acre and Production, United States.
1994 and Forecasted June 1, 1995
(Domestic Units)

Crop and Unit	Yield per Acre:			Production	
	1994	1995	1994	May 1, 1995	Jun 1, 1995
----- 1,000 -----					
Winter Wheat Bu	40.2	39.6	1,661,043	1,638,211	1,608,396
Peaches Lb			2,187,000		1,880,000
Apricots (CA) Ton			150.0		70.0
Dried Prunes (CA) "			193.0		185.0
Citrus Fruits 1/			1993-94	1994-95	1994-95
Oranges Ton			10,281	11,706	11,751
Grapefruit "			2,655	2,906	2,906

1/ 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,
1994 and Forecasted June 1, 1995
(Metric Units)

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
	Hectares			
Winter Wheat	19,929,770	19,931,790	16,727,860	16,439,720

Crop Summary: Yield per Hectare and Production, United States,
1994 and Forecasted June 1, 1995
(Metric Units)

Crop	Yield per Hectare:			Production	
	1994	1995	1994	May 1, 1995	Jun 1, 1995
	Metric Tons				
Winter Wheat	2.70	2.66	45,206,180	44,584,800	43,773,370
Peaches			992,010		852,750
Apricots (CA)			136,080		63,500
Dried Prunes (CA)			175,090		167,830
Citrus Fruits 1/			1993-94	1994-95	1994-95
Oranges			9,326,770	10,619,500	10,660,330
Grapefruit			2,408,580	2,636,280	2,636,280

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, 1994 and Forecasted June 1, 1995

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1994	1995	1994	1995		1994	1995
				May 1	Jun 1		
	1,000 Acres		----- Bushels -----			--- 1,000 Bushels ---	
AL	95	95	48.0	38.0	38.0	4,560	3,610
AZ 1/	28	23	94.0	95.0	95.0	2,632	2,185
AR	880	1,000	46.0	45.0	45.0	40,480	45,000
CA	510	440	76.0	70.0	70.0	38,760	30,800
CO	2,550	2,500	30.0	34.0	34.0	76,500	85,000
DE 1/	70	60	54.0	55.0	55.0	3,780	3,300
FL 1/	15	17	42.0	42.0	42.0	630	714
GA	400	340	51.0	38.0	38.0	20,400	12,920
ID	790	770	72.0	69.0	71.0	56,880	54,670
IL	900	1,400	56.0	57.0	53.0	50,400	74,200
IN	630	660	61.0	63.0	63.0	38,430	41,580
IA 1/	45	45	47.0	45.0	45.0	2,115	2,025
KS	11,400	10,700	38.0	35.0	35.0	433,200	374,500
KY	420	460	60.0	54.0	53.0	25,200	24,380
LA 1/	70	80	37.0	40.0	40.0	2,590	3,200
MD 1/	220	210	55.0	57.0	57.0	12,100	11,970
MI	580	600	53.0	55.0	55.0	30,740	33,000
MN 1/	37	33	29.0	35.0	35.0	1,073	1,155
MS	160	175	40.0	40.0	37.0	6,400	6,475
MO	1,100	1,200	45.0	45.0	43.0	49,500	51,600
MT	1,850	1,500	35.0	35.0	35.0	64,750	52,500
NE	2,100	2,000	34.0	38.0	39.0	71,400	78,000
NV 1/	5	4	90.0	100.0	100.0	450	400
NJ 1/	32	26	42.0	43.0	43.0	1,344	1,118
NM 1/	230	200	24.0	27.0	27.0	5,520	5,400
NY 1/	115	115	53.0	53.0	53.0	6,095	6,095
NC	620	680	49.0	43.0	42.0	30,380	28,560
ND 1/	38	38	33.0	33.0	33.0	1,254	1,254
OH	1,180	1,210	58.0	57.0	59.0	68,440	71,390
OK	5,300	5,200	27.0	31.0	27.0	143,100	140,400
OR	870	800	64.0	63.0	63.0	55,680	50,400
PA 1/	165	185	48.0	52.0	52.0	7,920	9,620
SC	360	290	50.0	35.0	35.0	18,000	10,150
SD	1,350	1,400	32.0	35.0	36.0	43,200	50,400
TN	300	330	50.0	42.0	45.0	15,000	14,850
TX	2,900	3,000	26.0	28.0	28.0	75,400	84,000
UT 1/	150	135	40.0	39.0	39.0	6,000	5,265
VA 1/	250	275	56.0	55.0	55.0	14,000	15,125
WA	2,300	2,100	54.0	54.0	52.0	124,200	109,200
WV 1/	10	12	55.0	50.0	50.0	550	600
WI 1/	130	135	59.0	51.0	51.0	7,670	6,885
WY 1/	180	180	24.0	25.0	25.0	4,320	4,500
US	41,335	40,623	40.2	40.2	39.6	1,661,043	1,608,396

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

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1994 and Forecasted June 1, 1995 1/

State:	Area Harvested :		Yield :			Production	
	1994	1995	1994	1995		1994	1995
				May 1	Jun 1		
	1,000 Acres		----- Bushels -----			-- 1,000 Bushels --	
AZ	94	98	91.0	90.0	88.0	8,554	8,624
CA	59	68	95.0	97.0	97.0	5,605	6,596
MN	35		25.0			875	
MT	178		30.0			5,340	
ND	2,350		32.5			76,375	
SD	23		26.0			598	
US	2,739		35.5			97,347	

1/ Harvested area for U.S. and northern States available in "Acreage" released June 30, 1995. Yield and production for U.S. and northern States to be published in July "Crop Production" released July 12, 1995.

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 1993-94
and Forecasted June 1, 1995 1/

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	Durum	White	
	1,000 Bushels						
1993	1,065,941	401,326	292,876	511,814	70,476	54,007	2,396,440
1994	971,134	433,335	256,574	515,392	97,347	46,828	2,320,610
1995	919,817	452,852	235,727				

1/ Wheat class estimates are based on the latest varietal acreage survey data available for wheat producing States. Unless unusual situations dictate, the previous end-of-season class percentages are used throughout the forecast season.

Sweet Cherries: Total Production by State and Total,
1993-94 and Forecasted June 1, 1995

State	Total Production		
	1993	1994	1995 1/
	Tons		
CA	19,000	52,000	15,000
OR	34,000	42,000	30,000
WA	80,000	82,000	66,000
Total	133,000	176,000	111,000

1/ The first production forecast for sweet cherries in ID, MI, MT, NY, PA, and UT and tart cherries in CO, MI, NY, OR, PA, UT, and WI will be published on June 29, 1995.

Peaches: Total Production by Crop, State and United States,
1993-94 and Forecasted June 1, 1995

State	Total Production		
	1993	1994	1995
	Million Pounds		
CA - Freestone	603.0	632.0	540.0
GA	150.0	175.0	160.0
SC	220.0	250.0	240.0
Total Above	973.0	1,057.0	940.0
CA - Clingstone 1/	1,097.0	1,130.0	940.0
Total	2,070.0	2,187.0	1,880.0

1/ CA Clingstone is over-the-scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions.

Citrus Fruit: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1993-94 and Forecasted June 1, 1995 1/

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	----- 1,000 Boxes 2/ -----			----- 1,000 Tons -----		
Oranges						
Early Mid & Navel 3/						
AZ 4/	700	700	500	26	26	19
CA 4/	43,800	36,600	37,000	1,642	1,372	1,388
FL	114,300	107,300	119,700	5,143	4,829	5,387
TX	450	480	950	20	21	40
US	159,250	145,080	158,150	6,831	6,248	6,834
Valencia						
AZ 4/	1,150	1,200	800	43	45	30
CA 4/	23,000	26,000	27,000	863	975	1,013
FL	72,300	66,900	86,000	3,253	3,010	3,870
TX	60	70	100	2	3	4
US	96,510	94,170	113,900	4,161	4,033	4,917
All						
AZ 4/	1,850	1,900	1,300	69	71	49
CA 4/	66,800	62,600	64,000	2,505	2,347	2,401
FL	186,600	174,200	205,700	8,396	7,839	9,257
TX	510	550	1,050	22	24	44
US	255,760	239,250	272,050	10,992	10,281	11,751
Temples						
FL	2,500	2,250	2,550	113	102	115
Grapefruit						
White Seedless						
FL	25,700	24,500	25,700	1,093	1,042	1,092
Colored Seedless						
FL	27,700	25,500	28,800	1,177	1,084	1,224
Other						
FL	1,750	1,050	1,300	74	45	55
All						
AZ 4/	2,150	1,750	1,400	69	59	47
CA 4/						
Desert	3,500	3,300	3,300	112	111	111
Other Areas	5,700	5,800	6,000	191	194	201
Total	9,200	9,100	9,300	303	305	312
FL	55,150	51,050	55,800	2,344	2,171	2,371
TX	1,875	3,000	4,400	75	120	176
US	68,375	64,900	70,900	2,791	2,655	2,906
Tangerines						
AZ 4/	950	1,000	650	35	37	24
CA 4/	2,100	2,300	2,300	79	86	86
FL	2,800	4,100	3,550	133	195	169
US	5,850	7,400	6,500	247	318	279
Lemons 4/						
AZ	4,400	5,200	4,000	167	197	152
CA	20,400	20,700	20,500	775	787	779
US	24,800	25,900	24,500	942	984	931
Tangelos						
FL	3,050	3,350	3,150	137	150	142
K-Early Citrus						
FL	185	210	120	8	9	5

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 in 1992-93 and earlier, 67-starting in 1993-94. 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.

Bartlett Pears: Total Production by State and Total,
1993-94 and Forecasted June 1, 1995

State	Total Production		
	1993	1994 1/	1995
	Tons		
CA	288,000	333,000	265,000
OR	63,000	83,000	70,000
WA	163,000	174,000	175,000
Total	514,000	590,000	510,000

1/ Revised.

Miscellaneous Fruits: Total Production by Crop and State,
1993-94 and Forecasted June 1, 1995

Crop and State	Total Production		
	1993	1994	1995
	Tons		
Prunes (Dried Basis) CA	121,000	193,000	185,000
Apricots CA	89,000	150,000	70,000

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production, by Month, Hawaii, 1994-95

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		1994	1995
	1994	1995	1994	1995		
	Acres				-- 1,000 Pounds --	
Apr	3,305	3,740	2,260	2,535	4,050	3,035
May	3,330	3,765	2,285	2,525	5,045	2,825

Hops: Area Harvested, by Variety, State, and United States,
1993-94 and Forecasted June 1, 1995

State and Variety	Area Harvested		Strung for Harvest
	1993	1994	1995
		Acres	
<i>ID</i>			
Banner	137	138	103
Chinook	318	351	349
Cluster	694	821	789
Galena	635	616	650
Other Varieties	2,177	2,111	2,087
Total	3,961	4,037	3,978
<i>OR</i>			
Chinook			60
Fuggles	465	470	547
Galena	85	80	
Mt Hood	240	265	287
Nugget	2,450	2,450	3,025
Perle	272	175	154
Tettnang	545	655	976
Willamette	3,482	3,570	3,260
Other Varieties	361	335	332
Total	7,900	8,000	8,641
<i>WA</i>			
Aquila	72	*	*
Banner	182	*	*
Cascade	1,365	1,334	1,121
Chinook	2,427	2,305	2,272
Cluster	5,983	5,308	5,237
Eroica	446		445
Galena	8,464	8,252	8,388
Hallertauer			*
Liberty		119	133
Mt Hood	1,828	1,805	1,219
Northern Brewer		57	58
Nugget	4,060	4,541	5,148
Olympic	261	225	244
Perle	670	382	251
Tettnang	2,190	2,160	2,242
Willamette	2,843	2,776	2,889
Other Varieties	448	665	1,165
Total	31,239	30,375	30,812
US	43,100	42,412	43,431

* 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, 1993-94 1/

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	1993	1994 2/	1993	1994 2/	1993	1994 2/
	1,000 Acres				Tons	
CA	138.0	143.0	136.0	141.0	26.0	29.0
CO	40.3	44.3	40.0	43.2	23.1	21.9
ID	206.0	202.0	204.0	201.0	23.2	27.9
MI	189.0	195.0	187.0	187.0	17.0	16.2
MN	390.0	415.0	379.0	411.0	14.1	20.6
MT	54.4	54.3	54.1	54.0	21.6	24.2
NE	82.3	82.1	79.6	74.1	18.5	20.3
ND	193.8	205.8	190.9	201.5	16.3	21.2
OH	19.1	17.0	17.5	16.0	12.1	16.5
OR	16.0	16.7	15.2	16.4	24.5	27.8
TX	40.3	25.4	39.2	24.5	21.0	20.3
WY	66.0	63.0	64.4	61.3	19.7	18.0
Oth Sts 3/	2.5	12.2	2.5	12.0	41.2	37.7
US	1,437.7	1,475.8	1,409.4	1,443.0	18.6	22.2
	Production		Price per ton		Value of Production	
	1993	1994 2/	1993	1994 4/	1993	1994 4/
	1,000 Tons		Dollars		1,000 Dollars	
CA	3,536	4,089	35.50		125,528	
CO	924	946	38.40		35,482	
ID	4,733	5,608	41.20		195,000	
MI	3,179	3,029	35.80		113,808	
MN	5,344	8,467	40.90		218,570	
MT	1,169	1,307	43.60		50,968	
NE	1,473	1,504	35.70		52,586	
ND	3,112	4,272	41.10		127,903	
OH	212	264				
OR	372	456	40.10		14,917	
TX	823	497	31.00		25,513	
WY	1,269	1,103	40.70		51,648	
Oth Sts 5/	103	452	37.30		11,764	
US	26,249	31,994	39.00		1,023,687	

1/ Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in California. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes NM and WA. 4/ Estimates are not available. U.S. 1994 price and value will be published in "Agricultural Prices," July 31, 1995. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values", January 1996. 5/ Production data relates to NM and WA. Price and value data for OH are included to avoid disclosure of factory data.

Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value
by State and United States, 1993-94

State	Area Harvested		Yield 1/		Production 1/	
	1993	1994 2/	1993	1994 2/	1993	1994 2/
	--- 1,000 Acres --		----- Tons -----		-- 1,000 Tons --	
For Sugar						
FL	425.0	423.0	34.1	33.6	14,512	14,216
HI	64.8	64.3	85.0	81.9	5,508	5,266
LA	360.0	352.0	22.8	24.4	8,220	8,589
TX	43.5	42.4	32.5	31.5	1,412	1,334
US	893.3	881.7	33.2	33.4	29,652	29,405
For Seed						
FL	19.0	21.0	33.7	34.3	640	721
HI	5.1	5.0	19.2	19.6	98	98
LA	30.0	28.0	22.8	24.4	684	683
TX	0.9	1.1	30.0	20.0	27	22
US	55.0	55.1	26.3	27.7	1,449	1,524
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	444.0	444.0	34.1	33.6	15,152	14,937
HI	69.9	69.3	80.2	77.4	5,606	5,364
LA	390.0	380.0	22.8	24.4	8,904	9,272
TX	44.4	43.5	32.4	31.2	1,439	1,356
US	948.3	936.8	32.8	33.0	31,101	30,929
	For Sugar			: For Sugar and Seed		
	Price per Ton		: Value of Production		: Value of Production 3/	
	1993	1994 4/	1993	1994 4/	1993	1994 4/
	Dollars			1,000 Dollars		
FL	30.40		441,165		460,621	
HI	29.60		163,037		165,938	
LA	25.00		205,500		222,600	
TX	25.80		36,430		37,126	
US	28.50		846,132		886,285	

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. 1994 price and value will be published in "Agricultural Prices," July 31, 1995. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values", January 1996.

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production,
by State and United States, 1993-94 1/

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1993	1994	1993	1994
	1,000 Acres			
AL	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2
CA	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.2
GA	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.4
LA	17.0	20.0	16.5	19.0
MD	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
MS	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5
NJ	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
NC	33.0	35.0	32.0	34.0
SC	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.9
TX	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.4
VA	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
US	83.1	86.1	80.2	82.8
	Yield		Production	
	1993	1994	1993	1994
	Cwt		1,000 Cwt	
AL	160	190	704	798
CA	210	205	1,743	1,681
GA	130	150	390	360
LA	125	160	2,063	3,040
MD	100	70	30	21
MS	120	170	660	935
NJ	105	110	147	154
NC	130	155	4,160	5,270
SC	85	115	187	219
TX	150	155	900	837
VA	115	160	69	80
US	138	162	11,053	13,395

1/ Revised.

Maple Syrup: Production, Price, and Value by State
and United States, 1994-95 1/

State	Production		Average Price		Value of Production	
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
	1,000 Gallons		- Dollars -		-- 1,000 Dollars --	
CT	11	7	42.80	42.50	471	298
ME	150	162	14.30	14.50	2,145	2,349
MA	40	29	36.40	33.00	1,456	957
MI	85	55	29.30	25.10	2,491	1,381
NH	73	64	34.80	33.00	2,540	2,112
NY	251	208	24.50	25.10	6,150	5,221
OH	90	65	26.00	23.70	2,340	1,541
PA	59	43	25.90	23.40	1,528	1,006
VT	435	365	23.90	24.00	10,397	8,760
WI	130	98	21.00	19.10	2,730	1,872
US	1,324	1,096	24.40	23.30	32,248	25,497

1/ Price and value for 1994 are revised. Price and value for 1995 are preliminary.

Maple Syrup: Percent of Sales by Type and State, 1993-94

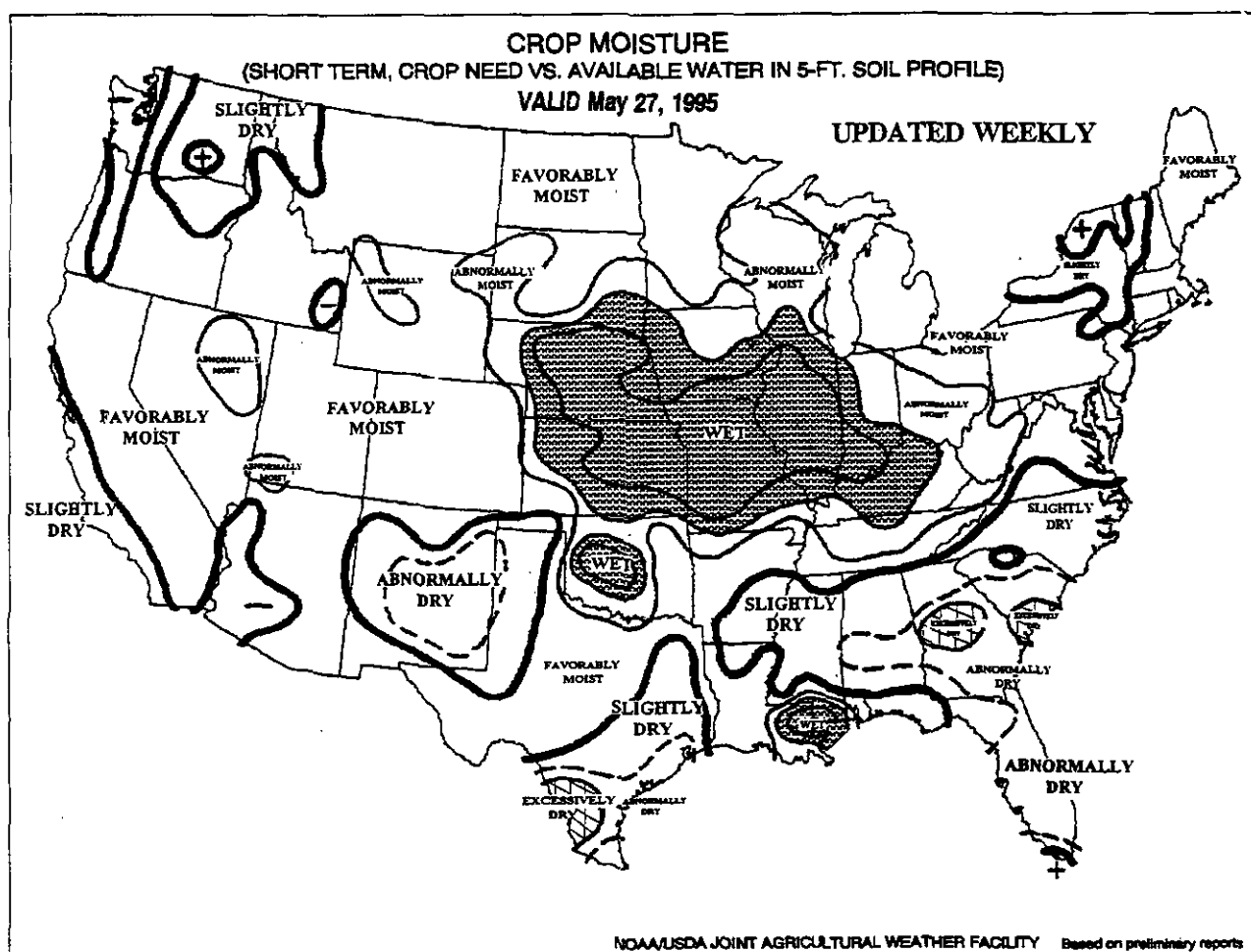
State	Retail		Wholesale and Bulk	
	1993	1994	1993	1994
	Percent			
CT	85	80	15	20
ME	6	5	94	95
MA	65	65	35	35
MI	53	54	47	46
NH	60	60	40	40
NY	31	44	69	56
OH	83	70	17	30
PA	60	52	40	48
VT	35	35	65	65
WI	40	24	60	76

Maple Syrup: Price by Type of Sales and Size of Container
by State, 1993-94 1/

Type and State	Gallons		1/2 Gallons		Quarts		Pints		1/2 Pints	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Dollars										
Retail										
CT	33.80	33.90	19.50	19.60	10.90	10.80	6.55	6.55	4.25	4.10
ME	31.30	32.40	17.00	17.60	9.40	9.75	5.50	5.80	3.15	3.80
MA	31.40	32.50	17.60	18.30	10.10	10.70	6.25	6.35	4.15	3.95
MI	24.20	28.70	15.40	16.20	8.34	8.92	5.31	5.48	3.31	3.29
NH	31.00	30.10	17.20	17.60	10.40	10.40	6.10	6.40	3.60	3.70
NY	26.80	30.00	15.80	15.90	8.90	9.00	5.40	5.60	3.50	3.30
OH	26.10	26.10	15.60	15.10	8.70	8.40	5.50	5.40	4.00	3.40
PA	27.10	25.80	14.60	14.80	8.30	8.60	4.40	5.40	3.50	3.50
VT	26.60	26.90	16.00	15.50	9.50	9.40	5.90	5.90	3.85	3.75
WI	23.80	23.00	12.20	13.00	6.60	6.80	4.30	4.20	2.60	2.75
Wholesale										
CT <u>2/</u>			16.20	17.20	8.40	9.40	5.00	5.50	3.20	3.20
ME	22.60	25.40	13.30	16.20	7.10	7.05	4.20	4.25	2.50	2.55
MA	24.90	25.60	14.80	15.10	8.10	8.40	4.85	4.60	2.80	2.80
MI	21.50	24.90	12.40	14.10	6.40	7.05	3.98	3.96	1.62	2.72
NH	23.00	23.30	14.10	13.30	8.20	7.60	4.60	4.45	2.75	2.60
NY	19.70	21.50	13.40	13.40	7.30	7.80	4.10	4.40	2.80	2.70
OH	20.80	20.50	13.00	12.00	7.00	6.40	4.50	3.80	3.30	2.60
PA	23.20	23.20	12.30	13.50	6.30	7.30	3.60	4.40	2.80	2.80
VT	20.40	21.90	13.80	13.00	7.85	7.50	4.55	4.50	2.90	2.85
WI	16.30	20.90	12.20	13.00	6.10	6.80	3.50	3.70	2.10	2.50
Bulk All Grades : Bulk All Grades : All Sales										
1993 : 1994 : 1993 : 1994 : 1993 : 1994										
Dollars per Pound : Dollars per Gallon : Equivalent per Gallon										
Bulk										
CT <u>2/</u>								43.20	42.80	
ME	1.10	1.10			12.13	12.13		14.30	14.30	
MA	1.22	1.30			13.46	14.10		33.70	36.40	
MI	1.38	1.65			15.16	18.20		25.50	29.30	
NH	1.17	1.21			12.91	13.35		35.50	34.80	
NY	1.11	1.25			12.20	13.80		18.70	24.50	
OH	1.20	1.40			13.20	15.60		29.70	26.00	
PA	1.15	1.10			12.70	12.00		24.10	25.90	
VT	1.31	1.30			14.45	14.35		24.00	23.90	
WI	1.11	1.21			12.25	13.30		19.80	21.00	

1/ Prices for 1994 are revised.

2/ Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

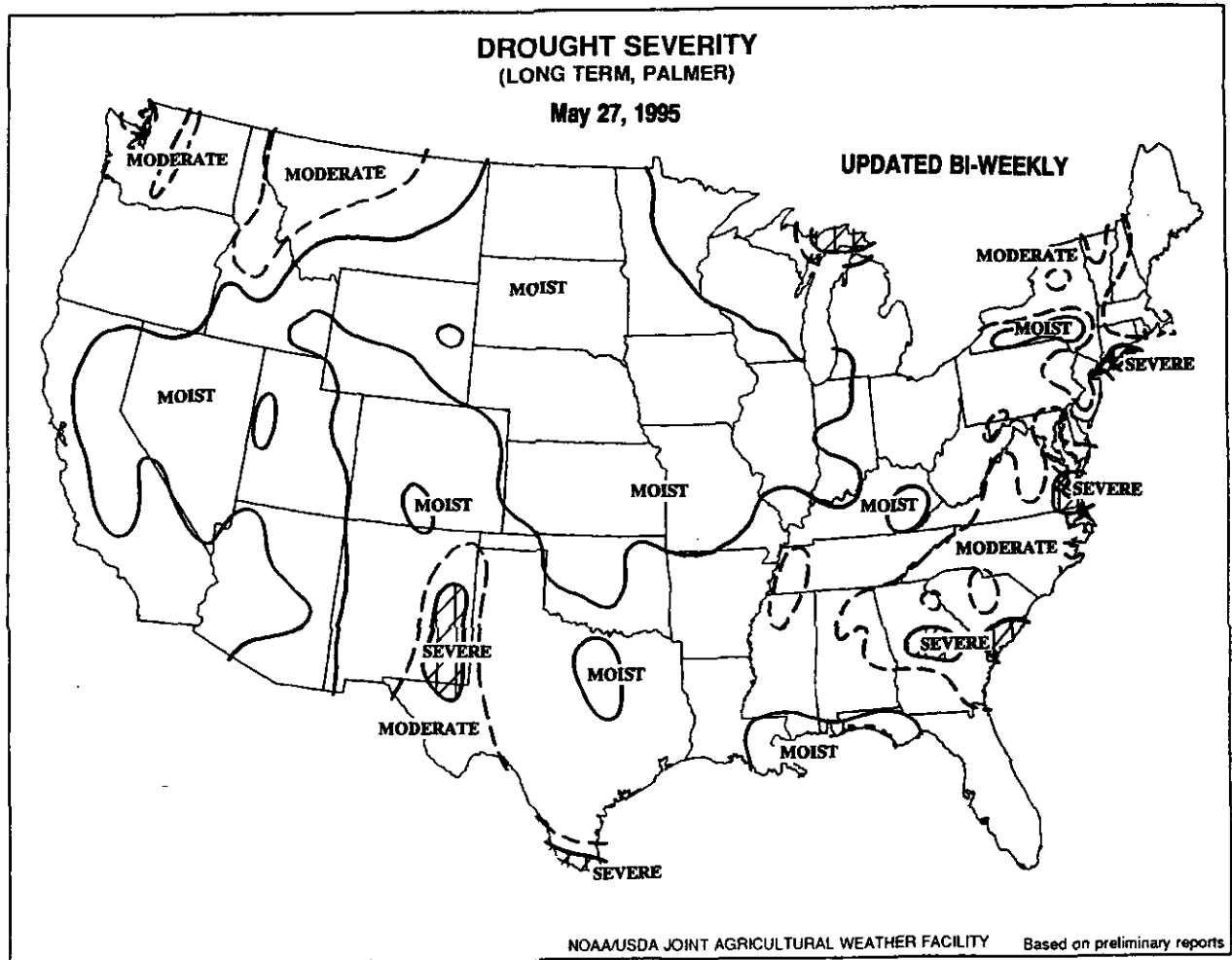


Crop Moisture

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 evapotranspiration.

Uses...applicable in measuring disruptive effects of prolonged dryness or wetness on water sensitive economies; designating disaster areas of drought or wetness and reflecting the general long-term status of water supplies in aquifers, reservoirs, and streams.

Limitations...is not generally indicative of short-term (few weeks) status of drought or wetness such as frequently affects crops and field operations (this is indicated by the crop moisture index).

May Weather Summary: Strong and frequent storms traveled either eastward or northeastward from the Southwest, hindering crop planting and development in the northern and central Plains as well as the Midwest. Persistent storminess and heavy runoff culminated in severe late-spring flooding in the Central States.

Precipitation totaled more than twice the May normal in a broad swath from northern California to the Ohio Valley. In contrast, drier-than-normal conditions prevailed in the Northeast, Northwest, and Southeast. Dryness in the Southeast was accompanied by very warm weather, with departures up to +4 degrees F. Meanwhile, the central Rockies and central High Plains observed temperatures 6 to 7 degrees F below normal.

With the combination of persistent cloud cover, frequent rain, and wet soils, daytime high temperatures averaged 11 degrees F below normal in Denver, CO, and 10 degrees F below normal in Cheyenne, WY. It was the second coldest May on record in Denver, behind 1917; and the fourth coldest, third wettest May in Cheyenne, which also collected 2.6 inches of snow. Early in the month, heavy snow fell as far south as Flagstaff, AZ (4.9 inches in 24 hours on May 6-7). Farther north, frosts occurred in North Dakota and Montana as late as May 25 and 27, respectively. In addition, a low of 32 degrees F in Goodland, KS on May 25 was 3 weeks after their normal last-freeze date.

Localized torrential rainfall struck the central Gulf Coast on May 8-10, one of the month's few events that did not drench the Central States. In New Orleans, 12.24 inches fell in 24 hours on May 8-9, propelling their monthly total to an all-time record (for any month) of 21.18 inches, surpassing the 19.81-inch total of November 1989. Their former May record was 14.33 inches in 1959. Evansville, IN experienced its second-wettest month all-time (13.51 inches), behind only the 14.78-inch total of January 1937. Record or near-record May rainfall totals were measured at many other stations, including:

Location	Amount (inches)	Remarks
St. Louis, MO	12.92	wettest May on record
Kansas City, MO	12.75	wettest May on record
Columbia, MO	12.31	2nd wettest (13.34" in 1943)
Louisville, KY	9.48	4th wettest (1990, 1983, 1927)
Lexington, KY	8.97	3rd wettest (1983, 1935)
Indianapolis, IN	7.37	4th wettest in last 30 years
Casper, WY	6.31	2nd wettest (6.46" in 1978)
Cheyenne, WY	6.00	3rd wettest (1904, 1908)
Salt Lake City, UT	3.68	3rd wettest (1977, 1993)
Grand Junction, CO	2.04	wettest May since 1904

In addition to Salt Lake City's near-record total, eleven locations in Utah's dense cooperative network reported record May rainfall, with totals ranging from 253 to 390 percent of normal. In Grand Junction, a trace or more of rain fell on 20 days, tying the May record set in 1917.

Heavy rainfall did not cause problems everywhere. In Texas, San Antonio's monthly rainfall of 5.36 inches surpassed their previous 4-month total of 4.06 inches, easing dryness. However, an 8-month warm spell, dating to October 1994, continued in San Antonio, as monthly temperatures averaged 3 degrees F above normal. Heat became oppressive across southern Texas and the Southeast during the month. Laredo, TX notched a high of 114 degrees F on May 13. Persistent heat gripped Florida, where several May monthly average temperature records were broken, including:

Location	Temperature (degrees F)	Previous / Year
Key West	83.5	82.8 in 1967
Miami Beach	82.5	79.7 in 1994
Miami Int'l	82.1	81.5 in 1991
Tampa	81.7	81.5 in 1975
Ft. Lauderdale	81.2	80.2 in 1953
Hollywood	81.2	79.8 in 1978
Orlando	80.2	records to 1944
Melbourne	79.2	records to 1948

Highs reached or exceeded 90 degrees F in Tampa on 16 consecutive days (May 4-19), setting a May record. In addition, nine daily-record highs were tied or broken. Similarly, eight daily-records were tied or broken in Melbourne. Farther north, Atlanta, GA had its hottest May this century (74.3 degrees F; 5.1 degrees F above normal). Warmth also blanketed the Pacific Northwest, where Seattle, WA noted its second-warmest May. Their average temperature of 60.3 degrees F was 5.2 degrees above normal and only 0.1 degree shy of the 1958 record. Seattle's month ended with a record-setting 12-day string of 75-degree, or warmer, days. In contrast, coastal New England failed to experience a high of 70 degrees F until well into May. Highs finally broke the 70-degree barrier in Boston, MA on May 18, and in Portland, ME on May 22, in both cases the latest calendar date for that event. Subnormal precipitation accompanied the cool weather, as Albany, NY reported its ninth consecutive drier-than-normal month.

With an active storm track and a sharp temperature contrast, severe thunderstorms were commonplace. From May 8-18, nearly 300 tornadic thunderstorms swept across the Plains and the Midwest. But the month's most damaging severe-weather event (in terms of loss of human life and damage to infrastructure) was a hail-, rain-, and windstorm that struck seventeen northern Texas counties on May 5.

General Crop Comments: Dark storm clouds hovered over the central States for most of May delaying spring plantings. Numerous spring storms brought excessive moisture and cool weather to the central Great Plains and middle Mississippi Valley, leaving row crop planting progress behind normal for the month. For most of May, many Midwestern States reported fewer than 2 days suitable for fieldwork each week. The predominately wet weather and low soil temperatures early in the month hampered fieldwork. The saturated soils delayed row crop planting, and slowed the development of emerged crops. Soil conditions in the Southeast remained dry for most of the month, causing some producers to delay planting until sufficient moisture was received.

Later in the month, torrential rains flooded fields in the Delta requiring some replanting. Recurring storm systems left surplus soil moisture conditions throughout the middle Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains, further delaying row crop planting. Early emerged corn plants were yellowed due to excessive moisture in the Corn Belt. Widespread cloud cover and cool, wet weather resulted in increased occurrences of foliar diseases in small grains across the central Great Plains to the Ohio Valley. Surplus soil moisture and low soil temperatures in the Great Plains slowed crop development and stalled planting. Hot, dry weather continued throughout the month in the Southeastern States causing some producers to replant due to poor germination.

Continued damp fields stressed crops in the middle Mississippi Valley and flash flooding and standing water caused many fields to be replanted. Cool weather for mid-May, in the Southern Great Plains, slowed cotton development. By mid-month, row crop and small grain planting progress was 2 to 3 weeks behind the average for many Midwestern and Northern States. Saturated fields in the Northern States left small grain seeding 3 weeks behind schedule forcing some producers to change their planting intentions. Wet field conditions promoted weed growth but also prevented farmers from implementing weed control.

The end of May brought continued rainy, cool weather and many producers in the Western Corn Belt and some Northern State were forced to switch to shorter season varieties. By the months end many Midwestern farmers were still trying to complete corn planting before resuming soybean planting. Also intense heat across the southern Great Plains and unusually dry weather for the Southeastern States lowered crop condition.

Winter Wheat: Area for grain is forecast at 40.6 million acres. This is down 100,000 acres from May 1 and 2 percent less than in 1994. The acreage decline is in Montana where poor stands have been plowed up and re-seeded to spring wheat.

Cool, wet weather has slowed crop development in Colorado and South Dakota. Harvest in the Blacklands area of Texas has been delayed by rain; cutting should begin soon in the Cross Timbers as fields dry up. California's harvest is about ten days behind schedule and just getting started in the San Joaquin Valley.

Georgia harvest was progressing ahead of normal as of June 4. Southwest Indiana fields have water standing in low lying areas. No major disease problems have been seen as of early June. Lower than expected harvested yields have reduced Mississippi prospects. Ohio's crop is maturing faster than normal, staying ahead of disease pressures. Idaho's crop has improved since May 1, as has Oregon's. Both crops are developing late.

Durum Wheat: 1995 durum production in Arizona and California is forecast at 8.62 and 6.60 million bushels, respectively. The Arizona number is down 2 percent from last month due to a yield decline; California remains unchanged. Arizona's harvest reached 47 percent as of June 4. More than half of California's durum is harvested; quality thus far has been a little better than average.

Sweet Cherries: Production in California, Oregon, and Washington is forecast at 111,000 tons, down 37 percent from last year and 17 percent below 1993.

The sweet cherry crop in California is forecast at 15,000 tons, down 71 percent from last year's record crop. Pollination problems and adverse weather during full bloom greatly reduced crop potential. Rains in mid-May caused fruit to split. Harvest should wrap-up in late June.

Oregon's production forecast of 30,000 tons is nearly one-third less than last year. If realized, this will be the smallest cherry crop in 10 years. Oregon's major producing district (from the Dalles to Hood River County) has a good, but moderate size crop. The Willamette Valley district and other producing areas experienced poor pollination resulting in a poor set. Harvest is expected to begin about June 19.

The set of Washington cherries was not as heavy as last year's record crop. Cool, wet weather during bloom contributed to poor pollination. Early bloom cherries show signs of frost damage. A smaller crop for Wanatchee growers is forecast compared to last year's crop, while a slightly larger crop is expected for the Yakima area. Cherries are expected to size well.

Peaches: The 1995 peach production in California, Georgia, and South Carolina is forecast at 1.88 billion pounds, 14 percent less than 1994 and 9 percent less than 1993. Peach production, excluding the California Clingstone crop, is forecast at 940 million pounds, 11 percent below last year and 3 percent below 1993. California's Clingstone production is also forecast at 940 million pounds, 17 percent below last year and 14 percent below 1993. Harvest of early varieties in California is underway, with the crop showing good fruit size and development. Growers continue to thin and remove storm-damaged fruit.

Peach production in South Carolina is forecast at 240 million pounds, 4 percent less than last year. Extremely dry conditions during fruit set caused the reduction. Recent rains are expected to improve crop quality and fruit size, especially on the later varieties. Hail damage from last year is still evident in some orchards, but there are few other problems.

Georgia's 1995 peach production is estimated at 160 million pounds, down 9 percent from last year but up 7 percent from 1993. One-third of the Georgia peach crop has been harvested. Recent rains from Hurricane Allison improved crop prospects. Fruit quality and size are good.

Dried Prunes: Production in California is expected to total 185,000 tons, down 4 percent from the 1994 crop but up 53 percent from 1993. The smaller production is the result of poor pollination combined with wind and flood damage earlier in the year. Currently, the crop is sizing well and growers expect an average to above average crop.

Apricots: California's apricot production, at 70,000 tons, is expected to be about half of last year's crop. Poor pollination weather, combined with the stress of last year's record output, sharply reduced crop potential. Harvest is complete in Kern County and is well underway in Northern San Joaquin Valley.

Papayas: Fresh papaya production from Hawaii is estimated at 2.83 million pounds for May, 7 percent lower than April and 44 percent lower than May, 1994. Weather conditions were variable with sunny periods interrupted by scattered showers.

Total area devoted to papaya production was 3,765 acres, 1 percent more than April and 13 percent more than a year ago. Harvested area, at 2,525 acres, fell slightly from last month but increased 11 percent more than a year ago. Although harvested area was higher than last year, figures do not account for tree losses from papaya ringspot virus. Papaya ringspot virus lowers fruit quality and reduces yields. Infected trees are rogued to limit the spread of the disease but the virus has slowly crept into previously uninfected areas.

Grapefruit: The June 1 forecast of the 1994-95 U.S. grapefruit crop is 2.91 million tons, up 9 percent from last season but unchanged from last month.

Florida's grapefruit forecast is 55.8 million boxes (2.37 million tons), up 9 percent from 1993-94 but unchanged from May. Although total production did not change, colored seedless grapefruit production is up and white seedless production is down. Production from white seedless varieties dropped from 26.0 million boxes last month to 25.7 million boxes (1.09 million tons). Colored seedless production increased from 28.5 million boxes to 28.8 million boxes (1.22 million tons). The seedy variety remained at 1.30 million boxes (55,000 tons). Harvest of all seedless grapefruit is virtually over for the 1994-95 season.

The Texas grapefruit forecast is 4.40 million boxes (176,000 tons), unchanged from last month and 47 percent more than last season. Harvest in the Valley was virtually complete by the end of May. Trees remained in good condition despite the lack of rain. The Arizona and California grapefruit forecasts were carried forward at 1.40 million boxes (47,000 tons) and 9.30 million boxes (312,000 tons), respectively.

Tangerines: The 1994-95 tangerine crop is forecast at 279,000 tons, unchanged from May but 13 percent below last season. The Florida tangerine forecast is 3.55 million boxes (169,000 tons), unchanged from last month but down 13 percent from last year. Harvest of all varieties was complete. The California and Arizona forecasts were carried forward from April at 2.30 million boxes (86,000 tons) and 650,000 boxes (24,000 tons), respectively.

Tangelos: The Florida tangelo forecast is 3.15 million boxes (142,000 tons), unchanged from last month but down 6 percent from last year. Harvest is finished for the season.

Temples: The June 1 forecast for the 1994-95 Florida temple production is 2.55 million boxes (115,000 tons), unchanged from May but 13 percent above last season's production. Harvest was complete for the 1994-95 crop.

Florida Citrus: Groves in all areas of Florida are in very good condition. Moisture levels are lower than desirable in spite of average rainfall in many counties in May. Growers and caretakers used all types of irrigation to maintain adequate surface moisture. Caretakers actively cut cover crops that competed for available moisture. May was also one of the hottest in recent history according to the National Weather Service. New crop fruit is generally set as trees are through dropping little green fruit that can't be carried for next season. Other activities include post-bloom nutritional spraying and summer fertilizing. Several growers hedged and topped harvested Valencia trees. Harvest of Valencia oranges was very active the first of May and slowed considerably by the end of the month as supplies were running out. Over 80 million boxes of late oranges were moved by the end of May. Harvest of all seedless grapefruit is virtually over for the 1994-95 season.

California Fruits and Nuts: Grape growers irrigated vineyards, treated mildew and weeds, and applied bloom spray. Peach, nectarine, and plum growers thinned and removed storm damaged fruit. Harvesting early varieties of stone fruit began in late May. Almond orchards were irrigated and treated for mites. Apple and pear orchards were treated for codling moth. Early apple varieties were hand thinned in Sonoma County. Cherries were harvested, with most areas reporting cracked fruit due to earlier rains. Apricot harvest was complete by month's end in Kern county, but just starting in northern San Joaquin Valley. Walnuts were sprayed for blight and early codling moth control. Olives and pomegranates were blooming. Kiwifruit bloom was over by mid-month; pollination appeared to be fair. Avocado harvest continued.

California Citrus: New crop fruit is in good condition and experienced normal fruit drop. Lemon, grapefruit, and Valencia orange harvest continued.

Bartlett Pears: Production in California, Washington and Oregon is forecast at 510,000 tons, down 14 percent from last year and 1 percent less than 1993. Excess moisture, flooded orchards, and hail damage slashed production in California. Harvest is expect to begin around mid-July. The Washington pear crop is good condition with no major weather problems. Oregon's production is down 16 percent from a year ago due mostly to poor pollination weather. Pears in Hood River County are in good condition.

Hops: Acreage strung for harvest in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 43,431 acres, a 2 percent increase from a year ago and up slightly from 1993. The crop is in good condition and progressing on schedule. Above normal snowfall in Idaho has reservoirs filled to capacity.

Sugar Crops, 1994 Revised: Sugarbeet production in 1994 totaled 32.0 million tons, up 22 percent from 1993. Area harvested totaled 1.44 million acres, up 2 percent from last year. Yield per acre averaged 22.2 tons compared with the previous year's average of 18.6 tons.

Sugarcane production for sugar in 1994 totaled 29.4 million tons, 1 percent below last year's output. The decrease in production was the result of lower harvested acreage. Area harvested totaled 881,700 acres, 1 percent below 1993. The average yield of 33.4 tons per acre was virtually unchanged from last year.

Sweet Potatoes, 1994 Revised: The final estimate of sweet potato production for 1994 was 13.4 million cwt, 21 percent above 1993 and 12 percent above 1992. The revised estimate was 2 percent above the preliminary estimate in the Annual Crop Production Summary. Harvest came from 82,800 acres, up 3 percent from a year earlier and slightly above two years ago. The average yield rose to a record high 162 cwt per acre, 24 cwt above 1993 and 16 cwt above the previous record in 1992.

Maple Syrup: U.S. maple syrup production in 1995 totaled 1.10 million gallons, down 17 percent from last year. The estimated value of production is \$25.5 million, a decrease of 21 percent from 1994.

Maple syrup production decreased in every state except Maine this year. Producers experienced an extremely mild season with temperatures generally too warm, too early throughout the syrup producing region. The season started almost a week earlier than last year due to the warmth. Some producers took advantage of the mild weather and put out more taps while others did not tap as many trees because of poor sap flow. Syrup color was darker and sugar content lower than last year. Darker syrup is expected to cause lower prices despite reduced production.

Vermont again led the U.S. in production with 365,000 gallons, down 16 percent from last season. New York's production decreased 17 percent to 208,000 gallons. Maine was the third leading state with production of 162,000 gallons, 8 percent more than 1994. Northern Maine reported very good conditions for sugaring this year.

Reliability of June 1 Winter Wheat Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 23 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 1994 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 analyses 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 1975-1994 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 5.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 1.61 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.0 percent or approximately 80 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (**90 percent confidence level**) that the difference will not exceed 8.7 percent or approximately 140 million bushels. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 10 years have averaged 48 million bushels, ranging from 8 million to 77 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 2 times and above 8 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 8:30 a.m. ET on July 12, 1995.

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