

Crop Production



USDA
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Winter Wheat Production Up 2 Percent

Winter wheat production is forecast is at 1.74 billion bushels, up 2 percent from May 1, but down 7 percent from last year. Based on conditions as of June 1, the U.S. yield is forecast at 42.9 bushels per acre. This is up a bushel from the last forecast, but still down from last year's record high average. Grain area totals 40.6 million acres, slightly less than last month.

Hard Red Winter wheat production is up 4 percent from last month to 1.03 billion bushels. White Winter production is up 3 percent to 263 million bushels, due to improved Pacific Northwest yields. Soft Red is down 2 percent from last month to 454 million bushels.

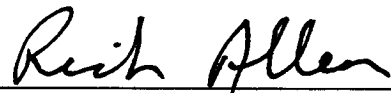
All **oranges** production for the 1997-98 season is forecast at a record large 14.0 million tons, down less than 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but up 11 percent from last season's previous record large production of 12.7 million tons. Florida's production forecast remains at 248 million boxes (11.2 million tons), 10 percent above last season. Florida's early-midseason forecast is 140 million boxes (6.30 million tons), the same as the previous forecast and 4 percent above last year's record large production. The Florida Valencia forecast remains unchanged from last month and is a record large crop of 108 million boxes (4.86 million tons), 17 percent above a year ago. The all orange forecast for Texas is 1.53 million boxes (65,000 tons), down 3 percent from the May 1 forecast but up 8 percent from the 1996-97 season.

Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) yield for the 1997-98 season is projected at 1.58 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix, the same as last month. The forecast projects the final yield as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The early and midseason portion of the yield for 1997-98 is final at 1.50 gallons per box, up slightly from a month ago. Valencia yield is projected at a record high 1.72 gallons per box, up from May's 1.70 projection.

This report was approved on June 12, 1998.



Secretary of
Agriculture
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Winter Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1997 and Forecasted June 1, 1998

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1997	1998	1997	1998		1997	1998
				May 1	Jun 1		
	1,000 Acres		Bushels			1,000 Bushels	
AL	100	90	42.0	45.0	45.0	4,200	4,050
AZ 1/	9	9	85.0	80.0	80.0	765	720
AR	820	890	48.0	52.0	51.0	39,360	45,390
CA	400	370	75.0	70.0	65.0	30,000	24,050
CO	2,850	2,750	32.0	36.0	36.0	91,200	99,000
DE 1/	73	73	73.0	65.0	65.0	5,329	4,745
FL 1/	15	13	39.0	41.0	41.0	585	533
GA	360	240	44.0	45.0	45.0	15,840	10,800
ID	870	770	80.0	80.0	82.0	69,600	63,140
IL	1,150	1,200	61.0	54.0	53.0	70,150	63,600
IN	660	670	58.0	60.0	60.0	38,280	40,200
IA 1/	27	30	42.0	42.0	42.0	1,134	1,260
KS	11,000	10,100	46.0	37.0	39.0	506,000	393,900
KY	530	500	54.0	53.0	50.0	28,620	25,000
LA 1/	115	90	37.0	34.0	34.0	4,255	3,060
MD 1/	215	220	68.0	63.0	63.0	14,620	13,860
MI	540	570	62.0	56.0	55.0	33,480	31,350
MN 1/	60	55	32.0	32.0	32.0	1,920	1,760
MS	175	135	43.0	42.0	42.0	7,525	5,670
MO	1,040	1,120	55.0	45.0	46.0	57,200	51,520
MT	1,450	1,300	39.0	34.0	31.0	56,550	40,300
NE	1,900	1,850	37.0	37.0	39.0	70,300	72,150
NV 1/	11	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,100	600
NJ 1/	34	44	60.0	54.0	54.0	2,040	2,376
NM 1/	285	265	35.0	27.0	27.0	9,975	7,155
NY 1/	135	135	56.0	58.0	58.0	7,560	7,830
NC	670	650	52.0	47.0	45.0	34,840	29,250
ND 1/	55	65	21.0	30.0	30.0	1,155	1,950
OH	1,090	1,160	63.0	62.0	60.0	68,670	69,600
OK	5,400	5,400	33.0	32.0	34.0	178,200	183,600
OR	840	790	67.0	65.0	66.0	56,280	52,140
PA 1/	175	190	52.0	53.0	53.0	9,100	10,070
SC	300	255	50.0	40.0	38.0	15,000	9,690
SD	1,050	1,350	30.0	35.0	35.0	31,500	47,250
TN	370	400	45.0	44.0	41.0	16,650	16,400
TX	4,100	4,000	29.0	30.0	33.0	118,900	132,000
UT 1/	160	150	49.0	50.0	50.0	7,840	7,500
VA 1/	250	240	68.0	60.0	60.0	17,000	14,400
WA	2,150	2,100	67.0	64.0	67.0	144,050	140,700
WV 1/	9	10	54.0	55.0	55.0	486	550
WI 1/	135	135	58.0	55.0	55.0	7,830	7,425
WY 1/	235	225	32.0	30.0	30.0	7,520	6,750
US	41,813	40,615	45.0	41.9	42.9	1,882,609	1,743,294

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

Durum Wheat: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by State
and United States, 1997 and Forecasted June 1, 1998 1/

State	Area Harvested		Yield			Production	
	1997	1998	1997	1998		1997	1998
			May 1	Jun 1			
	1,000 Acres		----- Bushels -----			1,000 Bushels	
AZ	89	140	90.0	90.0	92.0	8,010	12,880
CA	144	156	95.0	95.0	100.0	13,680	15,600
MN	5		34.0			170	
MT	280		26.0			7,280	
ND	2,570		22.0			56,540	
SD	19		27.0			513	
US	3,107		27.7			86,193	

1/ Harvested area for U.S. and northern States available in "Acreage" released June 30, 1998. Yield and production for U.S. and northern States to be published in "Crop Production" released July 10, 1998.

Wheat: Production by Class, United States, 1996-1997
and Forecasted June 1, 1998 1/

Year	Winter			Spring			Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	White	Hard Red	Durum	White	
	1,000 Bushels						
1996	761,412	422,019	293,627	630,866	116,090	61,119	2,285,133
1997	1,120,891	483,890	277,828	500,643	86,193	57,107	2,526,552
1998	1,026,848	453,695	262,751				

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.

Sweet Cherries: Total Production by State, and Total,
1996-97 and Forecasted June 1, 1998

State	Total Production		
	1996	1997	1998 1/
	Tons		
CA	24,600	49,200	15,000
OR	32,000	50,000	50,000
WA	69,000	92,000	91,000
Total	125,600	191,200	156,000

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, WA, and WI will be published in **"Cherry Production"** on June 18, 1998.

Peaches: Total Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1996-97 and Forecasted June 1, 1998

State	Total Production		
	1996	1997	1998
	Million Pounds		
CA - Freestone	674	739	650
GA	10	160	70
SC	8	160	140
Total Above	692	1,059	860
CA - Clingstone 1/	1,093	1,148	990
Total	1,785	2,207	1,850

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

Citrus Fruits: Utilized Production by Crop, State, and United States,
1995-96, 1996-97, and Forecasted June 1, 1998 1/

Crop and State	Utilized Production Boxes			Utilized Production Ton Equivalent		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Oranges	----- 1,000 Boxes 2/ -----			----- 1,000 Tons -----		
Early Mid & Navel 3/						
AZ 4/	700	400	450	27	15	17
CA 4/	38,000	40,000	44,000	1,426	1,500	1,650
FL	121,200	134,200	140,000	5,454	6,039	6,300
TX	830	1,300	1,350	35	55	57
US	160,730	175,900	185,800	6,942	7,609	8,024
Valencia						
AZ 4/	950	600	550	36	23	21
CA 4/	20,000	24,000	30,000	750	900	1,125
FL	82,100	92,000	108,000	3,695	4,140	4,860
TX	110	120	180	4	5	8
US	103,160	116,720	138,730	4,485	5,068	6,014
All						
AZ 4/	1,650	1,000	1,000	63	38	38
CA 4/	58,000	64,000	74,000	2,176	2,400	2,775
FL	203,300	226,200	248,000	9,149	10,179	11,160
TX	940	1,420	1,530	39	60	65
US	263,890	292,620	324,530	11,427	12,677	14,038
Temples						
FL	2,150	2,400	2,250	97	108	101
Grapefruit						
White Seedless						
FL 5/	23,200	23,500	18,250	986	999	776
Colored Seedless						
FL 5/	28,100	31,400	30,600	1,194	1,334	1,301
Other						
FL	1,050	900	650	45	38	28
All						
AZ 4/	1,200	900	800	40	30	27
CA 4/	8,100	8,200	9,000	271	275	302
FL 5/	52,350	55,800	49,500	2,225	2,371	2,105
TX	4,550	5,300	4,800	182	212	192
US	66,200	70,200	64,100	2,718	2,888	2,626
Tangerines						
AZ 4/	1,000	550	500	38	21	19
CA 4/	2,600	2,600	2,400	98	98	90
FL	4,500	6,300	5,200	213	299	247
US	8,100	9,450	8,100	349	418	356
Lemons 4/						
AZ	5,100	2,600	2,600	194	99	99
CA	21,000	20,000	22,000	798	760	836
US	26,100	22,600	24,600	992	859	935
Tangelos						
FL	2,450	3,950	2,850	110	178	128
K-Early Citrus						
FL	160	150	40	7	7	2

See footnotes on next page.

Citrus Fruit Footnotes

- 1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.
- 2/ Net lbs. per box: oranges-AZ & CA-75, FL-90, TX-85; grapefruit-AZ & CA-67, FL-85, TX-80; lemons-76; tangelos, K-Early Citrus & Temples-90; tangerines-AZ & CA-75, FL-95.
- 3/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in AZ and CA. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in FL and TX. Small quantities of tangerines in TX.
- 4/ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.
- 5/ Excludes economic abandonment in 1995-96 of 3,000,000 boxes of Colored Seedless; in 1996-97 of 3,000,000 boxes of White Seedless and 3,000,000 boxes of Colored Seedless.

Bartlett Pears: Total Production by State and Total,
1996-97 and Forecasted June 1, 1998

State	Total Production		
	1996	1997	1998
	Tons		
CA	287,000	282,000	270,000
OR	45,000	75,000	60,000
WA	105,000	205,000	150,000
Total	437,000	562,000	480,000

Miscellaneous Fruits: Total Production by Crop and State,
1996-97 and Forecasted June 1, 1998 1/

Crop and State	Total Production		
	1996	1997	1998
	Tons		
Prunes (Dried Basis) CA	223,000	214,000	170,000
Apricots CA	76,000	132,000	125,000

1/ 1997 revised.

Papayas: Area and Fresh Production by Month, Hawaii, 1997-98

Month	Area				Fresh Production	
	Total in Crop		Harvested		1997	1998
	1997	1998	1997	1998		
	Acres				1,000 Pounds	
Apr	4,310	3,200	2,120	2,140	2,720	3,015
May	4,335	3,220	2,125	2,160	2,730	3,150

Hops: Area Harvested by Variety, State, and United States,
1996-97 and Forecasted June 1, 1998

State and Variety	Area Harvested		Strung for Harvest
	1996	1997	1998
	Acres		
ID			
Banner	77	73	*
Chinook	343	342	327
Cluster	815	797	443
Galena	649	666	728
Mt. Hood	20	10	10
Nugget	37	65	96
Willamette	190	211	229
Other Varieties	1,866	1,706	1,803
Total	3,997	3,870	3,636
OR			
Fuggle	481	423	189
Golding	*	245	235
Mt. Hood	238	238	225
Nugget	3,101	3,063	2,415
Perle	181	329	385
Tettnanger	796	649	154
Willamette	3,259	3,070	2,290
Other Varieties	430	335	268
Total	8,486	8,352	6,161
WA			
Cascade	1,045	1,037	992
Chinook	2,234	1,692	1,007
Cluster	4,853	3,625	2,617
Columbus/Tomahawk	*	*	4,106
Eroica	183	*	*
Galena	7,984	6,960	5,782
Golding	87	161	80
Horizon	*	*	129
Liberty	94	*	*
Mt. Hood	955	540	356
Nugget	5,539	5,492	4,816
Olympic	126	126	126
Perle	233	256	296
Tettnanger	1,991	1,564	252
Willamette	3,520	4,297	3,929
Other Varieties	2,834	5,330	2,085
Total	31,678	31,080	26,573
US	44,161	43,302	36,370

* 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, 1996-97 1/

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested		Yield	
	1996	1997 2/	1996	1997 2/	1996	1997 2/
	----- 1,000 Acres -----				----- Tons -----	
CA	84.0	101.0	82.0	99.0	29.5	30.0
CO	54.8	67.9	51.1	66.4	20.2	19.7
ID	187.0	198.0	184.0	197.0	24.8	26.4
MI	153.0	163.0	130.0	160.0	15.1	19.0
MN	441.0	453.0	438.0	446.0	18.2	18.5
MT	57.7	59.9	57.5	58.3	22.6	21.0
NE	55.8	67.3	51.2	60.3	17.8	16.8
NM	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.6	29.8	30.6
ND	226.6	231.4	225.3	227.5	18.7	18.5
OH	4.9	0.9	4.6	0.9	18.8	19.0
OR	17.4	17.6	16.3	17.4	25.5	28.4
TX	14.1	16.4	12.6	15.0	19.2	18.0
WA	13.0	18.3	13.0	18.0	35.5	33.1
WY	58.0	63.0	56.8	60.9	18.9	20.4
US	1,368.4	1,459.3	1,323.3	1,428.3	20.2	20.9
State	Production		Price per Ton		Value of Production	
	1996	1997 2/	1996	1997 3/	1996	1997 3/
	--- 1,000 Tons ---		---- Dollars ----		1,000 Dollars	
CA	2,419	2,970	43.00		104,017	
CO	1,032	1,308	41.20		42,518	
ID	4,563	5,210	46.10		210,354	
MI	1,963	3,040	41.60		81,661	
MN	7,971	8,251	47.10		375,434	
MT	1,300	1,224	48.10		62,530	
NE	913	1,013	44.40		40,537	
NM	27	49	31.70		856	
ND	4,213	4,205	46.10		194,219	
OH	86	17	42.00		3,612	
OR	416	494	42.50		17,680	
TX	242	270	32.50		7,865	
WA	461	595	42.90		19,777	
WY	1,074	1,240	46.50		49,941	
US	26,680	29,886	45.40		1,211,001	

1/ Relates to year of intended harvest except for overwintered spring planted beets in CA.
2/ Revised.
3/ Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in "Agricultural Prices", released July 31, 1998. State estimates will be published in "Crop Values" to be released February 1999.

Sugarcane: Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price,
and Value by State and United States, 1996-97

State	Area Harvested		Yield 1/		Production 1/	
	1996	1997 2/	1996	1997 2/	1996	1997 2/
	1,000 Acres		Tons		1,000 Tons	
For Sugar						
FL	417.0	421.0	33.1	36.9	13,803	15,535
HI	42.9	32.0	82.6	91.4	3,544	2,925
LA	335.0	380.0	27.9	28.2	9,347	10,700
TX	34.6	27.3	28.7	30.3	992	827
US	829.5	860.3	33.4	34.9	27,686	29,987
For Seed						
FL	21.0	19.0	33.1	36.9	695	701
HI	3.1	2.2	30.6	38.2	95	84
LA	35.0	30.0	27.9	28.2	976	846
TX	0.3	2.5	33.3	30.0	10	75
US	59.4	53.7	29.9	31.8	1,776	1,706
For Sugar and Seed						
FL	438.0	440.0	33.1	36.9	14,498	16,236
HI	46.0	34.2	79.1	88.0	3,639	3,009
LA	370.0	410.0	27.9	28.2	10,323	11,546
TX	34.9	29.8	28.7	30.3	1,002	902
US	888.9	914.0	33.1	34.7	29,462	31,693
	For Sugar			For Sugar and Seed		
	Price per Ton		Value of Production		Value of Production 3/	
	1996	1997 4/	1996	1997 4/	1996	1997 4/
	Dollars		1,000 Dollars			
FL	29.40		405,808		426,241	
HI	30.50		108,092		110,990	
LA	26.20		244,891		270,463	
TX	25.50		25,296		25,551	
US	28.30		784,087		833,245	

1/ Yield and production refer to net weight.

2/ Revised.

3/ Price per ton of cane for sugar used in evaluating value of production for seed.

4/ Estimates are not available. U.S. marketing year average price, value of production, and parity price will be published in **"Agricultural Prices"** released July 31, 1998. State estimates will be published in **"Crop Values"** to be released February 1999.

Sweet Potatoes: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield,
and Production by State and United States, 1996-97 1/

State	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
	1,000 Acres			
AL	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.8
CA	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7
GA	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.6
LA	22.0	21.0	21.0	20.0
MS	8.3	8.6	8.1	8.4
NJ	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
NC	33.0	32.0	31.0	31.0
SC	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3
TX	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.8
VA	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
US	89.1	86.7	84.8	83.3
	Yield		Production	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
	Cwt		1,000 Cwt	
AL	170	150	731	570
CA	225	205	2,160	1,989
GA	200	150	400	240
LA	160	170	3,360	3,400
MS	160	130	1,296	1,092
NJ	130	105	156	116
NC	140	160	4,340	4,960
SC	125	120	200	156
TX	135	155	743	899
VA	140	150	70	90
US	159	162	13,456	13,512

1/ 1997 revised.

Maple Syrup: Production, Price, and Value
by State and United States, 1997-98 1/

State	Production		Average Price per Gallon		Value of Production	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
	1,000 Gallons		---- Dollars ---		1,000 Dollars	
CT	9	9	41.70	43.00	375	387
ME	185	170	19.80	19.00	3,663	3,230
MA	44	47	37.20	37.50	1,637	1,763
MI	75	55	31.50	29.40	2,363	1,617
NH	76	67	40.20	41.00	3,055	2,747
NY	269	231	25.10	25.50	6,752	5,886
OH	95	78	30.80	28.40	2,926	2,215
PA	63	72	26.00	24.30	1,638	1,750
VT	395	360	27.60	28.50	10,902	10,260
WI	87	70	21.90	23.10	1,905	1,617
US	1,298	1,159	27.10	27.20	35,216	31,472

1/ 1997 revised. Price and value for 1998 are preliminary and based on grower expectations during April and May 1998.

Maple Syrup: Percent of Sales by Type and State, 1996-97 1/

State	Retail		Wholesale and Bulk	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
	Percent			
CT	70	75	30	25
ME	8	10	92	90
MA	80	70	20	30
MI	64	48	36	52
NH	70	65	30	35
NY	50	48	50	52
OH	65	71	35	29
PA	48	49	52	51
VT	35	40	65	60
WI	37	27	63	73

1/ 1996 revised.

Maple Syrup: Price by Type of Sales and Size of Container
by State, 1996-97 1/

Type and State	Gallons 1996	Gallons 1997	1/2 Gallons 1996	1/2 Gallons 1997	Quarts 1996	Quarts 1997	Pints 1996	Pints 1997	1/2 Pints 1996	1/2 Pints 1997
Dollars										
Retail										
CT	35.40	34.40	20.50	19.90	11.00	11.80	6.95	6.90	4.25	4.20
ME	32.30	31.80	17.50	16.70	9.35	9.25	5.55	5.35	3.70	3.85
MA	32.40	31.60	18.30	18.50	10.60	10.70	6.65	6.55	4.05	4.35
MI	27.70	29.00	17.00	16.50	9.17	9.41	5.81	5.69	3.47	4.18
NH	32.10	33.10	17.80	19.10	10.50	10.90	6.20	6.45	3.80	3.70
NY	28.20	27.20	16.50	16.45	10.00	9.65	6.05	5.95	3.65	3.70
OH	26.50	28.40	15.00	16.30	9.20	9.50	5.70	5.80	4.30	4.50
PA	28.70	27.70	16.10	16.00	9.00	9.00	5.40	5.60	3.70	3.50
VT	28.30	28.30	16.50	17.00	10.10	10.00	6.15	6.25	4.20	4.05
WI	24.80	26.40	13.10	13.90	7.09	7.10	4.45	4.40	2.67	3.00
Wholesale										
CT 2/		34.30	17.40	17.40	8.85	8.90	6.50	5.10	3.20	3.15
ME	25.40	27.80	13.60	14.50	7.50	8.30	4.50	5.00	2.80	3.15
MA	25.70	25.20	16.00	16.20	8.60	8.80	5.05	5.30	3.25	3.20
MI	25.75	26.60	13.75	16.10	7.60	7.68	4.17	4.36	2.24	2.99
NH	24.90	25.60	14.80	15.50	8.40	8.55	4.90	5.40	3.10	2.90
NY	25.70	22.90	14.70	14.15	8.00	8.05	4.80	5.00	3.40	3.15
OH	22.50	21.40	13.00	14.90	7.50	8.20	4.50	4.70	3.40	3.30
PA	26.80	26.10	14.60	14.30	7.90	7.80	4.80	4.80	3.00	3.10
VT	24.30	24.70	13.90	14.50	8.10	8.20	4.80	4.55	3.05	3.10
WI	23.90	26.60	13.10	12.90	6.65	8.10	3.81	4.90	2.51	2.70
Bulk All Grades : Bulk All Grades : All Sales										
1996 : 1997 : 1996 : 1997 : 1996 : 1997										
Dollars per Pound : Dollars per Gallon : Equivalent per Gallon										
Bulk										
CT 2/			1.31			14.40		42.70		41.70
ME	1.55		1.40		17.10	15.40		20.10		19.80
MA	1.38		1.48		15.20	16.30		38.90		37.20
MI	1.77		1.76		19.45	19.40		31.10		31.50
NH	1.36		1.40		15.00	15.50		37.20		40.20
NY	1.35		1.45		14.90	15.80		25.50		25.10
OH	1.60		1.60		17.50	17.20		28.50		30.80
PA	1.30		1.40		13.50	15.10		24.60		26.00
VT	1.48		1.58		16.30	17.40		26.50		27.60
WI	1.42		1.50		15.60	16.30		22.70		21.90

1/ 1996 revised.

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

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1997-98 1/
(Domestic Units) 1/

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
	1,000 Acres			
Grains & Hay				
Barley	6,910.0	6,780.0	6,425.0	
Corn for Grain 2/	80,227.0	80,781.0	73,720.0	
Corn for Silage			5,758.0	
Hay, All			60,815.0	60,735.0
Alfalfa			23,673.0	
All Other			37,142.0	
Oats	5,169.0	5,154.0	2,911.0	3,058.0
Rice	3,056.0	3,085.0	3,034.0	
Rye	1,433.0	1,551.0	341.0	
Sorghum for Grain 2/	10,108.0	9,015.0	9,391.0	
Sorghum for Silage			310.0	
Wheat, All	70,989.0	67,027.0	63,577.0	
Winter	48,342.0	46,637.0	41,813.0	40,615.0
Durum	3,250.0	4,075.0	3,107.0	
Other Spring	19,397.0	16,315.0	18,657.0	
Oilseeds				
Canola	728.0		698.0	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	146.0	280.0	135.0	
Mustard Seed	74.4		72.8	
Peanuts	1,431.0	1,474.5	1,410.8	
Rapeseed	1.7		1.5	
Safflower	249.0		235.0	
Soybeans for Beans	70,850.0	72,000.0	69,884.0	
Sunflower	2,949.0	3,148.0	2,852.0	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	13,808.0	13,215.0	13,270.0	
Upland	13,558.0	12,948.0	13,021.0	
Amer-Pima	250.0	267.0	249.0	
Sugarbeets	1,459.3	1,496.7	1,428.3	
Sugarcane			914.0	
Tobacco			811.5	733.8
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	8.1		7.6	
Dry Edible Beans	1,851.8	1,940.3	1,720.2	
Dry Edible Peas	293.6		276.6	
Lentils	181.0		172.0	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			5.6	
Ginger Root (HI)			0.3	
Hops			43.3	36.4
Peppermint Oil			136.3	
Potatoes, All	1,362.0		1,325.5	
Winter	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.0
Spring	88.3	93.2	86.2	89.8
Summer	68.6		65.9	
Fall	1,189.5		1,158.0	
Spearmint Oil			24.5	
Sweet Potatoes	86.7	85.7	83.3	
Taro (HI) 3/			0.5	

1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.
2/ Area planted for all purposes. 3/ Acreage is total acres in crop, not harvested acreage.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 1997-98
(Domestic Units) 1/

Crop	: Unit :	Yield		Production	
		: 1997 :	: 1998 :	: 1997 :	: 1998 :
				----- 1,000 -----	
Grains & Hay					
Barley	: Bu :	58.3		374,478	
Corn for Grain	: " :	127.0		9,365,574	
Corn for Silage	: Ton :	16.0		91,903	
Hay, All	: " :	2.50		152,120	
Alfalfa	: " :	3.35		79,242	
All Other	: " :	1.96		72,878	
Oats	: Bu :	60.5		176,104	
Rice 2/	: Cwt :	5,896		178,896	
Rye	: Bu :	26.1		8,912	
Sorghum for Grain	: " :	69.5		653,106	
Sorghum for Silage	: Ton :	12.5		3,885	
Wheat, All	: Bu :	39.7		2,526,552	
Winter	: " :	45.0	42.9	1,882,609	1,743,294
Durum	: " :	27.7		86,193	
Other Spring	: " :	29.9		557,750	
Oilseeds					
Canola	: Lb :	1,310		914,385	
Cottonseed	: Ton :			6,935	
Flaxseed	: Bu :	16.1		2,171	
Mustard Seed	: Lb :	816		59,405	
Peanuts	: " :	2,507		3,537,050	
Rapeseed	: " :	1,300		1,950	
Safflower	: " :	1,830		430,050	
Soybeans for Beans	: Bu :	39.0		2,727,254	
Sunflower	: Lb :	1,320		3,763,428	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops					
Cotton, All 2/	: Bale :	680		18,793.0	
Upland 2/	: " :	673		18,245.0	
Amer-Pima 2/	: " :	1,056		548.0	
Sugarbeets	: Ton :	20.9		29,886	
Sugarcane	: " :	34.7		31,693	
Tobacco	: Lb :	2,201		1,786,065	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils					
Austrian Winter Peas 2/	: Cwt :	1,513		115	
Dry Edible Beans 2/	: " :	1,695		29,156	
Dry Edible Peas 2/	: " :	2,103		5,816	
Lentils 2/	: " :	1,390		2,391	
Wrinkled Seed Peas	: " :			682	
Potatoes & Misc.					
Coffee (HI)	: Lb :	1,610		9,000	
Ginger Root (HI)	: " :	44,000		12,100	
Hops	: " :	1,729		74,872.1	
Peppermint Oil	: " :	75		10,256	
Potatoes, All	: Cwt :	347		459,912	
Winter	: " :	203	199	3,124	2,980
Spring	: " :	252	217	21,749	19,455
Summer	: " :	272		17,951	
Fall	: " :	360		417,088	
Spearmint Oil	: Lb :	98		2,403	
Sweet Potatoes	: Cwt :	162		13,512	
Taro (HI) 3/	: Lb :			5,500	

1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.
2/ Yield in pounds. 3/ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1996-98
(Domestic Units) 1/

Crop	Unit	Production		
		1996	1997	1998
			1,000	
Citrus 2/				
Grapefruit	Ton	2,718	2,888	2,626
K-Early Citrus (FL)	"	7	7	2
Lemons	"	992	859	935
Oranges	"	11,427	12,677	14,038
Tangelos (FL)	"	110	178	128
Tangerines	"	349	418	356
Temples (FL)	"	97	108	101
Non-Citrus				
Apples	Lb	10,392.0	10,226.6	
Apricots	Ton	79.3	138.0	
Bananas (HI)	Lb	13,000.0	13,700.0	
Grapes	Ton	5,554.3	6,836.4	
Olives (CA)	"	166.0	104.0	
Papayas (HI)	Lb	41,800.0	38,800.0	
Peaches	"	2,116.3	2,651.1	
Pears	Ton	820.8	1,044.0	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	"	223.0	214.0	170.0
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	"	20.0	29.0	
Nuts & Misc.				
Almonds (CA)	Lb	510,000	757,000	550,000
Hazelnuts	Ton	18.5	44.1	
Pecans	Lb	221,500	272,100	
Pistachios (CA)	"	105,000	180,000	
Walnuts (CA)	Ton	208.0	269.0	
Maple Syrup	Gal	1,567	1,298	1,159

1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.

2/ Production years are 1995-96, 1996-97, and 1997-98.

Crop Summary: Area Planted and Harvested, United States, 1997-98
(Metric Units) 1/

Crop	Area Planted		Area Harvested	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
	Hectares			
Grains & Hay				
Barley	2,796,410	2,743,800	2,600,130	
Corn for Grain 2/	32,467,060	32,691,260	29,833,750	
Corn for Silage			2,330,210	
Hay, All			24,611,230	24,578,850
Alfalfa			9,580,230	
All Other			15,031,000	
Oats	2,091,840	2,085,770	1,178,050	1,237,540
Rice	1,236,730	1,248,470	1,227,830	
Rye	579,920	627,670	138,000	
Sorghum for Grain 2/	4,090,610	3,648,280	3,800,440	
Sorghum for Silage			125,450	
Wheat, All	28,728,530	27,125,160	25,728,970	
Winter	19,563,520	18,873,530	16,921,300	16,436,480
Durum	1,315,240	1,649,110	1,257,370	
Other Spring	7,849,770	6,602,520	7,550,300	
Oilseeds				
Canola	294,610		282,470	
Cottonseed				
Flaxseed	59,080	113,310	54,630	
Mustard Seed	30,110		29,460	
Peanuts	579,110	596,720	570,940	
Rapeseed	690		610	
Safflower	100,770		95,100	
Soybeans for Beans	28,672,290	29,137,680	28,281,360	
Sunflower	1,193,430	1,273,960	1,154,180	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	5,587,960	5,347,980	5,370,240	
Upland	5,486,790	5,239,930	5,269,470	
Amer-Pima	101,170	108,050	100,770	
Sugarbeets	590,560	605,700	578,020	
Sugarcane			369,890	
Tobacco			328,410	296,950
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	3,280		3,080	
Dry Edible Beans	749,400	785,220	696,150	
Dry Edible Peas	118,820		111,940	
Lentils	73,250		69,610	
Wrinkled Seed Peas				
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)			2,270	
Ginger Root (HI)			110	
Hops			17,520	14,730
Peppermint Oil			55,160	
Potatoes, All	551,190		536,420	
Winter	6,310	6,270	6,230	6,070
Spring	35,730	37,720	34,880	36,340
Summer	27,760		26,670	
Fall	481,380		468,630	
Spearmint Oil			9,910	
Sweet Potatoes	35,090	34,680	33,710	
Taro (HI) 3/			180	

1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.
2/ Area planted for all purposes. 3/ Area is total hectares in crop, not harvested hectares.

Crop Summary: Yield and Production, United States, 1997-98
(Metric Units) 1/

Crop	Yield		Production	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
	Metric Tons			
Grains & Hay				
Barley	3.14		8,153,300	
Corn for Grain	7.97		237,896,540	
Corn for Silage	35.78		83,373,000	
Hay, All	5.61		138,000,940	
Alfalfa	7.50		71,887,130	
All Other	4.40		66,113,810	
Oats	2.17		2,556,140	
Rice	6.61		8,114,590	
Rye	1.64		226,380	
Sorghum for Grain	4.37		16,589,660	
Sorghum for Silage	28.09		3,524,410	
Wheat, All	2.67		68,761,480	
Winter	3.03	2.89	51,236,220	47,444,690
Durum	1.87		2,345,790	
Other Spring	2.01		15,179,470	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.47		414,760	
Cottonseed			6,290,960	
Flaxseed	1.01		55,150	
Mustard Seed	0.91		26,950	
Peanuts	2.81		1,604,380	
Rapeseed	1.44		880	
Safflower	2.05		195,070	
Soybeans for Beans	2.62		74,223,690	
Sunflower	1.48		1,707,060	
Cotton, Tobacco & Sugar Crops				
Cotton, All	0.76		4,091,690	
Upland	0.75		3,972,380	
Amer-Pima	1.18		119,310	
Sugarbeets	46.91		27,112,120	
Sugarcane	77.73		28,751,410	
Tobacco	2.47		810,150	
Dry Beans, Peas & Lentils				
Austrian Winter Peas	1.69		5,220	
Dry Edible Beans	1.90		1,322,490	
Dry Edible Peas	2.36		263,810	
Lentils	1.56		108,450	
Wrinkled Seed Peas			30,940	
Potatoes & Misc.				
Coffee (HI)	1.80		4,080	
Ginger Root (HI)	49.91		5,490	
Hops	1.94		33,960	
Peppermint Oil	0.08		4,650	
Potatoes, All	38.89		20,861,260	
Winter	22.74	22.27	141,700	135,170
Spring	28.28	24.28	986,520	882,460
Summer	30.53		814,240	
Fall	40.37		18,918,790	
Spearmint Oil	0.11		1,090	
Sweet Potatoes	18.18		612,890	
Taro (HI) 2/	13.83		2,490	

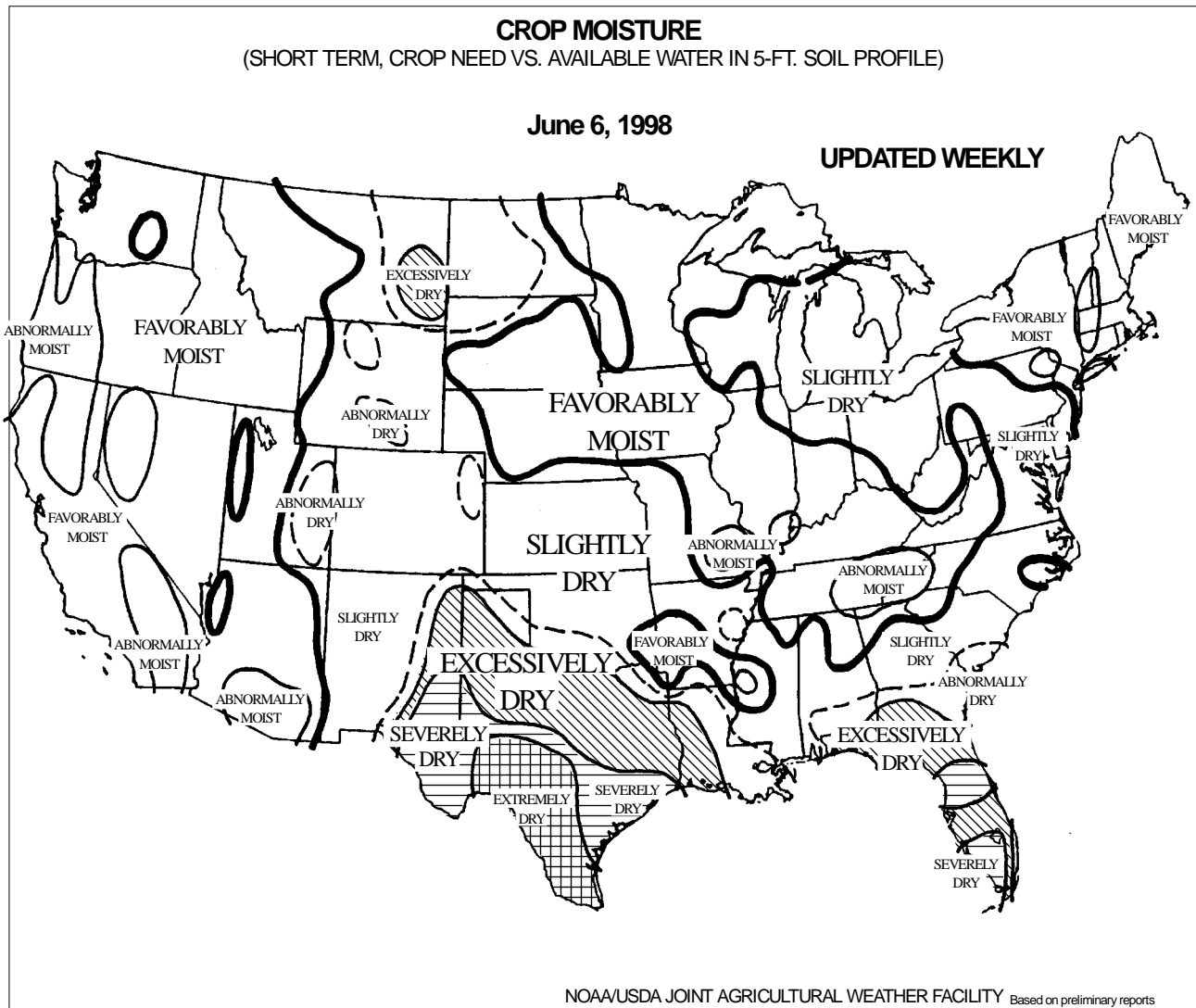
1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.
2/ Yield is not estimated.

Fruits and Nuts Production, United States, 1996-98
(Metric Units) 1/

Crop	Production		
	1996	1997	1998
	Metric tons		
Citrus 2/			
Grapefruit	2,465,730	2,619,950	2,382,270
K-Early Citrus (FL)	6,350	6,350	1,810
Lemons	899,930	779,270	848,220
Oranges	10,366,400	11,500,380	12,735,060
Tangelos (FL)	99,790	161,480	116,120
Tangerines	316,610	379,200	322,960
Temples (FL)	88,000	97,980	91,630
Non-Citrus			
Apples	4,710	4,640	
Apricots	71,940	125,190	
Bananas (HI)	5,900	6,210	
Grapes	5,038,780	6,201,880	
Olives (CA)	150,590	94,350	
Papayas (HI)	18,960	17,600	
Peaches	960	1,200	
Pears	744,570	947,100	
Prunes, Dried (CA)	202,300	194,140	154,220
Prunes & Plums (Ex CA)	18,140	26,310	
Nuts & Misc.			
Almonds (CA)	231,330	343,370	249,480
Hazelnuts	16,780	40,010	
Pecans	100,470	123,420	
Pistachios (CA)	47,630	81,650	
Walnuts (CA)	188,690	244,030	
Maple Syrup	7,830	6,490	5,790

1/ Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 1998 crop year.

2/ Production years are 1995-96, 1996-97, and 1997-98.

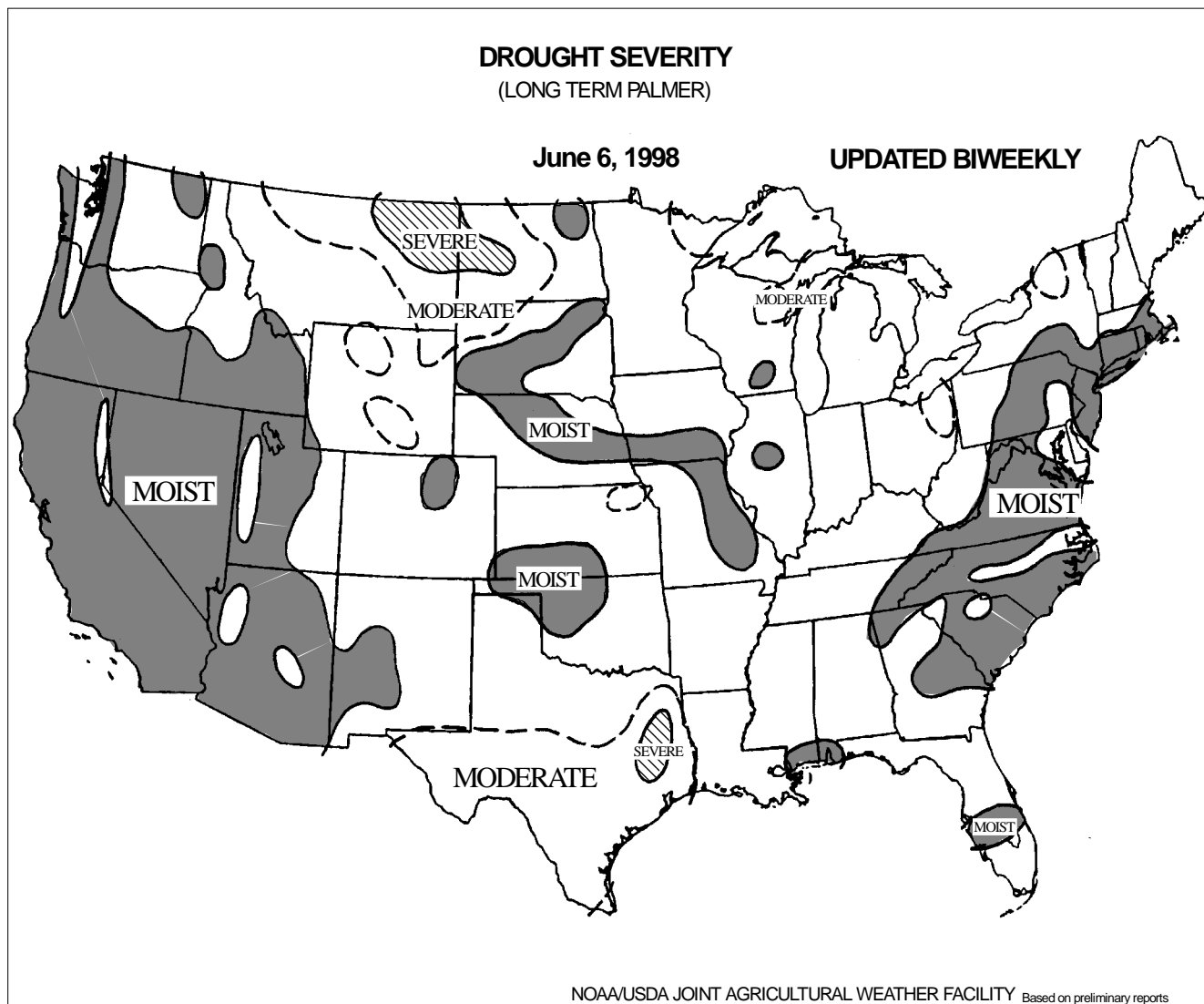


Crop Moisture

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: A late-spring heat wave developed across Texas early in the month, expanding to encompass areas from New Mexico to the Southern Atlantic States by month's end. In addition to the heat, which pushed monthly temperatures 2 to 6 degrees F above normal, a dry spell across the region stretched to 10 weeks by the end of May, stressing dryland crops. Smoke from Mexican and Central American wildfires also cloaked the region, particularly before mid-month in southern Texas, where visibilities were locally reduced to less than 1 mile. Similar temperature departures (generally +2 to +6 degrees F) were noted in other areas east of the Rockies, but warmth in many locations was accompanied by abundant rainfall. In contrast, exceptionally cool weather (as much as 10 degrees F below normal) gripped California, including the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, hindering planting and crop development.

Monthly rainfall was less than 25 percent of normal from the southern Rockies to northern Florida and southern Georgia. Several locations in Texas and Louisiana reported record-low May totals:

Record-Low May Rainfall (Inches)		
Location	Total	Previous Record/Year
Corpus Christi, TX	0.00	trace in 1961
Laredo, TX	0.00	0.00 in 1945
Brownsville, TX	trace	trace in 1899 and 1978
Victoria, TX	trace	0.11 in 1913
Midland, TX	0.02	0.06 in 1945
Beaumont, TX	0.08	0.10 in 1978
New Orleans, LA	0.43	0.95 in 1992

Except for scattered late-month thunderstorms, several other locations would have set rainfall records. May 26-27 rainfall accounted for the month's only measurable rainfall in the Texas cities of San Angelo (1.75 inches), Austin (0.73 inches), and San Antonio (0.34 inches). San Angelo's rain ended a 59-day dry spell, their longest such spring-season streak on record. All of New Orleans' rain fell on May 29. Monthly totals in Florida were as low as 0.16 inches (5 percent of normal) in Daytona Beach and 0.54 inches (11 percent) in Tallahassee. The mercury reached or exceeded 90 degrees F on 21 days during the month in Tallahassee, tying their May record set in 1962.

The region's dry spell began to develop in mid-March, allowing rainfall deficits to accumulate for 10 weeks by the end of May. April-May rainfall was also the lowest on record in several cities, including:

Record-Low April-May Rainfall (Inches)		
Location	Total	Previous Record/Year
Midland, TX	0.02	0.08 in 1945
San Antonio, TX	0.39	0.49 in 1961
Shreveport, LA	0.94	2.21 in 1925

In contrast, monthly rainfall topped 200 percent of normal in a broad belt from California to the northern Rockies. Totals exceeded 800 percent of normal in parts of California. At least 30 weather stations across California and the interior Northwest established May rainfall records, a few of which are listed below:

Record-High May Rainfall (Inches)		
Location	Total	Previous Record/Year
Colville, WA	7.05	5.48 in 1942
Sandpoint, ID	6.80	6.13 in 1941
Republic, WA	6.26	6.07 in 1990
Portland, OR	5.55	4.88 in 1996
Salem, OR	5.55	4.58 in 1942
Boise, ID	4.40	4.07 in N/A
Lewiston, ID	3.78	3.74 in 1991
Stockton, CA	3.74	2.77 in 1915
Winnemucca, NV	3.57	3.38 in 1987
Oakland, CA	3.05	2.92 in 1974
Salinas, CA	2.39	2.32 in 1957

The Northwestern wetness culminated with a barrage of rain on May 27-28. On the 27th, single-day rainfall records for May were broken in Sandpoint, ID (2.95 inches) and at Boundary Dam, WA (2.02 inches). A day later, 1.88 inches pelted Red Bluff, CA.

According to California's Department of Water Resources, the water equivalent of the Sierra Nevada snow pack stood at an astounding 32 inches on May 31, 321 percent of normal for the date. In the Sierra Nevada foothills, May precipitation totaled 9.74 inches at Blue Canyon, and in southern California, Mt. Wilson netted 10.84 inches.

The month began with several daily-record highs across the Northwest, including maxima of 85 degrees F in Olympia, WA and 87 degrees F in Lewiston, ID on May 1. Consistently cool air plagued California and eventually overspread the Northwest. On May 26, Lewiston's high reached only 48 degrees F. For the month, the average temperature of 61.0 degrees F in Bakersfield, CA broke their May record of 61.7 degrees F, set in 1911. Also in California, Fresno's average maximum temperature of 72.5 degrees F shattered their former record of 74.8 degrees F, set in 1953. May maxima were the lowest on record for Bakersfield (84 degrees F on the 31st) and Fresno (85 degrees F on the 31st). The only other years May maxima failed to reach 90 degrees F in those two cities were 1917 and 1961.

In sharp contrast, a nearly unbroken string of hot days across the South Central States boosted average temperatures to May-record levels in several locations, including:

Highest May Average Temperature (degrees F)		
Location	Average	Previous Record/Year
Del Rio, TX	84.2	not available
Abilene, TX	79.2	78.8 in 1896
New Orleans, LA	78.8	78.3 in 1955
Little Rock, AR	76.2	75.8 in 1987

On the last day of the month, high-temperature records for May were established in Monroe, LA (104 degrees F), Shreveport, LA (102 degrees F), and Tyler, TX (100 degrees F). Monroe's May record was shattered by 5 degrees F, and Shreveport's record had stood since May 31, 1886. Earlier in the month, Austin, TX notched 102 degrees F on May 7, only 3 days later than their earliest triple-digit heat on record (May 4, 1984). Amarillo, TX recorded 101 degrees F on May 29, their first 100-degree reading since July 7, 1996. For the first time on record, Dallas-Ft. Worth tallied 3 days of 100-degree heat during May. In southern Texas, Laredo's high temperatures averaged 102.2 degrees F, 9.7 degrees above normal, despite persistent smoke and haze from Mexican and Central American wild fires that often reduced visibilities in the region to as little as 1 to 3 miles. In contrast, Phoenix, AZ escaped the January-May period without triple-digit heat for the first time since 1971.

May started on a very wet note across the Northeast. Williamsport, PA notched 13 consecutive days with measurable rain (April 30 to May 12), breaking their all-time record set in May 1960. Measurable rain also fell in Baltimore, MD on the first 12 days of the month. In Hartford, CT, rainfall totaled 6.48 inches during the first 11 days of the month, but only 1.35 inches thereafter. Similarly, only 0.17 inches fell in Washington, DC after May 12, lifting their monthly total to 4.06 inches. Late in the month, a small, slow-moving thunderstorm complex cross the Arklatex region, dumping torrential rainfall. On May 28, 10.48 inches inundated Texarkana, AR, shattering their single-day rainfall record.

In Indianapolis, IN, rain fell on 18 days during the month, totaling 6.13 inches. That precipitation was part of a pattern that deposited beneficial rainfall across most of the Corn Belt, with unfavorably dry weather confined to

areas to the northeast or southwest. Pockets of dryness persisted on the northern Plains, however, as monthly rainfall was well below normal in locations such as Miles City, MT (0.81 inches; 36 percent of normal) and Bismarck, ND (1.10 inches; 50 percent)

In Hawaii, drought continued in some areas despite significant improvement in others. On the island of Hawaii, Hilo netted 15.65 inches (158 percent of normal), boosting their 7-month (November-May) rainfall to 47.52 inches (55 percent of normal). On Oahu, however, Honolulu's 7-month total stood at 2.99 inches (17 percent of normal).

General Crop Comments: As the month began, dry weather settled into the western Corn Belt, allowing planting activity to accelerate to a near-record pace. Farmers in the central and northern Great Plains also made rapid progress planting corn and small grains. Frequent rains in the eastern Corn Belt limited planting progress until mid-month. As farmers finished planting corn, they immediately began planting soybeans, which also progressed well ahead of the normal pace in the western Corn Belt. Crop emergence and development were aided by above-normal temperatures and timely showers. Some isolated crop damage was caused by hail, high winds, and soil erosion that occurred during heavy downpours.

The winter wheat crop developed ahead of normal as the month began. In the southern Great Plains, hot weather caused the crop to rapidly mature, but also caused conditions to steadily decline as the month progressed, especially in Texas. From the central Great Plains northward, above-normal temperatures, combined with timely rains, kept development well ahead of normal and conditions remained mostly good. Warm weather also promoted rapid growth in the eastern Corn Belt, but crop conditions declined slightly due to diseases caused by excessive rainfall early in the month. In Montana, excessively dry weather for most of the month caused conditions to decline.

Unlike the East, the Southwestern States recorded below-normal temperatures during most of the month, slowing many field operations. In California, farmers struggled to plant cotton and rice during brief dry periods. By month's end, most of the cotton was planted in the Southwest despite the poor planting weather. However, emergence was slow due to cool soils and crusting that occurred after frequent rains.

Cotton planting in the Mississippi Delta and Southeastern States was delayed by rains early in the month. Drier weather allowed progress to accelerate near mid-month, with many areas moving ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, the crop was rated mostly good as the month ended, but hot, dry weather in Texas and cool, wet weather in California were detrimental to conditions in those States.

Peaches: The 1998 peach crop in California, Georgia, and South Carolina is forecast at 1.85 billion pounds, down 16 percent from last year but 4 percent above the 1996 crop. Peach production, excluding the California Clingstone crop, is projected at 860 million pounds, 19 percent below last year but 24 percent above 1996. The spring frosts in the Southeast which destroyed many of the early varieties were responsible for most of the decline.

The California Freestone crop is forecast at 650 million pounds, down 12 percent from last year. The spring weather has been mild with above average rains. Fruit has been little affected, but fruit quality may suffer if rains continue .

South Carolina's peach crop, forecast at 140 million pounds, is down 13 percent from last year's production. Early varieties were hit hard by a couple of late

frosts. However, growers are optimistic that later varieties will be exceptionally good.

The first forecast of the Georgia peach crop is 70.0 million pounds, down 56 percent from the 1997 crop. The crop suffered from a heavy freeze in March and hail damage in early May. Most of the 1998 production is expected to come from mid- to late-season varieties from the central production area.

Winter Wheat: Area for grain harvest this year is forecast at 40.6 million acres, down fractionally from May 1 and down 3 percent from 1997.

Hard Red Winter Objective Yield head counts have improved in Kansas and Texas and are well above average levels. The Oklahoma head count forecast numbers have dipped below average; Colorado's compares to 1995. Nebraska's head counts are at a record high while Montana's are the highest since 1990. The California wheat harvest is about two weeks behind average except for the desert areas; disease problems have been worse than normal.

Well above average head count populations are forecast from Washington's Objective Yield survey. May rains have improved dryland expectations in both the Idaho and Oregon crops.

Yields in the Delta and Southeastern Soft Red Winter States are generally equal to or lower than last month. Hot, dry weather has sped Alabama's harvest to 27 percent complete. The Georgia harvest started at mid-May and is also 27 percent complete. Disease problems and lodging have Kentucky growers less optimistic than a month ago. The March freeze has apparently hurt Tennessee wheat more than was thought. This, coupled with disease pressures, has lowered yield prospects. Rains have caused ponding in some southwest Indiana wheat fields; a very good crop is expected in the northeast. The South Carolina harvest is well underway; early yields have been disappointing. Objective Yield survey head count forecasts are near average in Illinois and Missouri but are the highest since 1985 in Ohio.

Durum Wheat: Durum production in Arizona and California is forecast at 28.5 million bushels, up 4 percent from May 1 because of improved yields. As of May 31, the Arizona harvest was running about two weeks behind schedule. California's Imperial Valley harvest was active through May and was about 75 percent complete by June 1; yields were above average. The San Joaquin Valley harvest started around mid-May.

Sweet cherries: U.S. sweet cherry production is forecast at 156,000 tons, down 18 percent from 1997 but up 24 percent from 1996. California and Washington expect declines, but Oregon will stay even with a year ago.

The Washington crop, at 91,000 tons, is 1 percent less than last year. A large crop is expected this year along with good quality. Weather was favorable for growing conditions in Washington. Growing conditions in Oregon were also favorable during bloom and pollination this year. Production in Oregon is forecast at 50,000 tons, unchanged from last year.

The sweet cherry crop in California is forecast at 15,000 tons, down 70 percent from 1997 and down 39 percent from 1996. Rains over a large portion of the State during the bloom period, and continuing through the production period, resulted in less fruit produced and very poor quality for much of that which was produced.

Dried Prunes: California's 1998 production is forecast at 170,000 tons, 21 percent below last year and 24 percent below 1996. Cool temperatures and rain during the bloom period adversely affected production.

Apricots: California's 1998 apricot production is forecast at 125,000 tons, down 5 percent from last year but up 64 percent from 1996. Fruit set was good as a result of a break in heavy rains. The crop is 10 to 14 days later than average, allowing the fruit to mature in size.

Florida Citrus: May was one of the hottest, driest months on record for Florida's citrus belt. There were only a few days of rain in most areas with totals up to only 2.5 inches for the month. Growers and caretakers were using all types of irrigation to help maintain tree condition. New crop fruit has generally stopped dropping as trees adjust to the number of fruit to carry for next season. New foliage growth was slow during the past month due to hot temperatures. Harvesting labor was very scarce the last few weeks of May as some fruit pickers had moved to harvest vegetables and other crops. Virtually all of the fruit harvested during the past month has been processed and most of the fresh fruit packing houses have closed for the season. Caretakers were very active during May cutting cover crops and applying herbicides. Most post bloom nutritional spraying has been completed. Some growers and caretakers continue hedging, topping, and cutting up debris.

Texas Citrus: All packing sheds have completed their shipments of this season's citrus crop. May was another very dry month in the Rio Grande Valley, and the shortage of irrigation water remains a big concern for next season's crop. The bloom was good, but fruit set may be erratic depending on water availability.

California Citrus: Navel orange harvest was virtually over by the end of May. Valencia orange picking gathered momentum during the month. Lemon harvest was active, primarily in the South Coast area. Harvest of the tangerine crop was complete. Grapefruit picking was near the end in the desert area and beginning in other areas.

California Fruits and Nuts: Maturity of fruit and nut crops was delayed by wet, cool weather in May. Cherry growers lost most of their fruit due to splitting. Fresh grape picking finally began in the Coachella Valley in the last half of the month. In other areas, grape growers applied sulfur for mildew control. Early varieties of apricots, nectarines, plums, and freestone peaches were picked but growth cracks and brown rot were reported. The cool nights were beneficial for color but not for size. Almond growers were concerned about anthracnose showing up in their orchards. Some yellow leaves appeared, suggesting waterlogged roots. Strawberries also suffered from the wet weather with fungal diseases causing crop losses. Many strawberries that were salvaged went to juice. Avocado and olive trees bloomed.

Grapefruit: The June 1 forecast of the 1997-98 U.S. grapefruit crop is 2.63 million tons, up 1 percent from last month but down 9 percent from last season.

Florida's all grapefruit forecast, at 49.5 million boxes (2.11 million tons), is 1 percent higher than the May 1 forecast but 11 percent less than a year ago. The white seedless forecast is expected to total 18.3 million boxes, down

1 percent from May 1. The colored seedless forecast is 30.6 million boxes, a 2 percent increase from a month ago.

Weekly utilization of both white seedless and colored seedless varieties has declined rapidly for both fresh and processed usage. White seedless fresh utilization is the lowest since the 1989-90 freeze-affected season. Economic conditions in the primary markets and poor quality have contributed to the decline. Processing utilization is also very low, reflecting the lack of demand by processors due to large inventories of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice. Fresh utilization of colored seedless varieties is the lowest in several seasons but processing utilization is the highest on record, reflecting the strong demand for colored juice, especially for not-from-concentrate usage.

The forecast for Florida's seedy grapefruit crop is 650,000 boxes, up 8 percent from the previous month. Estimated utilization to June 1 is 615,000 boxes with weekly amounts declining rapidly. All seedy grapefruit are processed and this year's crop will represent the lowest utilization in history.

The Texas grapefruit forecast is 4.80 million boxes (192,000 tons), up 4 percent from last month but down 9 percent from the 1996-97 season. The California grapefruit forecast of 9.00 million boxes (302,000 tons), is carried forward from an earlier forecast. Arizona's grapefruit forecast, also carried forward, is 800,000 boxes (27,000 tons).

Tangerines: The 1997-98 U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 356,000 tons, down 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and down 15 percent from the previous season's utilized production. Florida's utilization is 5.20 million boxes (247,000 tons), down 1 percent from last month's forecast and down 17 percent from the 1996-97 season. The early portion of the tangerine forecast (Robinson, Fallglo, Sunburst, and Dancy) was final in April, but the Honey tangerine forecast is decreased from a month ago. Small amounts of late bloom fruit are available, but harvest of most regular bloom crops is complete. California and Arizona tangerine forecasts were carried forward at 2.40 million boxes (90,000 tons) and 500,000 boxes (19,000 tons), respectively.

Tangelos: Florida's 1997-98 forecast of tangelos is final at 2.85 million boxes (128,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast. The forecast is down 28 percent from last season's production of 3.95 million boxes, the largest recorded crop since 1987-88. The route survey indicated some fruit is still available and will be used mostly as pollinators in tangerine blocks.

Temples: The 1997-98 forecast of Florida Temple production is final at 2.25 million boxes (101,000 tons), unchanged from last month but down 6 percent from a year ago. Utilization during the past seven seasons has averaged 2.39 million boxes, ranging from 2.15 to 2.55 million boxes.

Papayas: Fresh papaya production from Hawaii is estimated at 3.15 million pounds for May, 4 percent higher than April and 15 percent higher than a year ago. Area devoted to papaya production totaled 3,220 acres in May, 1 percent more than last month but 26 percent lower than May 1997. Area harvested, at 2,160 acres, was 1 percent higher than a month ago and 2 percent higher than last year.

May weather conditions were a mix of sunshine and showers over major papaya producing orchards. Areas previously affected by dry conditions had smaller size fruit for harvest.

Bartlett Pears: Production in California, Washington, and Oregon is forecast at 480,000 tons, down 15 percent from last year but 10 percent above 1996.

California's expected production of 270,000 tons is 4 percent less than 1997. The growing areas have experienced an unusually wet and cool spring. Maturity has been delayed with picking not expected to begin in the Sacramento area until mid-July. In Oregon, growers expect to harvest 60,000 tons, down 20 percent from 1997. In Washington, problems with pollination resulting from cool, wet weather may reduce the size of the crop. Expected production is 150,000 tons, 27 percent below 1997.

Hops: Acreage for harvest in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 36,370 acres, a sharp acreage reduction from 1997 resulting from the powdery mildew situation in Washington and unfavorable hop market conditions in general. Current acreage for harvest is 16 percent below last year and 18 percent less than 1996.

In Washington, growers were actively pruning and flaming hop yards before trellising and spraying for powdery mildew. Plants are in good condition with some downy mildew showing up as a result of the cool, wet spring. The major hop varieties with the greatest acreage reductions were Cluster, Galena, Nugget, and Tettanager. Oregon growers were busy training hops during the favorable weather in April. The wet weather during May was a concern to growers but hop condition appears to be average at this time. Idaho's hop crop is progressing slowly as conditions have been cool and wet.

Sugar Crops, 1997 Revised: Sugarbeet production in 1997 totaled 29.9 million tons, 12 percent above 1996 due to increased harvested acres and a higher average yield. Area harvested totaled 1.43 million acres, up 8 percent from the previous year and the average yield per acre was 20.9 tons, compared with the previous year's average of 20.2 tons.

Total sugarcane production in 1997 totaled 31.7 million tons, 8 percent above 1996 output. The increase in production resulted from a combination of higher average yields and an increase in harvested acres. Area harvested totaled 914,000 acres, 3 percent above 1996 and the average yield of 34.7 tons per acre was 5 percent greater than the previous year.

Sweet Potatoes, 1997 Revised: The final estimate of sweet potato production for 1997 is 13.5 million cwt, less than 1 percent above 1996 and 5 percent above 1995. The revised estimate is 4 percent above the preliminary estimate published in the Crop Production 1997 Summary. This increase came from higher than expected yields in Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina which more than offset lower yields in Texas. Harvest came from 83,300 acres, down 2 percent from a year earlier and less than 1 percent below two years ago. The average yield, at 162 cwt per acre, equals the previous record high set in 1994. The 1997 yield was 3 cwt above 1996 and 8 cwt above 1995.

Maple Syrup: The 1998 U.S. maple syrup production totaled 1.16 million gallons, down 11 percent from last year and 26 percent below 1996. The forecasted value of production is \$31.5 million, a decrease of 11 percent from 1997. The U.S. estimate consists of the ten major producing States.

Vermont led the U.S. in production with 360,000 gallons of syrup but decreased 9 percent from last season and 35 percent from 1996. New York's production declined 14 percent to 231,000 gallons. Maine was the third leading state with production of 170,000 gallons, 8 percent less than 1997.

Maple syrup production decreased in all States except Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, weather conditions were not favorable for tapping due to warmer than normal temperatures. This caused the sap to begin running in early February and to end by early April. New York saw a major decline in the number of taps due to an ice storm in January. In 7 major counties in the northern part of the State, over half of the taps were lost. New York's trees which were tapped yielded well despite mild weather during March. The tapping season in Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin started earlier than normal, and the mild temperatures caused a poor flow of sap. Pennsylvania's weather during tapping went from warm to cold and back to warm, but produced a good flow of sap.

All States except Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania averaged a lower yield per tap. Overall, the tapping season was the same length as last season, but it started more than a week earlier. Many producers in Wisconsin missed the start of the season and did not tap this year.

Syrup color was medium to light amber. The sap's sugar content was slightly higher than last year for the nation but a little lower in New England. Wisconsin had the highest sugar content, followed by Maine. Preliminary prices for 1998's syrup are up from last year in most states, except Maine, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. These preliminary prices are based on the expectations of producers when surveyed in April and May.

Reliability of June 1 Winter Wheat Production Forecast

Survey Procedures: Objective yield and farm operator surveys were conducted between May 23 and June 5 to gather information on expected yield as of June 1. The objective yield survey was conducted in the 10 States that accounted for 72 percent of the 1997 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 are harvested on the final visit.

The farm operator survey included a sample of approximately 6,500 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 1977-1997 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 5.9 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 1.74 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.9 percent or approximately 103 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (**90 percent confidence level**) that the difference will not exceed 10.2 percent or approximately 178 million bushels. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 10 years have averaged 84 million bushels, ranging from 8 million to 279 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.

Report Features

The next "Crop Production" report will be released at 8:30 a.m. ET on July 10, 1998.

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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Dave DeWalt - Citrus, Tropical Fruits	(202) 720-5412
Howard Hill - Cherries, Berries, Prunes, Plums, Cranberries, Grapes, Maple Syrup	(202) 720-7235
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Dave Ranek - Nuts, Floriculture	(202) 720-4215
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